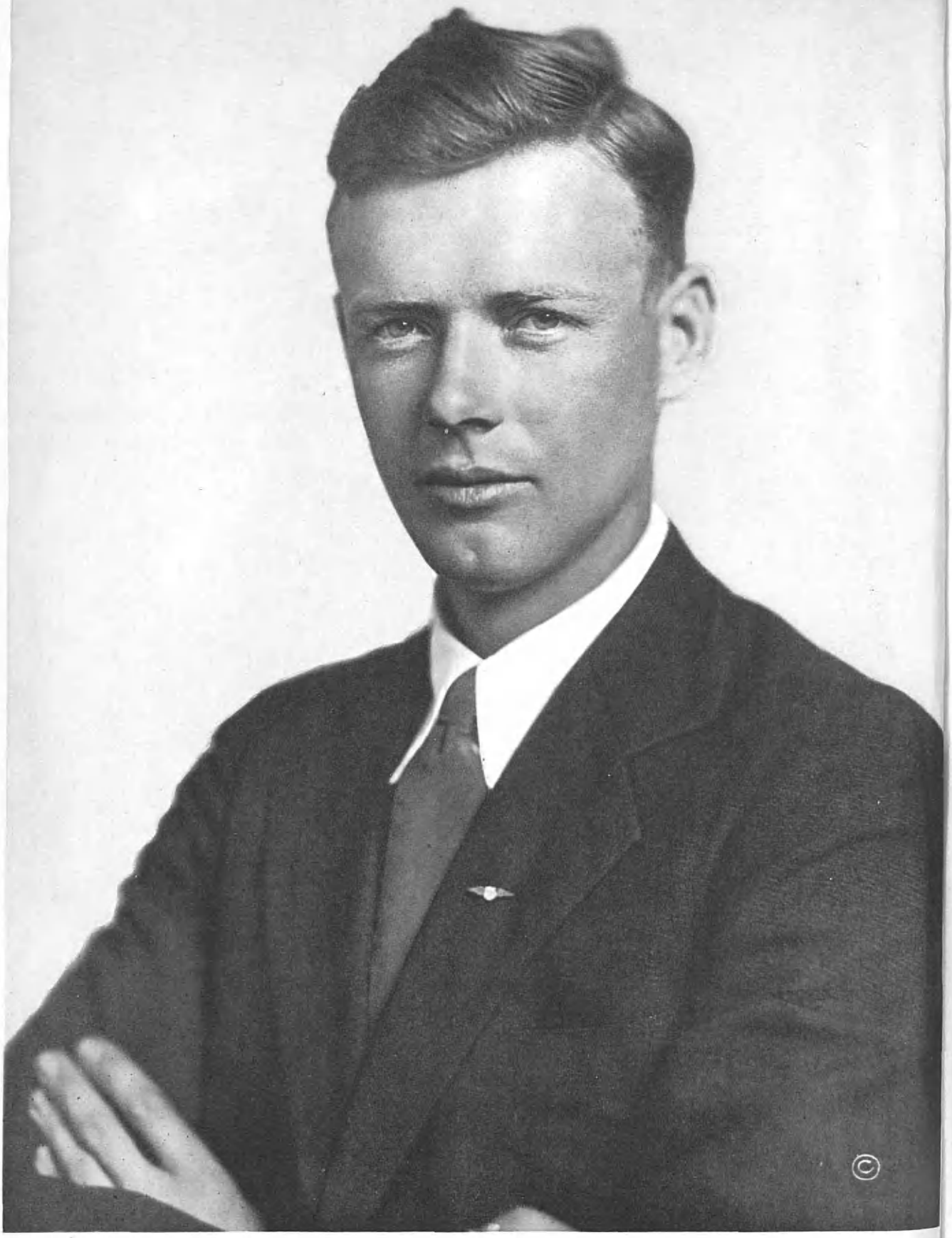

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

NUTT, Robert Lee,

Railway Executive.

One of the features of this country that most strikingly impresses the foreign visitor is its great distances. By aiding and accelerating the settlement of these wide reaches and vast areas, the railroads have been one of the most important factors, if not the most important, in our phenomenal national growth. The far-sighted and foresighted railroad executive is, therefore, properly entitled to a foremost place among our recognized empire builders. The days of spectacular railroad enterprise have passed into history; but the modern railroad man in a quiet, unobtrusive way is doing a constructive work not less valuable in the development of his country than the romantic and dramatic builders of an earlier era. Among these latter-day constructive forces in the railroad world is Robert Lee Nutt, chairman of the board of directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, with which he has been continuously identified since he left college to take his place in the workaday business world, thirty-five years ago.

The Nutt family is of Scotch-Irish origin, the original Celtic prefix "Mc" having been dropped sometime in the remote past. This race has been noted for its progressive and aggressive pioneering proclivities. The debt which this nation owes to the Scotch-Irish is past computation. Adventurous, brave, hardy, law-abiding, thrifty and with high ideals of freedom and personal conduct, members of this race have helped to wrest the wilderness from the blind forces of nature and contributed their share in laying the foundations of modern society and civilization; and when these were menaced, they have not hesitated to shoulder arms in defense of the institutions they and their forefathers helped to establish and maintain.

Of such stock comes Robert Lee Nutt. His ancestors were among the early settlers of North Carolina. His father, Richard T. Nutt, was born in Surry County, son of Richard Turner Nutt. Robert Lee Nutt's mother, who was Elizabeth Halton before her marriage, was a native of the same region as her husband and of similar racial origin. Richard T. Nutt was a miller and millwright by trade, and during the war between the States he operated flouring mills in Hillsboro County, it being the opinion of the authorities that he could render no service more valuable to the cause than to help to produce and conserve the "staff of life." In his early manhood he was associated with George W. Swepson, an important capitalist of Raleigh, and during that period Mr. Nutt built about seventy-five per cent of the cotton mills in North Carolina, installed machinery and placed them in operation. He was a man of splendid ability, enterprise and character, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Robert Lee Nutt was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, April 8, 1873. His early education and preparation for college were received in private schools,

and then, in 1890, he matriculated in Wake Forest College in his native State. There he continued two years and with the training in fundamentals thus secured he went out to carve a niche for himself in the temple of business. It is always interesting to note the stimulus that starts an individual upon a given course, especially toward what becomes his vocation in life. In the early days of correspondence schools, an inquiry from a country lad regarding a course in engineering was always interpreted to mean locomotive engineering. The most exciting event in the daily life of such a boy was to see the train pull into the station or watch it thunder past a crossing at full speed. It excited his imagination, it typified action and suggested adventure in the great mysterious world beyond. And it was some such stimulus that awakened in the young lad Nutt an interest in railroading that has persisted with unabated vigor to the present day. When Mr. Nutt was about twelve years old, his father removed to a small town in the northwestern part of the State, Mount Airy. It was forty miles from the railroad, and, apparently, the last place in the South to be selected as the site of a cotton mill. But there was splendid waterpower there, to be had at slight expense; and no doubt this was the inducement that led the elder Nutt and his partner to purchase the site, where they intended to erect and operate a cotton mill. At that time a railroad was being constructed, with convict labor, between Greensboro and Mt. Airy, and the young lad was much interested in watching the progress of the work from a neighboring hillside when school was not in session. As already noted, this interest never diminished, and when Robert Lee Nutt finished his schooling in 1892, he sought and found employment with the railway company of which he is now the chief executive officer. But this position was not attained by any trick of magic. One is reminded of Longfellow's lines:

> The heights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight;
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in the night.

His first assignment was as clerk in the general manager's office in Raleigh. The following year the offices of the company were transferred to Portsmouth, Virginia, and Mr. Nutt went there as secretary to the general auditor. He was not satisfied to perform in a desultory manner the mere routine duties assigned to him. He was not only interested in his work, he had imagination and ambition and poise. When the opportunity offered, he displayed discriminating judgment; and all the time, by observation and study, he sought to absorb every detail that he could regarding the operation and management of a railroad. At that time the system comprised only a few small units operating not more than six hundred miles of railroad. He saw future growth and expansion and the opportunities for advancement that such development would provide, but, possibly, little dreamed what an important part he would play in that expansion. All the while his superiors were noting his persistent industry, careful attention to detail, that he was not lacking in initiative and that all-important attribute of dependableness. So, when the opportunity came, they promoted him to cashier, his first official position. That was in June, 1900. In July of the following year he was elected assistant treasurer and as-

sistant secretary and continued to fill those offices until he was elected secretary in September, 1906.

The entrance of the United States into the World War, as is well known, put the severest test upon the nation's railway equipment and personnel. When the Government assumed control of the railroads in 1918, Mr. Nutt was offered the position of Federal Treasurer by the Railroad Administration—an honor and responsibility that indicated the reputation he had built for himself in the railroad world, and that by remaining continuously with one system. But Mr. Nutt felt that he could be of greater usefulness in the transportation field by remaining with the Seaboard Air Line Railway and helping to solve the many and difficult financial problems that the changed conditions under Government control had brought to the fore. So he removed to New York City and in addition to the duties of secretary and treasurer of the corporation which he was then performing, he was made vice-president. When the late S. Davies Warfield passed away, Mr. Nutt was elected chairman of the board to succeed him. That was in November, 1927.

During the years of his official life with the corporation, Mr. Nutt has contributed much ability to the work of consolidating and constructing that have given his company about 5,000 miles of road. When the Government turned the road back, there were important financial problems to be solved in connection with its rehabilitation, including the construction of five hundred miles of new road in Florida. This involved the raising and expenditure of many millions of dollars. As chief executive officer of the company, Mr. Nutt has general supervision of all the departments and of the road's 17,500 employees.

Mr. Nutt is a member of Seaboard Lodge, and the Royal Arch Chapter, and Commandery, Knights Templar, at Portsmouth, Virginia, and Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Richmond. His clubs are the Princess Anne Country Club at Norfolk, the Everglades Club at Palm Beach; and in New York City, the Metropolitan, Recess, and Broad Street clubs, and Hudson River Country Club. His principal recreations are those that take him into the great out-of-doors.

On October 24, 1896, Robert Lee Nutt married Juliet C. McClure, daughter of Colonel Edward C. McClure, of Chester, South Carolina. Robert L. Nutt, Jr., is their only child.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company traverses one of the most rapidly developing regions of this country—the entire Atlantic coast, south of New York City. The growth is in both population and the production of material wealth. The company over which Mr. Nutt presides is not only keeping abreast of the increased transportation demands, but it is actively coöperating in an effective way in promoting the growth and prosperity of the region it serves. It must be a source of great satisfaction to look back over the period of thirty-five years that have elapsed since Mr. Nutt entered this company's employ and review the steps by which the dream of a lad of twelve has been transmuted into reality—in fact, has been more than realized.

DELAFIELD, General John Ross,

Lawyer and Army Officer.

The name Delafield is intimately identi-

fied with activities in England, and its influence has been extended to this country through the descendants of John Delafield, earliest American paternal ancestor, who settled in New York City in 1783. John Ross Delafield, known in the nation as a lawyer and army officer, has generously added to the achievements of three generations which preceded him, not only in the realm of law but in the field of military work. His military service was performed during the recent World War, in which he acted as ordnance and artillery officer.

General John Ross Delafield was born at "Fieldston," New York City, May 8, 1874, son of Maturin Livingston and Mary Coleman (Livingston) Delafield, both of whom were representatives of well-known families. Maturin Livingston Delafield, second son of Major Joseph and Julia (Livingston) Delafield, was born at his father's residence, No. 104 Franklin Street, New York City, February 17, 1836; he and his brothers and sisters received their early education at home with the aid of private tutors. He was graduated from Columbia College, New York City, in the class of 1856, and continuing his studies, received the degree of Master of Arts in 1859. He then entered the counting house of his uncle, Henry Delafield, in the New York financial district, and remained there two years. During this time he made a voyage as "supercargo" of the brig "Bohio" to Porto Rico and Haiti. Later he engaged in the West Indian trade on a considerable scale, on his own account, mostly with Haiti and Santo Domingo, and having acquired a competence about the year 1868, he retired from active business life. He was the first treasurer and a director of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which laid the first submarine cable to Cuba. After a few years he and most of his associates sold their interests in this company to the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was interested in biographical studies, and wrote several biographies and the first comprehensive history of the Delafield family. His home was on his father's country estate at "Fieldston," on the Hudson, where in 1869 he built himself a stone house, while his summer home, built in 1876, was situated at Sunswyck, Westhampton, Long Island, New York; he also had a town house at No. 82 East Seventy-ninth Street. His club memberships included the Metropolitan and the Union clubs of New York City and other well-known societies and associations.

Mr. Delafield was a little more than six feet tall and had light hair and blue eyes. He died at his residence at "Fieldston," New York City, November 5, 1917. He was married, at Trinity Chapel, New York City, December 1, 1868, by Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, Bishop of Maine, and the Rev. Walter Delafield, to Mary Coleman Livingston, born at Teviot, Tivoli-on-Hudson, August 17, 1847, only surviving child of Eugene Augustus Livingston of Clermont-on-Hudson, New York, by his first wife, Harriet, the only child of Edward and Mary Jane (Ross) Coleman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who has left descendants. Mrs. Delafield was tall, about five feet nine inches in height, and had very dark brown hair and dark brown eyes. She died at her home, No. 82 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, May 26, 1922.

John Ross Delafield has lived in New York City all his life. As a boy he attended military school for six years, and

during the Spanish-American War was a volunteer drill-master at Cambridge, Massachusetts, while attending the Harvard Law School, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899; and ever since that time has been active in the promotion of military affairs. Prior to entering the Harvard Law School he became a student in the Academic Department of Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, from which institution he graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from which he received three years later the degree of Master of Arts. He entered upon the practice of law in the well-known law firm of Strong & Cadwallader, now Cadwallader, Wickersham and Taft, which he left to become the member of the firm now known as Delafield, Thorne & Burleigh. His law practice and activities have tended in the direction of executive work for his clients and in various organizations. In 1902 he was Republican candidate for alderman in his district, and made a strong race against tremendous Democratic odds, and ever since he has assisted the party and its candidates in various ways.

In October, 1916, Mr. Delafield was appointed and commissioned vice-commandant of the Veterans' Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, an organization in which he had served for many years, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, dating from February 4, 1916. He organized and trained a regiment of about 1,400 men, intended for anti-aircraft artillery and for the defense of the city of New York. By private subscription of the members and their friends he completely uniformed and armed this regiment with Krag rifles and twenty-four Lewis machine-guns. He trained this corps by indoor armory work and for short periods under canvas. While the command was not called upon to protect New York in the air, it rendered valuable service in several ways and took an active part as one of the protectors of the New York water system. He selected from this regiment and sent abroad a commission of officers with United States Army credentials, which obtained information required by the army for the matériel and conduct of anti-aircraft artillery. Under date of October 8, 1917, he was commissioned colonel of the Coast Artillery Corps, New York Guard, and assigned to command the Ninth Coast Artillery Corps, a regiment of about eight hundred men made up almost entirely of officers and men who had resigned or been transferred from the Veteran Corps of Artillery to join this regiment. In May, 1918, he applied for a commission in the United States Infantry. On September 17, 1918, he was commissioned major in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, and resigned his commission in the New York Guard. He was assigned to duty as financial manager of the Chicago Ordnance District Office. In November of the same year he was transferred to duty at Washington, District of Columbia. On January 11, 1919, he was appointed a member of the Ordnance Claims Board. On January 18, 1919, he was appointed chief of the Advisory Section of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. He had taken a leading part in drawing up the plan of procedure and regulations for the settlement of claims on ordnance contracts. It was at this time that he first commenced the study of the supply systems and methods for the army. On March 25, 1919, he was promoted and

commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. On June 28, 1919, he was promoted and commissioned colonel of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. On August 5, 1919, he was appointed chairman of the Board of Contract Adjustment of the War Department. He built this board up to a personnel of twenty-two members, all being well-known lawyers from different parts of the United States; also eighty trial lawyers attached, and the necessary additional personnel to a total of about one hundred. This board had appellate jurisdiction in all claim settlements of the War Department and to it were assigned all the most difficult settlements of questions, especially legal problems, connected with the adjustment and settlement of War Department contracts, formal and informal. It had before it 2,859 such cases, involving about $108,000,000. While serving as chairman of this board Colonel Delafield wrote a pamphlet entitled "Notes on Jurisdiction of the Secretary of War to Settle Contracts, etc., and Usual Basis Used in Doing So." This pamphlet, printed by the Government Printing Office, went through several editions and was in general use in the War Department. It was in appreciation of this particular service that the Secretary of War wrote him, April 19, 1920, shortly before his discharge:

> . . . neither higher rank nor any other expression on my part could overstate my appreciation of the service you have rendered to the country and to the War Department by your splendid handling of the work of the Board of Contract Adjustment. Its intricacy, responsibility, and importance cannot be overestimated, nor can the ability with which you have met the task.

On June 30, 1920, Colonel Delafield received his honorable discharge from the United States Army, and thereupon he again took up the practice of the law. His interest in military affairs continued, however, and on February 21, 1921, he was commissioned colonel of Ordnance, Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army. On August 26, 1921, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States, and also received the Conspicuous Service Cross from the State of New York. He was appointed chief of the New York Ordnance District Office. This is a highly important duty because it has to do with industrial preparedness for the production of munitions in time of war; as such he selected the personnel and organized the divisions and sections preparatory to arranging with contractors for the production of arms and munitions in the New York District. Colonel Delafield's qualifications are best expressed in the statement that when Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War, was retiring from this post, he recommended Colonel Delafield, though a Republican, to be his successor.

General Delafield is widely known by manufacturers and business men throughout the country through his work in the supply functions of the War Department during and after the late war. He is also well known among the Reserve Officers of the United States, by reason of his work for the Reserves of the Army.

He was one of the committee chosen in 1922 at the instance of officers of the War Department to help put the National Defense Act into effect, and was chosen the permanent chairman of the convention of Reserve Officers of the Army of the United States held at Washington in

October, 1922. In his address to this convention General Pershing said:

> I consider this gathering perhaps one of the most important, from a military point of view, that has assembled in Washington or anywhere else within the confines of the country within my time.

This convention formed the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, in which he declined to accept any national office preferring to carry on the work of the New York Ordnance District to a point where its future was assured. In October, 1923, however, he accepted election to the presidency of the association at the convention held at Detroit, and resigned from the position of chief of the New York Ordnance District.

At about the same time, on October 25, 1923, he was again promoted and made Brigadier-General, Ordnance Reserve, in the Army of the United States, and appointed the Ordnance Officer of the Fourth Army.

On January 5, 1924, he was awarded by the Republic of France the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and on September 18, 1925, by the King of Italy with the Order of Officer of the Crown of Italy.

In 1924, at Columbus, Ohio, and again in October, 1925, in Kansas City, Missouri, he was reëlected to the presidency of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. He was quite unwilling to accept this last election, for he thought the work of the association would make better progress with a change of leadership, but was finally prevailed upon to do so.

His work for the association required most of his time, taking him to many parts of the United States making public addresses and organizing the Reserve Officers. During one year alone he traveled more than 29,695 miles, and attended and made speeches at more than fifty-two meetings in twenty-four different States on this work. He was also required to be in frequent communication and conference with the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff and other principal officers of the War Department, and to appear before the committees of Congress to urge legislation and increases of appropriations for national defense. During his presidency the appropriations for the training of the Organized Reserves increased from $1,005,000 to $3,721,300, and the number of officers trained annually from 7,400 to 17,415. The Reserves were then also transformed by the War Department from a list of about 60,000 names to a well-organized system of units, composed of more than 90,000 officers and extending over the whole country.

In April, 1926, finding that he could no longer be spared from his legal work, and the demands of his personal affairs, he resigned the presidency of the association and has since devoted his entire attention to the work of his firm. At the annual convention of the Reserve Officers' Association held at Norfolk, Virginia, he was honored by the presentation of a beautiful gold and silver mounted sabre appropriately inscribed. Major-General Charles P. Summerall, now Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in a letter written to General Delafield, May 18, 1926, referred to his work in the following words:

> Permit me, upon the occasion of your retirement as President of the Reserve Officers' Association, to express my sincere and deep appreciation of the service you have rendered our country during your term of office.

As the leader of this great patriotic movement, you have by your personal efforts rendered a wonderful service and, by your undying enthusiasm, have spurred others on to similar deeds. The present state of efficient organization of the Reserve Officers' Association and its record of accomplishments are due entirely to your efforts and inspiration.

The advancement of General Delafield in the law has proceeded progressively from a clerkship in the office of Strong & Cadwalader, his other connections having been with Iselin & Delafield; Delafield & Howe; Delafield, Howe, Thorne & Rogers; and finally Delafield, Thorne & Burleigh. His office is at No. 44 Wall Street.

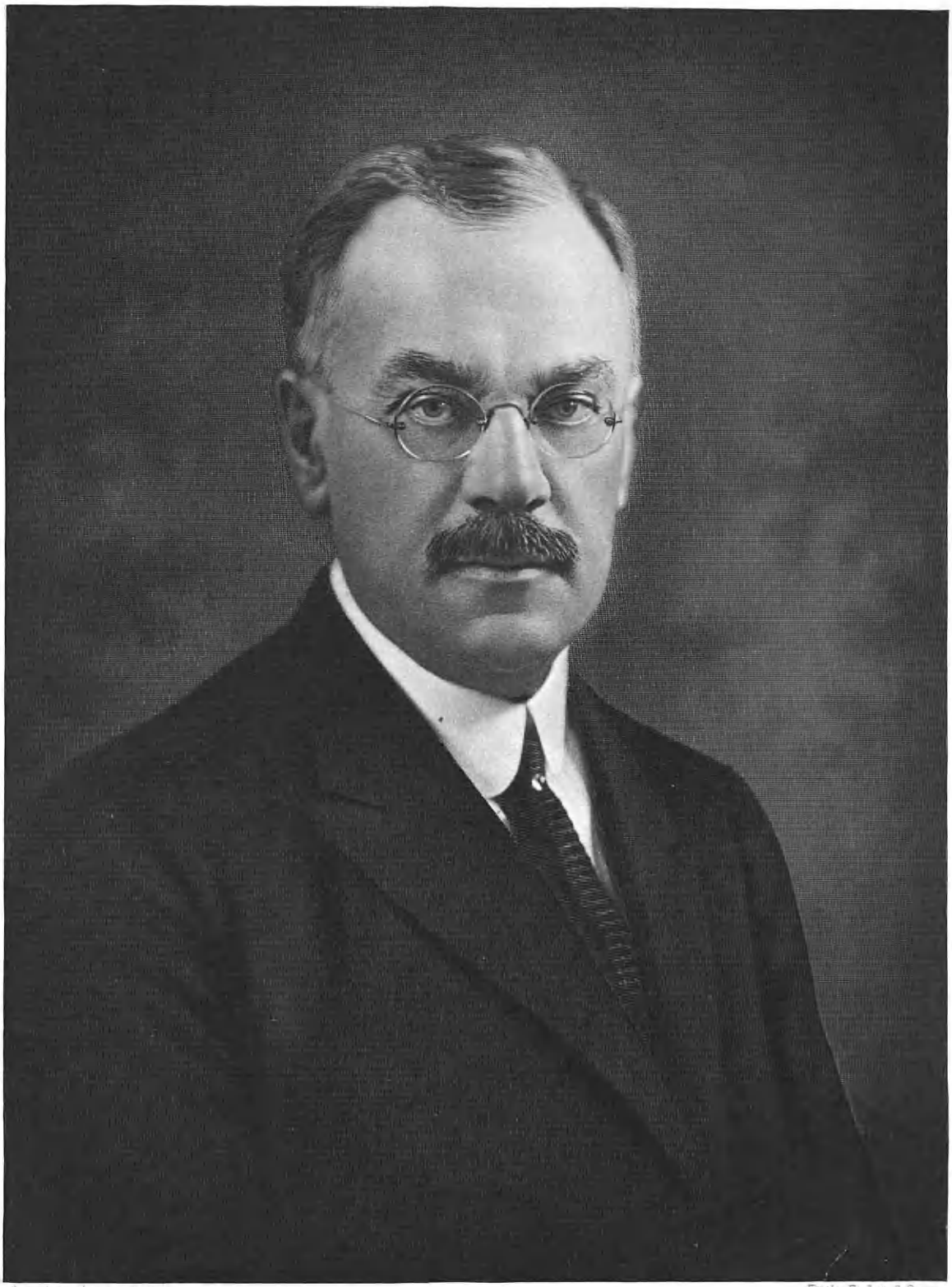
He is, or has been, president of the Delafield Estate, the Park District Protective League, the Parkway Heights Company, and the Pemeta Oil Company, a trustee of the Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives, vestryman of Christ Church, Riverdale, New York, and of St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, New York, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York, first vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution, New York Chapter; a trustee of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, a governor of the Edgewood Club, Tivoli, New York, and a member of the Union Club, University Club, New York Athletic Club, Harvard Club, Princeton Club, National Republican Club, Army and Navy Club of America, Society of the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars, Veteran Corps of Artillery, and Society of the War of 1812, Metropolitan Club in Washington, Army and Navy Club in Washington, St. Andrew's Golf Club, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Army Ordnance Association, New York Historical Society, the St. Nicholas Society, Reserve Officers' Association, Military Order of the World War, American Legion, and the Down Town Association. His town home is at No. 17 East Seventy-ninth Street, and his country home at Montgomery Place, Barrytown, Dutchess County, New York.

General Delafield married, June 14, 1904, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, Violetta S. E. White, daughter of John Jay White, New York lawyer and representative of a family of culture and accomplishment, and their union has been blessed with two sons, John White and Richard.

HERR, Edwin Musser,

President of Westinghouse Electric Company.

In the field of engineering, the application of which is intimately related to the progress of every phase of human endeavor, Mr. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, has achieved prominent and distinguished rank in his profession, and in a career romantically colorful has risen with rapid gradation through the various branches of his work, having started as a draftsman until he is serving in the capacity of one of the largest and most potent factors in the development of industries and transportation companies in the United States. He traces his ancestry to illustrious Swiss stock of whom the first progenitor of the family in this country was Rev. Hans Herr, born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1639, who immigrated to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1707. He married, in 1660, Elizabeth Kendig, and died in 1725. The descent is traced through their son, Emanuel Herr, born in 1689, and died in



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Edwin M. Stern

1740; married Maudlin, in 1720, a daughter of Benedict and Maria (Herr) Brackbill. Their son, Rev. John Herr, born in 1720, and died in 1779; married, in 1744, Esther, a daughter of Dr. John H. Neff. Their son, Francis Herr, born in 1748, and died in 1810; married Fannie, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Herr) Barr. Their son, Rev. John Herr, born in 1781, and died in 1850, was the founder and first minister of the Reformed Mennonite Church of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1807, Elizabeth Groff, born in 1789, and died in 1871. Their son, Benjamin Groff Herr, was born in Lancaster County in 1808, and died in 1878. He married, in 1833, Mary E. Witmer, a daughter of David and Jane (Lightner) Witmer.

Theodore Witmer Herr, a son of Benjamin and Mary E. (Witmer) Herr, was born in 1833, and died in 1917. During his active career, he was a prominent and well-known realtor and lawyer of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He devoted forty years of his life to the study of genealogy, and published "Genealogy of the Herr Family in the United States," tracing the lineage of over 13,000 of the Herr family in this country. He married Annie Musser (see Musser Line), in 1859, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Edwin Musser, of whom further. 2. Mary Emma, born in 1861, and died in 1885. 3. Willis Benjamin, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and a well-known lawyer of Seattle, Washington. 4. Anna Elizabeth, born in 1866; and married, in 1886, James William Clise. 5. Arthur Theodore, born in 1871.

(The Musser Line).

(I) Johan (Mosser, Moser) Musser came from the Lower Palatinate, first in 1716, and second, in 1728, on the "James Goodwill," settling in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

(II) Jacob Musser married Mary Hostetter, a daughter of Oswald Hostetter, who came from the Palatinate in the "Samuel," in 1732.

(III) Dr. Benjamin Musser married Barbara Engel, a daughter of George Engel, who had come from Amsterdam in the "Bilander Townshead," in 1737.

(IV) Dr. Martin Musser, born in 1793, and died in 1848; married Anna Hostetter, a daughter of Jacob Hostetter, who was a son of Jacob Hostetter, who had come to America from the Palatinate in the "Harle," in 1736.

(V) Annie Musser, born in 1833, and died in 1871, a daughter of Dr. Martin and Anna (Hostetter) Musser, married Theodore Witmer Herr, as above.

Edwin Musser Herr was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1860. He attended the local public schools of Lancaster, and removed to Denver with his parents where he went to the Denver High School. During his vacation periods, beginning at the age of thirteen, he became a messenger boy for the Western Union Company, which work awakened an interest in telegraphy. Mastering that branch of the business he left school at the age of sixteen, and became a telegraph operator in the Denver office of the company. A year later he was appointed operator and station agent at Deer Trail, Colorado, for the Kansas City Railway Company, which he continued until he was twenty-one years of age. At the same time he devoted his leisure hours preparing to qualify for entrance in Yale University, and in 1881, Mr. Herr enrolled in the Sheffield Scientific School. When his mother died

he inherited some money which enabled him to partially pay his tuition, and was duly graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy with the class of 1884. Shortly after, he returned west and was employed as a mechanical draftsman with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Aurora, Illinois. From 1886 he received advancement in rapid order. At that time he was made engineer of tests, then superintendent of telegraph and division superintendent of the line. In 1891, Mr. Herr was made division master mechanic of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in which capacity he served for two years. He then became general superintendent of the Grant Locomotive Works for a short time, and then general manager for the Gibbs Electric Company. In 1895, he resumed railroad work and became assistant superintendent of motive power for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and in the next year was made superintendent of motive power for the Northern Pacific Road.

In 1898, Mr. Herr became associated with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, as general manager at Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, and was later advanced to the position of vice-president. In 1905 he was elected first vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and proved a valuable member of the organization during the year of trials in 1907. He was one of the three receivers of the company's business while in the hands of the court, and his business sense and executive ability contributed substantially to the strength of the company and the growth which it enjoyed in the ensuing years. Mr. Herr was elected president of the company in 1911 and has continued as guiding head of the organization since. Under his skillful and efficient management this company, formed in 1891, an outgrowth of the other enterprises of George Westinghouse, its founder, with a small capital, is one of the largest electrical manufacturing concerns in the world with an international scope and market. He is an officer and member of the boards of directors of many of the subsidiaries owned by the parent company, among which number the Westinghouse Lamp Company, of which he is president, Bryand Electric Company, Perkins Electric Company, and R. D. Nuttal Company. He is also a director of the Radio Corporation of America, the American Manufacturers Export Association, the Union Switch and Signal Company, the East Pittsburgh Savings and Trust Company, and the First National Bank of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Herr, in addition to his commercial and executive interests, enjoys a prominent position among his associates in professional and social organizations. In 1912, Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, and in 1915 Yale University gave him a degree of Master of Arts. He was always keenly interested in educational matters and has devoted much of his time to the development of a system of education for the employees of the Westinghouse companies. He is a member of the corporation of Yale University, and was a member of the committee on educational policy, with which body he has been progressively and constructively active in sponsoring and establishing a broader curriculum to keep pace with the growing requirements of present-day

industry. He is likewise a member of the Prudential Committee of Yale Corporation. Mr. Herr numbers among his affiliations the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Civic Federation, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Franklin Institute, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the National Economic League, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. In 1920, during a trip to Japan, he was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun for his interest in the training of Japanese students in his plants and for the beneficial introduction of electrical operations on the island empire. He belongs to the Berzelius Society of Yale University, the Chicago Club of Chicago, the Bankers', University, Engineers,' and Grolier clubs of New York City, the University, Duquesne, and Oakmont Country clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Congressional County Club of Washington, District of Columbia. He is a devotee of the graphic arts and possesses a very fine collection of Cameron etchings. His favorite sport in recreative pleasure is golf.

Edwin Musser Herr married, June, 1890, Katherine Forsyth, a daughter of William Forsyth, a well-known merchant of Northumberland, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Herr died in 1893. Thereafter, on June 14, 1900, he married Mary Forsyth, a sister of his first wife.

PALMER, Leslie Richard,

Banker.

Among the leading lawyers of the United States who have devoted themselves to real estate and corporation law, is Leslie Richard Palmer, whose attainments have gradually come to be utilized largely by banks and business houses. He is chairman of the board of the Ossining Trust Company and executive in a long list of important financial concerns in New York and vicinity. He has been the guiding spirit in the erection of some of the largest buildings in New York City, and was for five years a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Association.

His genealogy from the first comer is thus given:

(I) William Palmer, who was an early resident of Westchester, New York, where he died in 1670. The line then comes through his son, Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Palmer was an early landowner in Westchester, and a proprietor of Mangopson Neck, Mamaroneck.

(III) Sylvanus Palmer, son of Samuel Palmer, died in 1741. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(IV) John Palmer was the father of Thomas Palmer, of whom further.

(V) The next in line recorded is Thomas Palmer, the father of Richard Palmer, of whom further.

(VI) Richard (1) Palmer, died in 1807. He married Elizabeth Hunter, who died in 1821.

(VII) Richard (2) Palmer, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Hunter) Palmer, was born in 1778, and died in 1855. He married Catherine Daris, who was born in 1778, and died in 1869. They had a son, Hunter, of whom further.

(VIII) Hunter Palmer, son of Richard (2) and Catherine (Daris) Palmer, was born in 1805, and died in 1882. He married Catherine Jennings (1814-1877).

(IX) Richard (3) Palmer, son of

Hunter and Catherine (Jennings) Palmer, was born January 4, 1849, and died August 7, 1913. He became, after many years of service, an auditor of the old Midland Railroad, president of the Croton Docks Company. Mr. Palmer married Anna Dickinson, born in 1854.

(X) Leslie Richard Palmer, son of Richard (3) and Anna (Dickinson) Palmer, was born at Thompson Ridge, Orange County, New York, February 20, 1877. He was liberally educated for the rôle he was to play in life. He attended Walden High School, graduating in 1892; Ithaca High School, where he finished in 1893; and Cornell University, which bestowed on him, in 1897, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and later that of Bachelor of Laws. The year of his graduation, 1897, he was admitted to the bar of New York City. The large practice he soon began to enjoy was connected largely with corporation and realty matters. Soon business interests overcame those of the law.

He has held many important positions: President and director of the First National Bank of Croton, an important figure in the Croton Realty Company, the Croton News Company, the Croton Securities Company, the Croton Docks Company, the West Side Mortgage Company of New York, the Seventh Avenue Securities Corporation, the Palmer Realty Company, the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Street Corporation, the Contract and Improvement Company, the Lockwood Trade Journal Company and the Securities Company of Brooklyn. It was during this period that Mr. Palmer performed prodigious feats in the construction of large city buildings: the Brunswick, the Waldorf, and the Murray Hill being typical. In 1913, he was elected president of the Commonwealth Security and Mortgage Corporation. From 1914-1921 he served as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, resigning in order to accept the presidency of the First National Bank of Yonkers. In 1922, he became chairman of the board of the Ossining National Bank, and he is president of the First National Bank of Hastings-upon-Hudson, of the Yonkers Safe Deposit Company, and the Yonkers Securities Company, as well as director of the Lawyers' Westchester Title Company, and the Ossining Safe Deposit Company.

In addition to these complex and numerous business connections, Mr. Palmer is popular socially. His clubs are the Army and Navy Club of New York City, the Bankers', the Sleepy Hollow Country, the Cornell University, the Economic, the Columbia Yacht, and the City Club of Yonkers. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Club, and in 1918, was elected to membership in the St. Nicholas Society. He is a member of Astor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

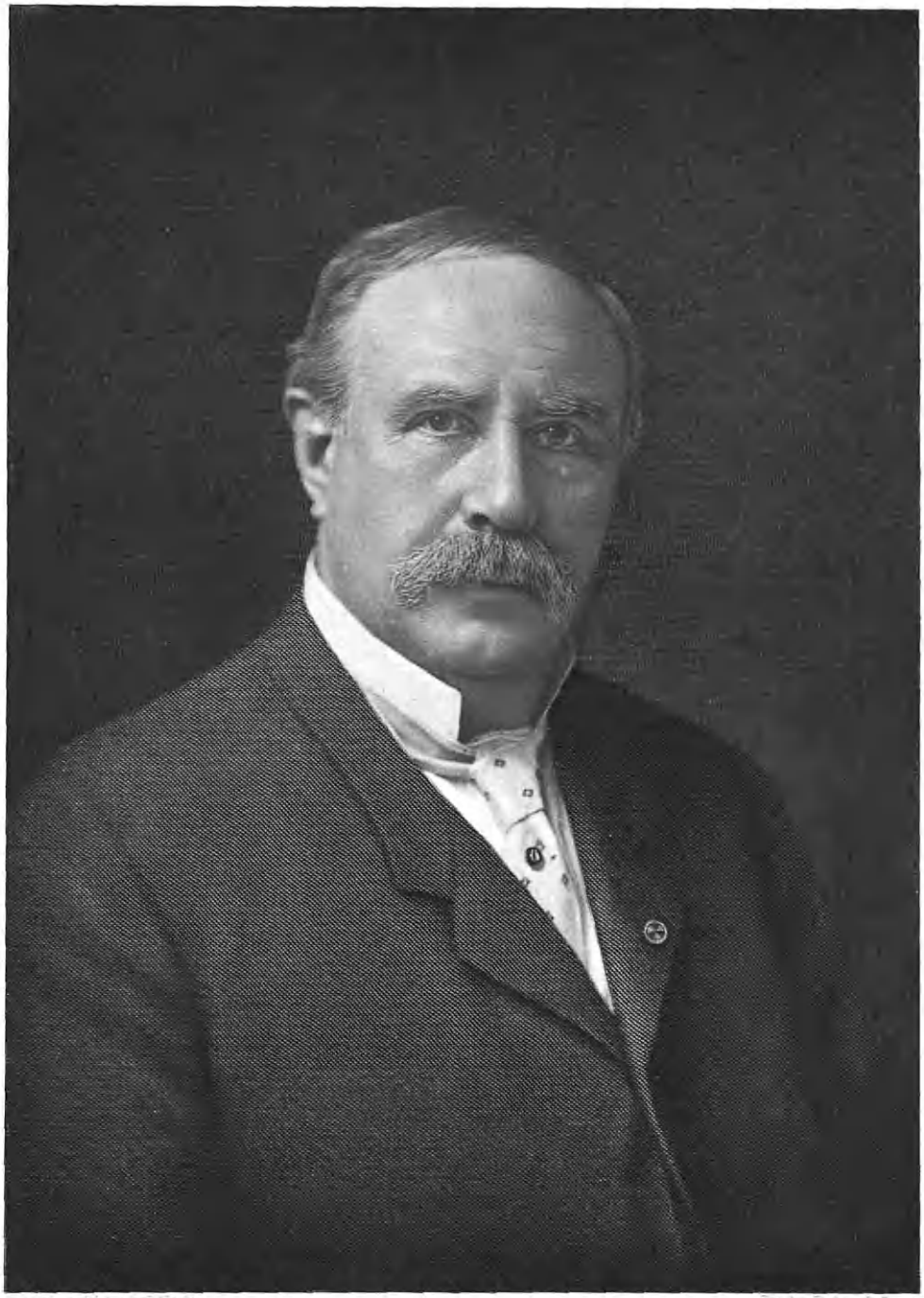
Leslie Richard Palmer married, in Wilmington, Delaware, January 29, 1916, Edith Suplee, daughter of Wayne Suplee, of Wilmington, Delaware. They have two children: 1. Richard, born May 18, 1917. 2. Wayne, born November 30, 1918.

(St. Nicholas Society—Pedigree of L. R. Palmer; St. Nicholas Society Genealogical Record—1923.)

YERKES, Judge Harman,

Prominent Jurist and Civic Leader.

With the most unusual distinction of having been for sixty-three years a con-



Harman Yerkes

tinuous member of the bar of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, the late Judge Harman Yerkes, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred here March 1, 1928, was one of this State's most remarkable sons. No man in the history of Bucks County during the last sixty years has taken such a prominent and colorful part in the legal, political and civic affairs of both county and State as did Judge Yerkes, whose spirit was unquenchable and his activities unceasing, his astounding ability and tenacity in legal matters being indicated by the fact that just the day before he was stricken, he argued a case in the local courts, then in his eighty-fifth year. It is doubtful if such a glorious record can be equaled in all Pennsylvania, or for that matter, in the entire United States —sixty-three years of constant application to the service of the commonwealth and its people. Some idea of the long span of history which his career covered can be gained when we consider that he began the practice of his profession a few months after the close of the Civil War, and that he was the last surviving member of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Centennial Exposition which was held in Philadelphia in 1876 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our Independence. He was a man who had a true conception of the rights of his fellow-men, and in all his political and legal activities, gave testimony to his interest in promoting civic advancement by his unselfish labors and ardent spirit which he brought to every project involving the welfare of the people. Judge Yerkes possessed an engaging personality and radiated a spirit of friendship which made him a beloved and esteemed figure in this community which will remember him for his high character and admirable qualities rather than for the positions of eminence which he held during his life.

Judge Yerkes was born in Warminster Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1843, son of Stephen and Amy Hart (Montaigne) Yerkes. He received his early education in the school district in which he was born and later proceeded to the Tennent School at Hartsville, completing his education at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. Returning home, for two years he taught school in Warminster and then applied himself to the study of law, with the result that he was admitted to the bar of Bucks County, November 3, 1865, and three years later was elected district attorney of the county. In this responsible legal position he exhibited the great power of legal penetration and keen perception which characterized his entire career and later brought him wide-spread recognition in judicial circles. During the years, 1869, 1871 and 1873, he was president of the Bucks-Montgomery judicial conventions. Always a leader in politics, Harman Yerkes was a staunch Democratic supporter all his life, and he first came into political prominence in 1872, when he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State and National conventions, representing his district at the Baltimore convention which nominated Horace Greeley for president, and later, in 1880, was delegate to the Cincinnati convention which nominated General Winfield Scott Hancock. From 1873 to 1875, he represented the Bucks-Northampton district in the State Senate and also served one term from the Bucks County district, and in 1876, was appointed a member of the official State

committee for the Centennial Exposition. While serving as State Senator, he drew the laws regulating separate Orphans' Court, Criminal, and Civil Courts of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1874. He was always interested in aiding the sick and afflicted and became the author of an act to create the Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, and for several years served on the board of trustees of that great humanitarian institution. Returning to private practice, he continued thus until January, 1884, when he became President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District to which he had been elected in the fall of 1883. He was reëlected again in 1893 and completed his second term in 1904, having served twenty years on the Bench, during which time he attracted the favorable attention of leading jurists everywhere by his ability, sincerity of purpose and deep knowledge of human nature, and for the notable decisions which he rendered in a number of involved cases, being known as one of Pennsylvania's most brilliant members of the judiciary. After retiring from the Bench, with a twenty-year record of splendid accomplishments, Judge Yerkes did not return again to active politics, although in 1895 he had been nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Judge of the Superior Court and again in 1910, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by the Democratic State convention and by the Union Republicans, an independent organization. However, his legal activities and interested participation in public affairs never relaxed for a moment and until his death, he maintained offices here and in Philadelphia, being associated for a time in the legal firm of Yerkes, Ross & Ross, and later with Webster Achey, after the latter had served as Assistant United States District Attorney.

Judge Yerkes' life is an inspiring addition to Pennsylvania's history, an example for the youth of today to emulate, emphasizing and repeating the fact that to win the love and respect of his fellowmen, one must first project those same qualities into the lives of others, as was the case with Judge Yerkes, who gave freely of his time and support, without thought of self, to everything that he felt would prove of benefit to the people in general, while his dealings with every person, regardless of station or position, were conducted in the same spirit of kindness and helpfulness. He was intensely interested in the preservation of local historic lore and devoted much of his time to the accumulation of data and historic relics which will provide a deeper insight into the early days of this locality.

In connection with his profession, Judges Yerkes was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and of the Bucks County Bar Association of which he was for many years president. He was for several years presiding officer of the Washington Crossing Park Commission, and was also prominent in the Bucks County Historical Society; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, and the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons as a member of Doylestown Lodge, No. 245, besides which he was a member of the library committee of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia. In the same city, he was an esteemed member of the Art and University clubs. His religious adherence

was given to St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Doylestown where he was active as an officer of the church.

During the Civil War, Judge Yerkes volunteered and was twice called out for emergency service but owing to a physical impairment was honorably discharged.

He was also one of the trustees of the Malinda Cox Free Library of Doylestown.

Judge Harman Yerkes married, June 29, 1869, Emaline Buckman, daughter of Monroe and Mary (Jamison) Buckman, and she died in 1926.

Judge Yerkes' death was the occasion of great sorrow among the entire community of Doylestown and vicinity, and he will be greatly missed by all who knew him. One of the most eloquent and representative tributes to his name is the following editorial published in the "Philadelphia Inquirer," under date of March 3, 1928, which reads as follows:

The career of Judge Harman Yerkes was inseparably connected with the history of Doylestown and of Bucks County and his passing will be like the removal of an old landmark which has become familiar to the people. He practiced law continuously for sixty-three years, and only the day before he was stricken argued a case in court. It is doubtful if there are any living lawyers in the State of Pennsylvania with a record that will compare with this one. He served on the bench of his own county for twenty years, and while he was a member of the State Senate successfully urged the law by which the Criminal, Civil and Orphans' courts were separated in Pennsylvania. Also he was the author of the act creating the Hospital for the Insane at Norristown. At different times he was the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Superior Court and for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

But in spite of his devotion to the law, Judge Yerkes found time for public-spirited movements of all kinds. The long span of his life is made clearer when it is stated that he was the last surviving member of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and that he participated in the national convention that nominated Horace Greeley for president and the one that named General Hancock for the same office. As president of the Bucks County Historical Society, he encouraged research into the story of the early days of that part of the country.

But the people of his county and State respected him for his high character and pleasing personality rather than for the important positions he held. His more than fourscore years were usefully spent and he will be long remembered.

Judge Yerkes was of the sixth generation of his family in Pennsylvania, the first American progenitor having been Anthony Yerkes, who came from Holland about 1692 and settled in Germantown, Philadelphia, his wife Margaret, and sons, Herman and Adolphus, accompanying him. In 1702, he was burgess of Germantown and held that office three years, while in 1709, he bought land in the "Manor of Moorland," now Moreland Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was married twice. From Anthony and Margaret Yerkes the line continues through their son, Herman Yerkes, born in Holland, 1689, and his wife, Elizabeth (Watts) Yerkes; their son Harman (spelled with an "a") born in Moreland Township, Montgomery County, January 18, 1720, and his wife, Mary (Stroud) Yerkes, a Quakeress; their son, Harman Yerkes, born in Warminster Township, Bucks County, July 25, 1767, and his wife, Margaret (Long) Yerkes; their son, Stephen Yerkes, born in Warminster Township, Bucks County, May 19, 1809, and his wife, Amy Hart (Montaigne) Yerkes, who were the parents of Judge Harman Yerkes.

On his maternal side, he was a direct descendant of Jean de la [illegible]on

famous in Huguenot annals, who was a native of the town of Saintes in the Province of Saintonge, France, who later emigrated to Leyden, Holland, from which place in January, 1624, he set sail with the expedition organized by Jesse de Forest and Peter Stuyvesant to New Netherlands, and later was an outstanding figure in the Colonial government of New Amsterdam (New York). Judge Yerkes inherited from these sturdy ancestors of French and Dutch stock the wonderful qualities of stability and zeal for work, and he not only upheld the splendid traditions of his predecessors, but added prestige and honor to the family name by his brilliant achievements and the eminent position which he reached in the public life of his State. As a lawyer, he was held in the highest regard for his thorough knowledge of law, his great forensic ability and his deep interest in his clients' affairs, while as a judge, he was hailed everywhere for his absolute fairness, promptness in accomplishing the work of the court, his manifest erudition and deep study of every case, while the decisions which he rendered redounded to his credit for wisdom, justice and sterling integrity. As President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of this State, he presided in the courts of Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Lehigh, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Northampton, and other counties in Pennsylvania, and everywhere won the confidence and esteem of everyone connected with the judicial system of the State, as well as the general public.

SHOEMAKER, Jr., Rev. Samuel Moor,

Minister.

[illegible]uence and his evangelistic and [illegible]eavors extending over a wide sphere, Rev. Samuel Moor (3) Shoemaker has been for the past two years rector of Calvary Church at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City. His activities have taken him to China, and to India, where he did admirable missionary work. He is likewise well known as a contributor to religious periodicals and magazines, and he has written pamphlets of importance and general interest. Endowed with sturdy and sterling qualities a heritage from illustrious American ancestry, Mr. Shoemaker traces his paternal descent to Samuel Moor (1) Shoemaker, who was a prominent business man of Maryland during and after the Civil War, at which time he was vice-president of the Adams Express Company. This Samuel Moor Shoemaker was also a descendant of Benjamin and Samuel Shoemaker, both of whom served with distinction and honor as mayors of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in pre-Revolutionary times. He was also a popular member of his community, and was a friend of Presidents Grant and Hayes, entertaining them, when they visited his city.

Samuel Moor (2) Shoemaker, the father of Mr. Shoemaker, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 7, 1861. He is a successful farmer, stock and cattle breeder, dairyman, and banker. He is connected with the Walker Gordon Laboratory of Baltimore, is chairman of the board of directors of the University of Maryland, and is also a member of the board of directors of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore. He has been active throughout his career in community and civic affairs, and enjoys the high esteem and deep regard of his fellows, although he never held any high political office. He was instrumental in introducing and in having adopted legislation for school enterprises of the county,

and in the passing of the "State Aid Road Law." Maternally, too, Mr. Shoemaker is of early American lineage, being descended from the Whitridge family of Rhode Island, and the Cushings of Massachusetts. A great-great-uncle, Samuel Eccleston, was Archbishop of the Catholic church in Baltimore.

Rev. Samuel Moor (3) Shoemaker was born in Baltimore, where his family has been so long established, December 27, 1893. He spent his boyhood on the family farm which is one of the most attractive homesteads in that region. Thereafter he attended a school in Baltimore, and at the age of fourteen went to St. George's School at Newport, Rhode Island, from which he was graduated in 1912. He then entered Princeton University and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1916. On the completion of his studies, he remained at Princeton during the following year as graduate secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in the University. Mr. Shoemaker then went to China for the next two years, where he was connected with the Princeton University Center and was engaged in teaching, evangelistic and missionary work. At the end of that period, in 1919, he returned to the United States to become the general secretary of the Philadelphian Society of Princeton University.

A year later, in 1920, he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City. He had been ordained a deacon in 1920 by Bishop Murray of Baltimore, Maryland, and was subsequently ordained priest in 1921. His first appointment was as assistant to Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, now Bishop of Massachusetts; and a year later, he returned to Princeton as secretary of the Philadelphian Society, in which capacity he continued from 1922 until 1924. In 1924, he went to the Near East and India where he did evangelistic work and gained invaluable experience and knowledge. While he was so occupied he received the call to Calvary Church in New York City, which numbers among its former rectors, the late Bishop Satterlee of Washington. Mr. Shoemaker accepted the call and returned to the United States. He has been rector of Calvary Church since June, 1925. He has devoted himself earnestly to preaching and personal work in the parish, building up an efficient body of workers and winning the good will and popularity of his congregation. The keynote of his sermons and his activities is sounded in his opinion that the world is seeking a vital and transforming experience of Christ which may be shared with others. In addition to these activities Mr. Shoemaker has published a number of books upon religious subjects among which are "Realizing Religion," "One Boy's Influence," "A Young Man's View of the Ministry," and "Children of the Second Birth." Several others are in preparation. He has also lectured at the Northfield conferences. His only club is the Ivy Club of Princeton. Music and work are his hobbies, and he enjoys horseback riding to relieve the stress of his daily tasks. On his vacations he returns to his home in Baltimore or travels. He has made five trips to Europe. During the recent visit in 1926, of Queen Marie of Roumania to the United States, her Majesty was welcomed by Mr. Shoemaker at a service in his church. Having known him previously she brought him gifts from Roumania.

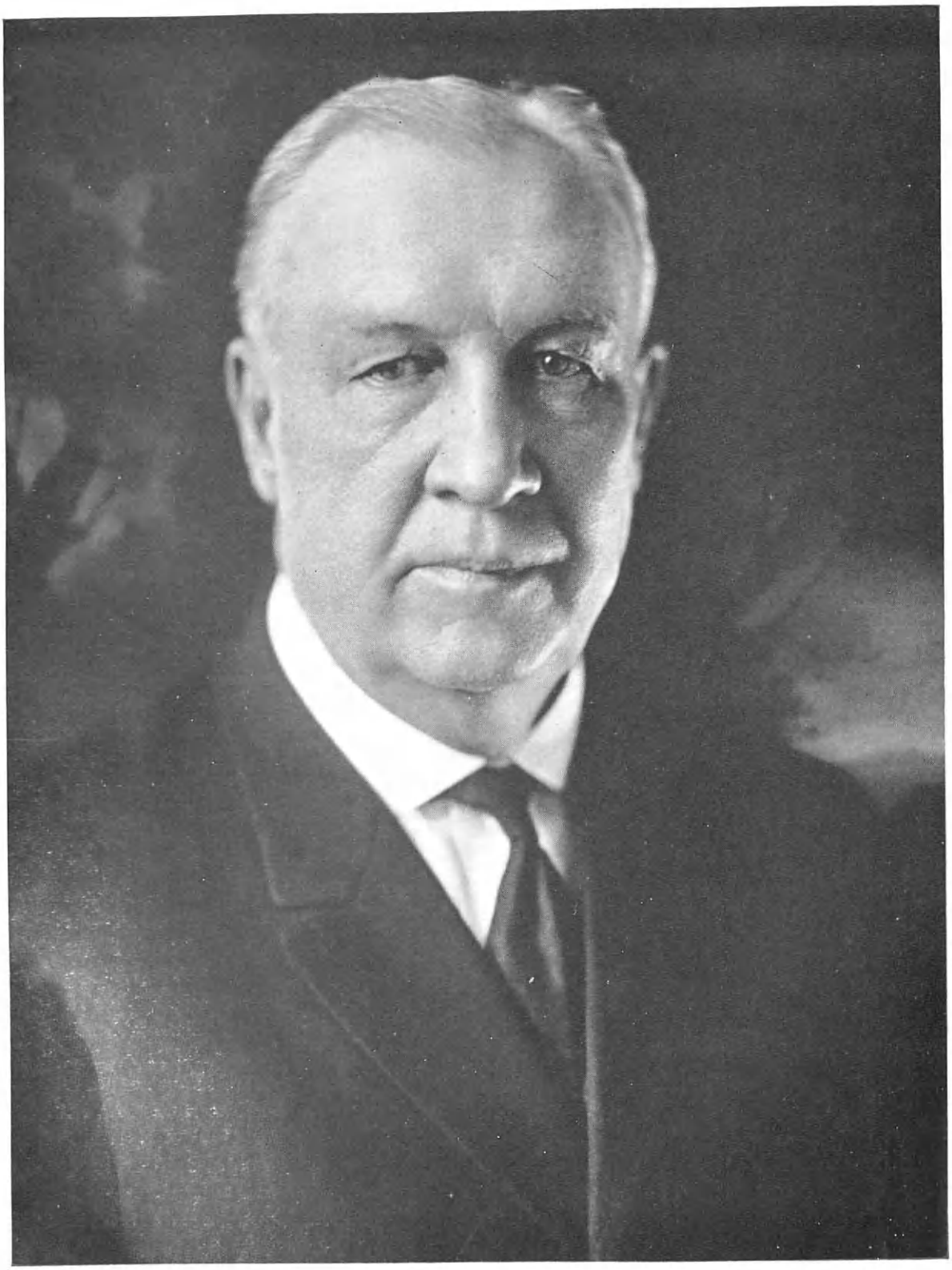
TILDEN, John Packwood,

Casualty Insurance Executive.

To understand fully the position of eminence which New England held for so many years as the home of culture, refinement and intellectual progress, one must study thoroughly the lives of the men and women whose activities, accomplishments and superior attainments contributed in such great degree to the glory of their homeland. It is only in the insight which we obtain into the lives of those who upheld the splendid traditions of past generations while at the same time they achieved new heights for their country's supremacy, that we come to a better realization of how much they have meant to the present radiant position of the United States in world-wide affairs. One of the outstanding men of his day, the late John Packwood Tilden was one of New England's best-known sons and a descendant of the early pioneers of that vicinity.

Mr. Tilden's earliest American ancestor on his paternal side was Nathaniel Tilden, who lived in Tenterden, England. Nathaniel Tilden came to America in 1628 and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts. He was a brother of Sir Marmaduke Tilden, one of the first settlers of Virginia, and he was also a direct descendant of Sir Richard Tilden, Baronet, who accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion on the third Crusade in 1189. In several direct genealogical lines the Tilden family is of Royal Descent.

John Packwood Tilden was born in Colchester, Connecticut, in 1864, son of Samuel D. and Harriett (Packwood) Tilden. He received his early education in private schools but when quite a young man, ventured forth into the world of business and established his own, independent enterprise. He rose steadily by his own endeavors and a striking ability to apply himself thoroughly to his work, finally becoming a leader in the field of casualty insurance and known throughout the entire United States as an expert in this line of business. He was a man of the highest qualities and attainments and outside his professional activities, devoted himself without thought of self to the interests of his fellow-men and his country. He was a typical American gentleman, a true aristocrat in the fullest sense of the word, always generous, kind-hearted and desirous of being helpful to all. He was a superb exponent of the old school, polished and refined, thoughtful and considerate. Realizing the importance to the greatness of the country in the deeds of past generations, he was an avid student of American history and a deep reader of the classics, also making a special study of the biographies of the eminent citizens of our glorious Republic whose lives were so intimately connected with its history. As a valued member of the New England Society, Mr. Tilden was chiefly responsible for its spectacular progress and the wonderful things which it accomplished in its genealogical work. He was Governor-General of the Mayflower Society, having succeeded General Wood, and under his direction the affairs of this supreme among American historical associations, prospered and flourished. He was also prominently identified with the Order of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, Appawamis, and Sleepy Hollow clubs. His favorite recreation was golf and in this great sport he found agreeable relaxation from the daily routine of business.



Hoke Smith

John Packwood Tilden married, in 1903, in New York City, Mabel Simmons. Mr. Tilden died September 29, 1927, and his death brought sorrow to his host of friends and acquaintances, who loved him for the beautiful qualities which infused his entire life and permeated his surroundings at all times, drawing people to him by the nobility of his character and his desire to help others at all times.

Mr. Tilden's mother, Harriett (Packwood) Tilden, was the daughter of Joseph Packwood, of Colchester, Connecticut, and was related to several of the most prominent Connecticut families.

SMITH, Hoke,

Lawyer, Statesman, Philanthropist.

The passage of time permits the appraisal of great men, and places their deeds in a proper perspective. It is yet too early to estimate fully the contribution to American life of Hoke Smith, former Secretary of the Interior, Governor of Georgia, and United States Senator, who is now (in 1928) practicing law in Atlanta as the climax of a brilliant career. However, his achievements may be approached from two directions; they may be weighed individually, and again collectively as a distinct contribution to the conduct of great American affairs, especially of his native section, the South. Mr. Smith is a fine example of the courage which was crushed beneath the military heel of the Union in the Civil War, but which reasserted itself magnificently at a later day in constructive accomplishment. Mr. Smith's path has been strewn with difficulties from the time he started teaching school, while struggling to learn the law. He went from low estate to high, was swept from the political pinnacle more than once, only to attain it again. Thus we see Mr. Smith's course leading to success at the law and elevation to the Cabinet of Grover Cleveland and the Governorship of Georgia; his defeat for reëlection as Governor by a rival then in comparative obscurity; his vindication at the next election, resulting in the defeat of the man who had just defeated him; his election to the United States Senate for an unexpired term, his reëlection and a period of remarkable accomplishment; defeat for another full term due to a political combination so well known to followers of this craft; and finally retirement into that inner sanctuary of the law wherein one of his gifts may uninterruptedly pursue that calling which has been one of the chief instruments of his exceptional service to his time.

When Hoke Smith was a boy in his North Carolina home he used to hear his father praise the Southerners who battled for State rights in the halls of Congress; and indeed, before the Civil War, representatives of this section had more voice in the councils of the nation than they have ever had since, with the exception of the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, when the "South in the saddle" became a popular characterization, especially among New Englanders, whose section had so long occupied that exalted position. Throughout the Wilson régime Hoke Smith was a recognized power in the Senate; as a Washington observer aptly expressed it: "When Hoke Smith descended upon the White House, Mr. Wilson showed him more deference than any two other administration senators." The South, and especially Mr. Smith's adopted State of Georgia, received belated recognition in many ways

from Washington; the balmy climate, contributing so admirably to outdoor military training most of the year, caused most of the World War training camps to be located in the South, resulting in a trade prosperity such as that section had never known. Atlanta received a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank System largely through the influence of Mr. Smith. In many other ways as a senator Mr. Smith expressed himself, but it was as a lawyer, civic leader and educational worker that his greatest abilities in the upbuild of the section were exerted. Working in close coöperation with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and allied organizations, he caused numerous large Eastern and foreign concerns to make Atlanta their Southern headquarters. Atlanta and Georgia forged ahead, and their prosperity was the prosperity of all the surrounding States.

Hoke Smith has handled some of the most important cases before the bar, and has gained the name of a fighter of rare qualities. Representing German claimants to private property seized during the World War by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, he received handsome fees for the successful outcome of the cases. He was counsel for Peru in the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, opposed on the side of Chile by Former Secretary of State Robert Lansing. Mr. Smith's work in this case brought him additional international repute; the matter was argued before President Coolidge as arbitrator, and finally was referred to General John J. Pershing, and is still pending, due to complications, mostly of a political nature, arising in the affected areas. The efforts of Mr. Smith, however, resulted in getting Peru's case so strongly before the people of the various countries that public opinion forced considerable concessions from Chile and opened the door to a compromise which may result in giving to Bolivia an outlet to the Southern Pacific Ocean. He was also very successful as publisher of the Atlanta "Journal," which he used effectively in the South to improve the political prospects of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. His work as chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education for eleven years and his activities as superintendent of a Sunday school, taken with numerous philanthropies, have rounded out a remarkable career. He practiced law four years at Washington, following his retirement from the Senate, and since 1925 has practiced in Atlanta, in the familiar scenes of his young manhood and in that atmosphere so beloved of his kin, who on both sides of the family represent the best ideals of Dixieland.

Hoke Smith was born at Newton, North Carolina, September 2, 1855, son of Hosea Hildreth Smith and Mary Brent (Hoke) Smith. He was educated by his father, a graduate of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, where he took his first honors and was given the honorary degree later of Doctor of Laws. The father was born in 1820 and died in July, 1909; removing to North Carolina, he gave his life to the cause of education, and as executive head of several colleges gave an appreciable impetus to higher learning in this State which of recent years has shown such gratifying growth and progress. He first served as president of Catawba College, then as a professor in the University of North Carolina at

Chapel Hill, and finally president of the Sam Houston Normal School. For years Dr. Smith was Southern representative of the Peabody Fund. He married Mary Brent Hoke, and among their children was Hoke Smith.

The ancestors of Hoke Smith, whose deeds form important chapters in the history of the United States, provided an admirable background for his conquests. The first of the line in this country, Sir Henry Smith, was a son of Sir Hugh Smith, of Ashton, Somerset, England, who embarked for the New World with his wife, Elizabeth Gorges, as chaplain of the fleet with Governor Winthrop as commander of the expedition. They landed at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630, and he ably fulfilled his function as spiritual adviser to that group in Boston Bay. His son, Samuel Smith, who died in 1641, owned Beverly Farms, and Samuel's son, Captain Thomas Smith, was identified with Connecticut. The line continued through the following:

Richard Smith, son of Captain Thomas Smith and Elizabeth (Endicott) Smith, married Sarah Chandler.

Their son, Robert Smith, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, married Sarah Gill.

Their son, Colonel Samuel Smith, member of the General Court, delegate to the Provincial Congress at Cambridge, married Mary Gove.

Their son, Colonel William Smith, of Deerfield, New Hampshire, who served heroically in the Revolutionary War, married Anna True, daughter of Captain Winthrop True, descended from early settlers of Massachusetts.

Their son, William True Smith, married Martha Ambrose, daughter of Nathaniel Ambrose, and they became the parents of Hosea Hildreth Smith, father of Hoke Smith.

On his mother's side Mr. Smith is descended from John Hoke, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who married Maria Sabina Swope, born 1748, died 1826, through their son, John Hoke, who married Barbara Quickle, and their son, Michael Hoke, who married Frances Burton, great-granddaughter of Colonel Robert Burton, delegate in 1787-88 to the Continental Congress, who married a daughter of John Williams, Colonial judge and the first justice in North Carolina to preside over the session of the three circuit judges as a court of appeals.

In 1872, when he was seventeen, Mr. Smith passed through the portals of that magic city of the Southeast, then in the building at the hands of a group of far-sighted East Tennesseeans, led by Robert J. Lowry, Samuel M. Inman, Judge William T. Newman and Captain James W. English. During a halt in his march to the sea in 1864, General Sherman, standing in a group of staff officers on the famed Peachtree Street, on a high ridge, remarked that on this site of Atlanta, advantaged by climate and strategic position, a great city would some day rise as the gateway to the Southeast. With the echo of these words ringing in his ears, Hoke Smith made firm resolution to assist in making the prediction come true; and he lived up to the letter and spirit of it in a manner that is best known to his neighbors and can only be lightly touched upon herein. Possessed of deep earnestness, tremendous energy, and gigantic physique, together with a most engaging personality, he quickly impressed all with whom he came into contact. His purse flat, he worked at

odd jobs to maintain himself, and presently obtained a position as school teacher, the salary from which enabled him to study law and buy a few books, his study having been mostly prosecuted at night. In 1873, he received the gratifying news that he had passed the bar examinations and was qualified to practice law in the Georgia courts. He had a hard row to hoe at first, but exerted himself proportionately, and quickly won a place in the esteem of older lawyers. Taking an interest in politics in the local prevailing Democratic school he was advanced at the age of twenty-one years to the position of chairman of the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee. The following year he canvassed Northwest Georgia advocating Atlanta as the successor to Milledgeville as the capital of the State, a campaign which soon brought results in the removal. In 1882, he was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention, and as such played an important part in the abolition of the two-thirds electoral rule. Meantime, he had now built up a nice practice and in many ways established himself more firmly with his fellow-citizens. He entered a law partnership with Henry C. Peeples, as Hoke Smith and Henry C. Peeples, and conducted his affairs from the Atlanta "Journal" Building, then on South Broad Street within two blocks of where Woodrow Wilson about this time took up the practice of law. He organized the "Journal," an afternoon paper, in 1887, and during the eleven years of his active leadership it took front rank in Southern journalism. He allied himself with the forces of education and cultural life in Atlanta, inaugurating the unique and successful Art Loan of 1882, and serving as president of the Young Men's Library Association from 1881 to 1883. At the age of thirty-two, in 1887, he was one of the leading lawyers of the State, proprietor of an influential newspaper, owner of valuable real estate and a power in local and State politics. In 1892, at only thirty-seven years of age, he was appointed Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, his term extending from March 4, 1893, to September 1, 1896. Thereafter he devoted himself for a decade to his legal practice in Atlanta, where he laid the foundation of the present excellent public school system through his administration as president of the board, and his original methods found their way all over the State, which at that time needed every stimulus it could get.

In 1907, in the prime of life at the age of fifty-two, Mr. Smith was elected Governor of Georgia. His chief constructive works in this position consisted of the abolition of the convict lease system, which for years had been a blot on the fair escutcheon of the State; the establishment of the State College of Agriculture at Athens as a branch of the University of Georgia; the securing of the first State prohibition law passed by a Southern State; the inauguration of a good roads system; and bringing about real educational reform. His program thus anticipated by a decade, in its general features, similar action throughout other parts of the country. With a wide personal knowledge of the matters with which he dealt, he saw far into the future and directed the energies of his people toward remunerative goals.

One of the first acts of his administration was to dismiss Joseph M. Brown, a son of Georgia's Civil War Governor,

from the State Railroad Commission, for reasons mentioned in the letter of dismissal, which has never been made public. Clark Howell, editor of the "Journal's" rival newspaper, the Atlanta "Constitution," seized upon this act as reason for opposing Mr. Smith for reëlection as Governor, supported Mr. Brown, and brought about his election. When the "bye-election" of 1911 was held, Governor Smith defeated Mr. Brown, and shortly thereafter the State Legislature sent him to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator A. S. Clay, who had died with three years unserved. In 1915, Mr. Smith was reëlected to the Senate for an additional six years. He served as chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and as a member of the following additional committees, in which he framed much legislation beneficial to the masses of the people: Finance, Judiciary, Agriculture and Forestry, Post Offices and Post Roads, Rules and Library. He was likewise a member of the powerful Steering Committee of the Senate, which organized that body in 1913, and which controlled and directed Democratic policies and strength and tactics in the Senate. The following acts, which to a large extent may be traced to Senator Smith's influence, and which are known to most Americans through their beneficial effects, may be listed here; the Smith-Lever Act; the Smith-Hughes Act; the Act Providing Vocational Training for Soldiers; the Act Providing for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers; the Act Providing for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Industrial Workers; and a measure which created the Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Smith was the leader for many years of the so-called "Hoke Smith Faction" in Georgia politics, and it, with the "Clark Howell-Joe Brown Faction," furnished not only the State but the nation with interesting topics on the occasion of practically every election. As a general rule, the "Tom Watson Faction" of "Wool Hat Boys" lined up behind the Howell-Brown crowd and against the Smith wing, but occasionally went it independently. The story of these factional fights is part of the history of Georgia of the period, but more than a brief mention of them is not permitted here. Suffice it to say they greatly strengthened the character of Hoke Smith and made of him a national figure now and then mentioned for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket; in fact, the vice-presidency has been on occasion his for the asking, but he has never cared to offer for that high office. Mr. Smith has always been magnificent in defeat as well as exultant in victory, and his defeat for the Senate in 1921, by Tom Watson, far from proving a disappointment beyond his powers to bear, was the occasion for his release from the cares of office and his liberation to go his own way with laurels enough to satisfy any man. He ended his Washington duties gloriously as counsel for the German interests referred to above.

Mr. Smith's World War services in his capacity as senator were considerable. With Senator P. C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, he acted as a member of the Senate's Military Affairs Committee, in which body his counsels were a valuable aid to President Wilson, whose policies in general he whole-heartedly supported. He was one of the organizers of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church of

Atlanta, most of whose members had withdrawn from the First Church for geographical reasons, and he served many years, even after he became Governor, as superintendent of the Sunday school; he was also chairman of the Board of Deacons and an elder until he went to the Senate. He is a member of the Atlanta and Georgia Bar associations and a director in the Fulton National Bank. He belongs to the Lawyers' Club of New York City, the University Club of Washington, the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club and the Atlanta Athletic Club of Atlanta. As a descendant of a forebear who fought in the Revolutionary War, he is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution; this ancestor was his great-grandfather Smith, who fought under George Washington. Mr. Smith gave up his Washington offices in 1925 and has since been practicing law in Atlanta, where he also gives much attention to his extensive business and financial interests. Here, where his early and intermediary struggles were waged, surrounded by family and friends, he reviews an active, well-spent life.

On December 19, 1883, Mr. Smith married (first) Birdie Cobb, born in 1860, who died June 6, 1919, in Atlanta, and was there buried. Her father, General Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Athens, was one of the most notable men in the history of the State—a lawyer, statesman, author, compiler of the first code of Georgia; brigadier-general, Confederate States of America—who was killed in 1862 at the battle of Fredericksburg, in Virginia. Her mother, Marion (Lumpkin) Cobb, was a daughter of Joseph Henry Lumpkin, first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Her paternal ancestry included Ambrose Cobb (or Cobbs), American progenitor, born in 1590, who migrated from England to Virginia in 1613; and General Robert Lewis, a British Army officer, who came from Wales, in the good ship "Blessing," landing in Virginia, in 1635, and settling in Gloucester County. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born four children: 1. Marion, leading Atlanta attorney, who succeeded to his father's law practice when the latter assumed his duties as Governor of Georgia, having graduated in law at the University of Georgia. 2. Mary Brent. 3. Lucy. 4. Callie Hoke. The daughters and their mother were socially prominent at Washington as well as in Atlanta and made a delightful home for the distinguished Senator. Mr. Smith married (second), in 1924, five years after the death of his first wife, Mazie Crawford, of Cordele, Georgia, whose family has been prominent in Virginia and North Carolina for many years.

WOODY, Robert Houston,

Leading Member of Bar.

As attorney and trial counsel for traction interests in Greater New York, and as general counsel for important English insurance companies, in addition to the conduct of a practice drawn from other desirable clientage, Robert Houston Woody has won his way to the front rank of the bar in the Empire State. His residence and professional activity in the metropolitan area for more than a quarter-century have brought him high standing in the social circles in which he moves, and with his legal brethren. His professional acquaintances and following are both large and valued, he having been admitted to practice in all the courts of the States of Texas and of New York. Before

entering his new relationships in the North, Mr. Woody practiced law at Richmond, Texas, for four years, and was making an enviable reputation for ability and success when he elected to enter a wider field of the profession, the wisdom of his choice of New York having been amply demonstrated.

Mr. Woody sprang from a family background in which figured Colonial ancestors, some of whom and their descendants were pioneers in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas, and one at least was a soldier-patriot in the Revolutionary War.

John Woody, said to be the progenitor of the Woody family in America, married, and had a son, John, who went to Maryland, where he married, and later removed to North Carolina. This John (2) Woody was one of the first settlers of Alamance, North Carolina. He built Woody's Ferry, at which place on the Haw River was the road, already laid off and used, from Hillsboro through the Stinking Water country to the Guilford Court House country on to Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina—a notable road and a historic ferry, over which there passed Generals Tryon and Cornwallis with their armies, and many other bodies of troops and groups of pioneers.

John (3) Woody, great-great-grandfather of Robert Houston Woody, was born in Roane County, Tennessee. He joined the Continental Army and fought in the Revolution. In recognition of his services he was granted a pension by the government. He is buried among his people in Roane County of his native State. He married and had a son, Samuel.

Samuel Woody, son of John (3) Woody, was born in Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee, and passed his youth in his native mountains, assisting his father, who was the village smithy. On October 19, 1820, he married Hannah Wooddy, a Virginia girl. The spirit of the pioneer lured Samuel from the forge, and in March, 1844, he journeyed to Texas to establish his family in a new country. In the spring of 1845, he blazed a trail into Parker County and located his homestead on a valley farm near Veals Station; he was among the first permanent settlers of that county. There came with him from Tennessee to Texas his children, a group of six sons and one daughter. The latter years of his life he spent in the livestock business and in farming. He is buried at Veals Station, Parker County, Texas, in his old farm on which he settled, a farm yet owned and preserved by his descendants.

William Woody, known on the frontier as Uncle "Billy," son of Samuel and Hannah (Wooddy) Woody, was born in Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee, December 15, 1824, died September 10, 1915, aged ninety years. He married, July 15, 1845, Elizabeth Farmer, born September 13, 1822, died February 10, 1879, and they were the parents of George Preston, of whom further.

George Preston Woody, son of William and Elizabeth (Farmer) Woody, was born in Veals Station, Parker County, Texas, in 1849, died in 1889. He was a prosperous landowner and livestock operator, and actively engaged in the development of the frontier country of Wise and Parker counties, Texas. On many occasions he with his father and brothers aided in the defense of the local communities against the depredations of the Comanche Indians, who roamed the ranges of that section. He married Matilda Holmes West, daughter of T. C.

and Mary De Witt (Holmes) West, her mother a daughter of Dr. Jonathan Holmes and Ruth (Wells) Holmes, of Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Pennsylvania, on the Susequehanna, second cousin of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet. They were the parents of Robert Houston, of whom further.

Robert Houston Woody was born at Cottondale, Wise County, Texas, December 12, 1877. Reared in that wild and rugged country by sturdy and courageous parents, he was well prepared to cope with the hardships that beset his pathway. He attended the public schools of Wise and Parker counties, and then entered the Springtown (Texas) Male and Female Institute, where he was a student for eight years. He was making an excellent record for scholarship when he was compelled to leave school one year before graduation, owing to the death of his father and to the necessity of helping to support his mother and the rest of the family.

Despite the difficulties that hindered his progress following the great sorrow that invaded the family circle, Mr. Woody found a way to take up the study of the law, of which profession he became enamored in early youth. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Texas in 1896. In that year he began practice in Dallas. In the following year he removed to Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas, where he remained from 1897 until 1899, continuing in practice with increasing success and reputation, in association with Charles R. Wharton, now one of the leading lawyers of Houston, Texas, and recognized as an able historian of the Lone Star State.

Mr. Woody came to New York in October, 1900, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of that State in the latter part of 1901. Since that time he has conducted an increasingly large practice, attaining prominence especially as a corporation lawyer. He is well known for his learning in the law and for the thoroughness and energy with which he prepares and conducts his cases. He enjoys the unlimited confidence of his clientele. Since coming to New York he has had ten years of association as trial counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests, and for the last fifteen years has been retained as attorney and general counsel for a number of large insurance corporations. He has been admitted to practice law in the States of Texas and New York, and is a member of the New York State and American Bar associations, and New York Law Institute.

During the World War period, Mr. Woody enrolled for service in the New York National Guard, June 25, 1917, and his registration card in the United States forces bears the date of September 12, 1918. He was also a strong supporter of the government by engaging in public speaking in behalf of the Liberty Loan drives and other campaigns incidental to the prosecution of the war. He is a member of the Casualty and Surety Club of New York, the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the Bankers' Club of America, and the St. Albans Golf Club. He and his family are communicants of the First Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

Robert Houston Woody married, June 24, 1922, at Brooklyn, New York, Marion Antoinette Riecks, daughter of the late Charles W. Riecks, formerly vice-president of the Liberty National Bank, and afterwards vice-president of its successor, the New York Trust Company. Mr. and

S. W. Mudd

Mrs. Woody are the parents of a daughter, Caroline Riecks. Mr. Woody has his professional address at No. 1 Park Avenue, at Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, and the family residence is at Great Neck Hills, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

MUDD, Seeley Wintersmith,

Mining Engineer.

An American mining engineer whose high rank in his profession and whose wide practice and operations brought him a renown that was international, Seeley Wintersmith Mudd, of Los Angeles, California, was identified with the development of several of the most successful mining properties in the West and Southwest. His activities often carried him into Mexico, and latterly, through a representative of himself and associates, into the Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean Sea, where an ancient copper mine formerly worked by the Romans and Phoenicians is being now successfully operated. Numerous mines which are well known were either discovered, rehabilitated or operated by Mr. Mudd, whose rare genius, skillfully applied to properties which looked hopeless to others, caused him to win universal recognition long before the end of his career. During his distinguished course he became the associate and adviser of many men prominent in mining and long identified with large undertakings in that field. Through these and other valued contacts he was the means, directly or indirectly, of promoting and uplifting the mining industry, while his professional reputation mounted to a point that made him a final authority in his profession.

Mr. Mudd was of the eighth generation of the Mudd family in America. His earliest ancestor in this country was Thomas Mudd, who came from England and settled in St. Mary's County, Maryland, about 1665. Through this Thomas Mudd and his mother he came of a complex mixture of English, Dutch, Polish, French, Irish and Scotch lineage. On his mother's side he was of French Huguenot blood. His paternal forebears originally came from Poland, and because of religious persecutions they went to England, where they found refuge and remained for three centuries. When Lord Baltimore came to America and founded the settlement in Maryland, two brothers Mudd were of the party, one and perhaps both, acting as secretaries to the noble colonizer; and it is believed that the Thomas Mudd above mentioned, was the American founder of the family. A portion of the original grant of land near Baltimore from Lord Baltimore to one of the brothers is now held by one of their descendants.

From Thomas Mudd, the founder, the line is continued through Henry Mudd, born in 1680; Thomas Mudd, born in 1705; Henry Mudd, born in 1730, died in 1810, married Alice Spalding; Henry Thomas Mudd, born in 1757, died in 1810, married Mary Mahoney; Stanislaus Mudd, born in 1795, died in 1833, married Eliza Marshall; Henry Thomas Mudd, of whom further.

Henry Thomas Mudd, born in 1818, died in 1902, was prominently identified with the real estate business in St. Louis, Missouri. He was president of the Board of Assessors of St. Louis County, a member of the Missouri Legislature, and president of the Ozark Land Company of St. Louis. He married (first) Sarah Elizabeth Hodgen; and (second), in 1884, Catherine Lucinda (Woolfork) Brown.

By his first wife he had three sons:

1. Henry Hodgen (see below). 2. Harvey Gilmer, who is a leading surgeon in the United States, and for twenty-five years has been chief of staff and a director of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, succeeding his brother, Henry Hodgen. 3. Seeley Wintersmith, of whom further.

Henry Hodgen Mudd was born at Pittsfield, Illinois, April 27, 1844, and died at St. Louis, November 20, 1899. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis where he came in 1856. He attended Washington University and later took his medical degree from the St. Louis Medical College, later a part of Washington University. With his noted uncle, Dr. John T. Hodgen, he began the practice of his profession. Dr. Mudd became dean of the medical department of Washington University, built up a practice that gave him a world-wide reputation, and wrote articles and books that have become texts on various phases of medicine and surgery. His life was literally given for others.

Seeley Wintersmith Mudd was born in Kirkwood, Missouri, August 16, 1861. Having completed his elementary and college preparatory courses, he entered Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Engineer of Mines. Among his classmates might be mentioned Pope Yeatman, Edmund B. Kirby and Joseph P. Gazzam. Soon after his graduation, Mr. Mudd entered upon his professional career as a helper at a copper mining and smelting plant at Sainte Genevieve, Missouri. His first important position was that of assayer at the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company, but he soon was promoted to superintendent of the copper department, remaining in that position from 1883 to 1885. In December of the latter year he moved to Leadville, Colorado, where he shared in the development of some of the most important mining projects of that district. He first became an ore-sampler for the Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Company, at that time one of the most successful mining companies in Colorado. From 1887 and continuing until 1912, he was manager of the Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Company and the Boreel Mining Company of Leadville, and for a few years was manager of the Ibex Mining Company in the same district. The high-grade ores of the Ibex had become virtually exhausted, but by careful handling of the low-grade ores, and through securing additional territory under lease upon which development proved very profitable, he rejuvenated the business and it continued to be profitable for many years. This was one of Mr. Mudd's early and distinctive triumphs in the practice of his profession. While in Colorado he was also manager of the Leadville Consolidated Mining Company. In 1893, in association with Robert B. Estey, he organized the Union Leasing & Mining Company, and was the originator of the plan, which later came into wide use, of leasing numerous tracts of contiguous land and operating them as a unit. During 1902 and 1904 he filled the position of consulting engineer of the Empire Zinc Company, one of several branches of the New Jersey Zinc Company; and in 1904 and 1905 he served as consulting engineer of the Guggenheim Exploration Company on the Pacific coast, during which time he recommended to the Guggenheims the purchase of at least two properties in which they later became interested. These properties were the Dairy Farm in California and the Utah Copper Mine at Bingham, Utah. From 1904 to 1909 Mr. Mudd entered upon what was perhaps the most

interesting and important period of his career. He and a number of friends secured control of the Ray Mine, a property located about one hundred miles east of Phoenix, Arizona, which was chiefly owned by an English group, and which up to that time had not been successful. Mr. Mudd and his associates organized the Ray Consolidated Copper Company to take over the enterprise. The property was developed and equipped for large scale production and has become one of the great copper mines of Arizona. In 1924 the Chino Copper Company was consolidated with the Ray Company and in 1926 both properties were absorbed by the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, which is one of the largest producing units in the American copper industry. In the year 1914, Mr. Mudd and a group of associates acquired control of the United Eastern Mining Company's property at Oatman, Arizona, which they developed into a highly profitable enterprise.

Having joined a syndicate of New York men, Mr. Mudd acquired an early interest in what is now known as the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. This was in 1910. In the succeeding five or six years valuable additional territory was taken over before development and equipment were started on what has become the greatest sulphur mine in the world. For some fifteen years before his passing, Mr. Mudd employed his talents and resources chiefly in the line of exploration and development work.

Beginning in 1912, Mr. Mudd, in association with Philip Wiseman, engaged in a prospecting venture in the Island of Cyprus, and acquired a mine which was worked for copper by the Phoenicians and then the Romans. An engineer employed by Mr. Mudd and Mr. Wiseman discovered the ancient mine after making a reconnaissance of the Sinai Peninsula, the Mediterranean coast and adjoining regions. The Cyprus Mines Corporation of New York was organized, and Mr. Mudd became its president. Operations at the mine were interfered with by the World War but, after that conflict, development of the project was resumed on a considerable scale. The property has been found to contain a very large tonnage of copper-bearing pyrites, and large shipments are now being made. Modern equipment has been installed and the company looks forward to a long and successful future, founded on the vision of Mr. Mudd.

Highly important service was rendered by Mr. Mudd to the country during the World War as a technical engineer. He was commissioned major of engineers, Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army, under date of January 14, 1918, and was stationed at Washington as assistant to Daniel C. Jackling, director of Explosive Plants and builder of the smokeless powder plant at Nitro, West Virginia. Mr. Mudd was promoted to the rank of colonel under date of May 24, 1918, and on January 20, 1919, his task being completed, he received his honorable discharge. For many years Mr. Jackling and Mr. Mudd had been associated in mining ventures, hence the two men knew each other intimately. In the issue of "Mining and Metallurgy," for August, 1926, Mr. Jackling paid Mr. Mudd the following tribute:

> Everybody of Seeley Mudd's acquaintance, either in a personal or professional way, must have recognized in him very unusual and in many respects remarkable characteristics of citizenship, manhood and ability. He was a tireless worker and one of the keenest and most precise analysts I have ever known. His ability to analyze and weigh situations did not

end merely with a comparison of figures or statistics, but reached fundamentals of interpretation and conclusion of almost invariable accuracy. In this way he was not only an alert and versatile thinker but a most unusually profound one.

His ideals were high, and he lived and worked accordingly. His code of morals and ethics and his standards of integrity were of an order rightly and spontaneously to inspire the admiration and confidence of every one with whom he came into contact personally, professionally, or within the sphere of the extensive and strictly business activities in which he was engaged.

He was the kindest and most considerate of men, and exemplified the spirit of tolerance for the feelings, the views and the rights of others in a way rarely observed in the associations of men. It has been said that all human incentive and action must arise primarily from selfish motives, but if Seeley Mudd ever did in his life, or ever failed to do, anything by reason of selfish motive that could be discerned by himself or others, I never recognized or heard of it. It simply was not in his character to promote self-interest, or even think about it, to the detriment of others.

One of his great traits, for which he will be remembered throughout the lives of almost numberless men of both advanced and junior years, was his quiet and unassuming, though effective, manner of giving assistance not only to those in need but wherever he found an opportunity to promote welfare and advancement. The young man seeking counsel or guidance found him always sympathetic and helpful. I know of no other of his profession who did more in the way of encouragement or precept to make beginners in the practical pursuit of that profession worthy of it.

A recount of experiences and incidents illustrative of his virtues would fill volumes, if limited even to the scope of my own personal observation. The character of this man was such as cannot be described. It is incomparable to me because I have known of no other to which it could be compared.

No tribute that can be devised in written form will do justice to the subject; that can only be done by the unwritten record in the minds and hearts of men.

Since 1901 Mr. Mudd lived in Los Angeles, and his well-matured advice on countless questions of public importance was eagerly sought. He was a member of the Los Angeles Greater Harbor Committee from 1923 to 1925. He was a vice-president and director of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, councillor of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, and a member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of England; vice-president of the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association; and a member of the California, University, Los Angeles Country and Sunset clubs of Los Angeles, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York. He attended the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, and was always a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Mudd was deeply interested in education, and was a member of the board of trustees of Pomona College, and chairman of the board of Claremont College, to which he made a large bequest. He was posthumously honored, June 8, 1926, when his *alma mater*, Washington University, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Engineering. Mr. Mudd passed away at St. Louis, May 24, 1926, but he had been, most happily, apprized of the honor that was to be bestowed.

A memorial service was held in the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, November 21, 1926, with Dr. Raymond Brooks presiding, and tribute was paid Mr. Mudd by Dr. Ernest C. Moore, director of the University of California, Southern Branch; Dr. Robert A. Milliken, chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Ralph Tyler Flewelling, professor of philosophy of the University of Southern California; Dr. James A. Blaisdell, president of Pomona College; and Dr. Loyd

S. Douglas, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

Seeley Wintersmith Mudd married, at Leadville, Colorado, February 24, 1887, Della Mulock, daughter of Eli Perry and Amanda C. Mulock. She was born January 10, 1864, and is a direct descendant of Edmund Greenleaf, who came to America in 1635, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. Her ancestry is set out in a volume, "Greenleaf Genealogy," a record of the family from 1574 to 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. Mudd four children were born: 1. Harvey Seeley, married Mildred Hardy Esterbrook, of New York, March 12, 1913. 2. Dr. Seeley Greenleaf, married Dorothy Dunning, of Pennsylvania, September 6, 1924. 3. Elizabeth, deceased. 4. Henry Thomas, deceased.

Mr. Mudd cherished his profession and had a worthy son whom he left to follow in his footsteps. He foretold the destiny of the mining industry and the enlarged scope for engineering service. He was enabled to look back and be grateful for unusual opportunities and remarkable good fortune, but most of all he was happy in having found work and opportunity for others, and for the many friends he had made.

KIRKLAND, Henry Burnham,

Clergyman.

In an age of shallow liberalism and consequent skepticism in religion, Henry Burnham Kirkland, of the North Presbyterian Church, New York City, is the defender of Puritan faith, of the religious ideals which inspired the Fathers of America, and the principles of conduct which shaped the early history of this country. He is a leader of the much discussed Fundamentalists of today. His brilliant mind and dominating personality have impressed themselves on the leaders of this group as well as on the large and unthinking body of American people at whom their efforts are directed. Doubtless there lives in him again the spirit of his notable ancestor, Rev. Thomas Hooker, who in 1633 fled from his English home to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in America in order to follow in freedom the tenets of the Puritan faith which he had adopted as a Fellow at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, intellectual center of the movement in England. He was pastor at Newtowne, now Cambridge, and led a group of newcomers to Connecticut in 1636, where he founded the city of Hartford and served it as pastor and civic leader until his death, July, 1647. Another Puritan forebear was Deacon Chapin of Springfield, Massachusetts, subject of Saint Gaudens' famous statue, "The Puritan."

Henry Burnham Kirkland was born in New York City, October 22, 1884, son of Henry Sterling and Josephine (Hooker) Kirkland, and grandson of Henry Burnham Kirkland, for whom he is named. The family is of Scotch origin. The various lines into which the Kirklands married contained some of the finest Americans on record in the history of this country; like Samuel Chapin, referred to above, ancestor of the mother of Henry Sterling Kirkland; and Thomas Hooker, from whom Mrs. Kirkland's father, Nathaniel Wood Hooker, was seventh in direct line of descent. Besides the subject of this record, there were two children born to Henry S. Kirkland and his wife: another son, and a daughter who died in infancy.

Henry Burnham Kirkland was well educated in New York City schools, attending Lyons and Harvard, two private

schools, the high school now known as Townsend Harris Hall, and the College of the City of New York. After completing his education, Mr. Kirkland entered a brokerage firm in downtown New York to which he devoted himself for five years, until the panic of 1907 forced the dissolution of his firm. The following year he lived at various places in California, seeking the location and occupation which would bring him satisfaction. For two years he managed a fruit ranch at Santa Rosa. Meantime, he continued to feel the urge to enter the ministry which had first come to him in 1904, but from which he had been dissuaded. Unable to feel that he was justifying his existence outside the noble profession which so called to him, Mr. Kirkland entered the Pacific Theological Seminary, a part of the University of California, at Berkeley, and studied there for a year. He then continued his theological training at the Divinity School of Yale University, which bestowed on him, when he graduated in 1912, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. During the summer vacations of his student years, Mr. Kirkland had gained experience as pastor of the country church at Pittsford, Vermont. His first regular parish was at Essex, Connecticut, where he remained for five years and became active in the Christian Endeavor Movement. He served as superintendent of its Mission Department for Connecticut. His next pastorate was in Providence, Rhode Island, for a two-year term.

At this time, Mr. Kirkland began to develop a creed which differed from that of the Congregational denomination he served. The sterner teachings of the Presbyterian faith more nearly embodied his own beliefs and ideals. With characteristic determination and courage, he later abandoned the faith in which he had been reared and the pulpit for which he had been educated, and identified himself with the Presbyterian Synod. Worldly considerations had never influenced him as had his conscience. His Providence charge was at the Edgewood Congregational Church where he was serving during the World War period, and which he would have surrendered to become chaplain of the United States Army, a post for which he was accepted, had not the Armistice occurred before he was installed in office. After the war, Mr. Kirkland became pastor of the Park Place Congregational Church at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Like his predecessor there, Dr. J. J. Wooley, he made his term of service count for a great deal in furthering the triumph of conservative religion over radical views. His sermons, his public speeches, and his published writings rang with eloquent defense of the austere but noble Puritan creed supported by the Presbyterian church today, the faith of Calvin and Knox and the strongest Protestant leaders. Mr. Kirkland's fame in connection with a movement which attained such large proportions as to involve a large part of the East brought him general recognition. His next move was to Philadelphia, where he entered the Presbyterian denomination and served the Market Square Presbyterian Church as pastor. At this time he was sent to represent Pennsylvania at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Columbus, Ohio. There arose at this meeting the question of combining certain branches of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. In opposition to it Mr. Kirkland protested in so vigorous and stirring a discourse as to rouse

Herman H. Hellman

the Assembly and attract the religious and secular press to a discussion of the union movement. The ultimate defeat of the combination was doubtless in no small part due to his ringing defiance of it. In the face of a tempting offer to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Mr. Kirkland accepted a much smaller charge at the St. Nicholas Avenue Church in New York City in March, 1926, because of an important piece of work to be done there. The shifting of the population in that section had made it clear that the old church district must be abandoned, and much discussion, extending over almost a year, pointed to the desirability of a union of the St. Nicholas Avenue with the North Church. This was effected, and Mr. Kirkland called as first pastor of the united church. The successful conclusion of this wise move is demonstrated by the progress of the new body. Its pastor goes on the principle of real evangelical work on the part of a minister, as opposed to the general tendency nowadays to become too involved in the machinery of the church under his management. Of handsome and virile presence and charming personality, Mr. Kirkland is modest, unostentatious, and popular with all groups. He is fond of fun and sees the amusing side of life with a quick eye, pointing it out to others with contagious wit. Withal he is a devoted and faithful shepherd to his flock.

In the fall of 1927 Mr. Kirkland accepted an urgent invitation to serve as Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology at the National Bible Institute of New York, lecturing there in connection with his work as pastor at the North Church; but feeling that his pulpit should receive his undivided strength he resigned at the close of the school year in June, 1928.

Aside from his ministerial interests, Mr. Kirkland enjoys his membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and the Clergy Club. He belongs also to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. During his school days he was active in extending the influence and program of the Young Men's Christian Association in college. His favorite form of diversion is horseback riding.

On June 18, 1912, Henry Burnham Kirkland married Helen Josephine Mays, of Santa Rosa, California, daughter of Larkin Benjamin Mays, a nurseryman. Children: Bryant Mays, Margaret Hooker, Henry Burnham (3), and Nathaniel Carrié.

HELLMAN, Herman W.,

Financier.

California has presented to the United States and to the world many an instance of its own gifted citizenship who, with the opportunities of the West awaiting their adoption, have developed those opportunities and trebled their value by means of their inherent and personal capabilities for promoting large business and financial undertakings, such men being the founders of the new and present-day interests of cities like Los Angeles. Few might be able to prophesy the present importance of Los Angeles, when Herman W. Hellman first went there, though temporarily, only ten years after the "Forty-niners" had taken possession of the first of the mining camps; but after he took up his regular residence there in 1871, he thereafter became a witness of the growth of one of the New World's most striking cities of all-year

resort and general business enterprise. But he did not supinely look on at the marvel of the city's advance. He realized that useful things and good business lay at the foundations of that which is intended to last. Therefore, with a long look ahead, and associating himself with the most promising mercantile and banking concerns of the period in Los Angeles, he became one of the builders of its strongest interests of today, a cornerstone, indeed, of financial institutions whose influences have been of untold value to his and ensuing times. Mr. Hellman was a courageous man. He knew his own power, his mental resources and farsightedness, and he feared not to be one of the pioneers.

Herman W. Hellman was born September 25, 1843, in Bavaria, Germany, and he received a practical training in common branches of study from his parents, up to the age of fifteen years. He then came to the United States, going immediately to California, and settling in Los Angeles. From the time of his location there, he was interested in commercial affairs; and in June, 1859, he took a position as freight clerk in a forwarding and commission house, at Wilmington, California, that was conducted by Phineas Banning. After acquiring some means, he resigned that position and returned to Los Angeles, to associate himself with a cousin in the stationery business. After several years of continued success, he withdrew, to work independently; but he disposed of his business interests here in March, 1870, and spent a year in Germany and other European countries. Returning to Los Angeles, in November, 1871, Mr. Hellman entered into partnership with Jacob Haas, a former schoolmate, and a wholesale grocery was established under the firm name Hellman, Haas & Company, that for the ensuing nineteen years conducted an extensive trade throughout Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Meantime, Mr. Hellman became associated with various enterprises in Los Angeles, an important movement being his purchase of stock in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. In 1890, he retired from the firm of Hellman, Haas & Company, disposing of his interests to Haas, Baruch & Company. He then became vice-president and local manager of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, and from that time until his death, he was one of the most widely known bankers in California. During the financial panic of 1893, Mr. Hellman's management of the bank inspired the confidence of all financial men. In July, 1903, he accepted the presidency of the Merchants' National Bank; and at the time of his death he was acting as president, vice-president and director of twelve other banking institutions in the city. Mr. Hellman built the first modern office building in Los Angeles, a structure eight stories in height, fireproof, and accounted at the time of its erection one of the finest buildings west of New York City; its cost was $1,000,000.

Mr. Hellman's fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, with Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202; he was raised to the Royal Arch Chapter, in August, 1883; and in Signet Chapter, No. 57, he took the Scottish Rite degrees, and was made a thirty-second degree Mason; he also belonged to Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He found time to associate himself with clubs and other fraternal organizations, and he was a member of the California, the Jonathan, Concordia, and several other clubs of the city and county.

Mr. Hellman married, July 26, 1874, at Treviso, near Venice, in Italy, Ida Heimann, who was born at Treviso, October 29, 1850, a woman of rare culture and refinement. Their children: Frida, who married Louis M. Cole, of Los Angeles; Amy, who married S. Aronson; Marco H.; and Irving H.

Herman W. Hellman died October 19, 1906, an honored and respected citizen, and one whose activities were characterized by quick mental vision, and unerring decision that recognized and improved the opportune time. He was a prominent member of the Reformed Jewish Congregation B'nai B'rith, of Los Angeles, of which he was president to the year 1901, the beautiful temple at Ninth and Hope streets having been constructed under his administration. The Hellman family are liberal supporters of all charitable movements in city, county and State, and they are intensely loyal to the interests of Southern California.

WILLIAMS, James Oscar,

Broker.

Active at the center of national finance, in the downtown section of New York City, and highly successful as a cotton broker, is James Oscar Williams, of New York City. He is senior member of the firm of Williams and Travers, members of the New York Cotton Exchange, of the New York Produce Exchange, and of the Chicago Board of Trade. The firm deals in cotton, cotton seed oil, grain and securities. Long experience and a rare combination of balanced judgment and imaginative vision have brought success to Mr. Williams and the firm he heads.

James Oscar Williams was born at Lancaster, South Carolina, May 6, 1868, son of Judge David A. and Sarah (Clyburn) Williams, and member of a family long notable in the South, where many representatives have gained eminence in public affairs, in the professions, and in business. The family came originally from England, resided first in Maryland and Virginia, and finally settled in South Carolina. The father, Judge Williams, served during the Civil War in the Confederate Army. After he was admitted to the bar, he was elected County Judge and later Clerk of Court of Lancaster County and filled that office so long and continuously that he never had an opportunity to practice law. Two of his sons, Thomas Yancey and David Reece, are prominent South Carolina lawyers and have served as lawmakers for the State as members of the South Carolina Senate.

The subject of this record, James Oscar Williams, was educated at the University of South Carolina, at Columbia. In January, 1893, when he was twenty-five, he went to New York City to seek his fortune. There he became a member of the firm of Daniel O'Dell and Company, stock brokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange and of the New York Cotton Exchange. Later, Mr. Williams became a partner in the firm of Hicks and Williams, also members of the New York Stock and Cotton exchanges, with offices at No. 74 Broadway. His present firm of Williams and Travers is located at No. 60 Beaver Street.

In 1908, James Oscar Williams married Alice Pickett Caskin, also of a prominent South Carolina family. Her father was the late Theodore Clarke Caskin, of Charleston, South Carolina, and his mother was Sara Pinckney, also a native of Charleston. Mrs. Williams' mother, Lida Pickett, of Virginia, was of close relation-

ship with General Pickett, hero of the famous charge at Gettysburg, in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Williams reside at Short Hills, New Jersey, and have a daughter, Alice Gwendolyn Williams.

RUSSELL, Rev. George Jeffery,

Clergyman.

Ordained more than a quarter of a century ago, Rev. George Jeffery Russell has won a host of friends and admirers as a result of his constructive Christian leadership. He holds a high position in the Presbytery of New York, a prominent rank in fraternal bodies of the community, and a distinguished record in the service of the United States during the World War. He is the son of Thomas and Isabel (Morrison) Russell, both of whom are now deceased. The father, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, came to America about 1859, and for many years was prominently associated with the Clarks Mile-End Spool Cotton Company of New York City. In 1868 he removed with his family to Montclair, New Jersey, becoming one of the pioneer settlers and builders of that city. He was a leader in the community and was often called upon to serve in various offices of civic significance. He held the office of chairman of the Town Council, with duties, responsibilities and influence similar to a mayor. At the same time he was actively interested in church work and was a deacon and elder in the First Church of Montclair. Recognized for his ability, public spiritedness and business acumen, he was elected to the boards of directors of many of the financial and industrial organizations in New Jersey and New York City. He died at the venerable age of eighty-four, holding the esteem of all who knew him. The mother, Isabel Morrison, was likewise of sturdy Anglo-Saxon and Scotch ancestry. Many of her forebears are buried in Westminster Abbey. Her father was a successful business man of New York City, a member of the firm of E. A. Morrison Company, drygoods merchants.

George Jeffery Russell was born in Montclair, New Jersey, April 5, 1878, the youngest of seven children. He spent the greater part of his childhood in that community, and received his early schooling at the Montclair Military Academy, an institution founded by his father and several other prominent citizens, and of whose board of trustees his father was president for more than twenty years. After completing his preparatory courses, he entered Princeton College and was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his undergraduate days, he was popular on the campus. He was a lover of baseball and tennis and served as president of the Tennis Association. He was likewise a member of the Cap and Gown Club, a distinguished debater in the Whig Hall Literary Society, and during his freshman year was a member of the Freshman Banjo Club. In the fall of 1899, Mr. Russell entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and at the same time became a candidate for his Master of Arts degree, which he won in 1901. He also received the Alexander Maitland Prize in Greek exegesis. In the following year he won the New Testament Fellowship, the proceeds of which were to be used for a year's study abroad, and at the same time was awarded his degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Newark in May, 1902.

Following his marriage in June, 1902,

Mr. Russell immediately sailed for Europe and spent the summer traveling on the Continent. In October, he matriculated at New College, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and devoted the following winter to study. He also preached on Sundays in various parishes, and was so well liked that he was offered a church there, but refused. While at Edinburgh he studied under the eminent Flint, the noted philosopher, and Marcus Dods. In March, 1903, he left for a two months' stay at Glasgow, which were spent under the tutelage of George Adam Smith and James Orr. He then went to Italy for a two months' stay, and arrived back in New York City, June 7, 1903. On September 1, 1903, he received an appointment as assistant pastor in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under Rev. Maitland Alexander, and remained there for five years, during which time he had complete charge of the institutional and Sunday school work. Under his skillful supervision the school increased the number of its students from barely one hundred and fifty to well in excess of one thousand. He also organized the first "church cadets" of young men and boys. This organization, which he developed thoroughly with a band and bugle corps, grew to be one of the largest and most potent factors of the Presbyterian church. During five successive summers he conducted a boys' camp, in the work of which he delighted since it did so much definite and tangible good to the youth of the community. While he was in Pittsburgh he also served as chaplain of the Duquesne Grays, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. Mr. Russell enjoyed his work with this organization immensely and was greatly esteemed by the members.

In January, 1909, his mother died, and upon his return to Montclair, New Jersey, he was later called, in June of that year, to the First Presbyterian Church at Southampton, Long Island. There he remained as active shepherd of the flock until the outbreak of the World War. Throughout this period, he was a progressive leader and appealing evangelist. The church membership grew nearly fifty per cent, and he organized men's clubs for everybody in town. In the summer of 1917, he applied for a commission as chaplain in the American Expeditionary Forces, and received the assurance from the late President Woodrow Wilson, with whom Mr. Russell had been closely associated at Princeton, that it would be forthcoming. However, in October, 1917, he joined the Young Men's Christian Association and, having been given a year's leave from his church, sailed overseas with his unit, landing in Liverpool. He was in London in October, 1917, during the daring Zeppelin raids. The first appointment he received at the front was at Langres at the Army School. Later, he was assigned to Headquarters of the First Battalion, Ninth United States Infantry, where he remained until December, when he was transferred to Savenay, the great hospital center. Mr. Russell assumed charge of the Young Men's Christian Association and welfare work there, building a huge theater seating twenty-five hundred persons. In March of 1918, he was notified that his commission as chaplain had been confirmed; but the company commander prevailed upon him to remain until October in the work he was doing. Then, on November 1, he accepted his commission and was assigned to the Chaumont sector under Bishop Brent, the chief of

chaplains. He was soon sent to Jonchery, near Chaumont, and on the first of January, 1919, was sent as chaplain on the Riviera, with supervision of Monte Carlo, Cannes and Mentone. After six months there, he sailed for the United States, in June, 1919, and landed in New York City. He received his honorable discharge about the middle of July.

His first work upon his return was with the American Legion, of the New York body of which he was the secretary. He helped organize most of the New York City posts and established them on firm foundations. Thereafter, he was identified with the National Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church at No. 156 Fifth Avenue. In this organization his work was primarily concerned with the return and welfare of the service men of the church. In January, 1921, he was appointed pastor of the Puritan Church of New York City, and remained there until September, 1923. He took charge of this church when it was fast losing its prestige and power, but with characteristic determination and ability, he restored it to its rightful position in the community and greatly increased the church membership. At the end of that time he accepted the call of the Second Presbyterian Church at Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street. This body was originally known as the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The features which have marked Mr. Russell's pastorate are the rapid growth of the church and its membership, and the firm establishment of its financial condition. He organized a men's club and skilfully and successfully has conducted the Sunday school and young folk's leagues. The keynote of his success, which has won the admiration of his parishioners, is the appealing manner in which he brings religion and the Christian ideals to the minds of those who listen to him. He believes that a deeper religious experience of divine power will be the only solution of the world problems confronting the people today.

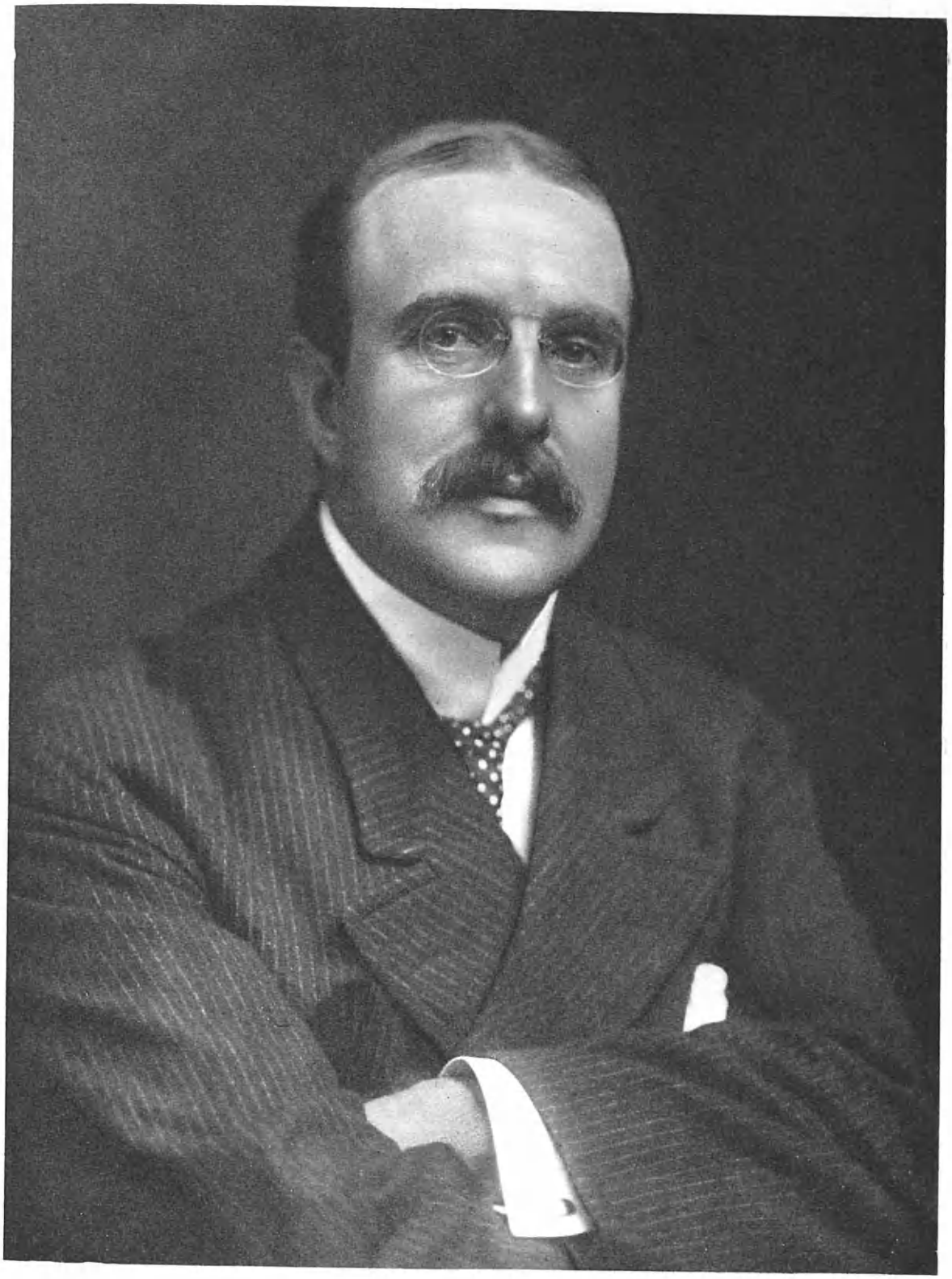
In social and fraternal circles, Mr. Russell is likewise the holder of many honors and positions of importance. He is a popular speaker and addresses the Merchant-Seaman's Young Men's Christian Association at Twenty-third Street from time to time. He is also a member of numerous other men's organizations. He is a member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Hospital, and holds the same position in the Merchant-Seaman's Hospital. He is president of the Warden's Association of New York, president of the Princeton Alumni Association. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Harlem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, holding the chair of Master. Mr. Russell is also a captain and chaplain in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Rev. George Jeffery Russell married, June 3, 1902, Grace Leskam, of Montclair, New Jersey, a daughter of Edwin S. Leskam, for forty years with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. Mrs. Russell is very active in club and church work, and is an inestimable helpmate and companion to Rev. Russell.

KINGSBURY, Frederick J.,

Industrial Executive.

An outstanding exponent of the industrial life of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was the late Frederick J. Kingsbury, chairman of the board and a former president of



Frederick J. Kingsbury

the Bridgeport Brass Company, and identified with other important activities in the business world. His connection with the industry with which his name had been linked over so long a period was attended with a cumulative success on the part of the companies that he had officered, thus giving abundant attest to his executive ability and all-round business acumen. While Mr. Kingsbury had his residence in New Haven, Connecticut, where the family is prominent, his major interests, both business and civic, were centered in Bridgeport, and it was there from those standpoints that his loss was most keenly felt.

The Kingsbury family is of ancient and honorable lineage, dating back in this country to early Colonial days. The first of the name to settle in this country was Henry Kingsbury, who came from Suffolk County, England, with Governor Winthrop in 1635, and was one of the founders of Ipswich, Massachusetts, subsequently becoming a leading citizen of Haverhill, Massachusetts. His son and grandson were men of affairs in Norwich, Connecticut. Another of his early ancestors was Thomas Leavenworth, who settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1660.

Charles Dennison Kingsbury, grandfather of Frederick J. Kingsbury, served his town in the capacities of selectman, town treasurer, and member of the School Board. Frederick J. Kingsbury, Sr., father of the subject of this memorial, was a widely known citizen of Connecticut as a lawyer, banker, scholar, and a former member of the Yale Corporation. He was also at one time president of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut. He married Alethea Ruth Scovill, daughter of a family long noted for its leading place in the industrial and social life of that State.

Frederick J. Kingsbury, son of Frederick J. (1) and Alethea Ruth (Scovill) Kingsbury, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1863. His preliminary education was received in the schools of his native city, and he prepared for college at the famous St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. Having completed a special course in mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, he became a member of the staff of the Scovill Manufacturing Company in Waterbury. His association with that great concern in the formative days of his young manhood served to acquaint him with the processes and business procedure of the brass manufacturing industry.

In 1889, Mr. Kingsbury went to Bridgeport in the capacity of secretary of the Aluminum Brass and Bronze Company, now the Housatonic branch of the Bridgeport Brass Company. After a few years in that position he resigned to assume the treasurership of the Bridgeport Brass Company. Under his skilful direction the company enjoyed marked prosperity, and he was advanced to vice-president and eventually to president, holding the latter office for some twelve years, retiring in 1921 to become chairman of the board.

Other business interests that commanded Mr. Kingsbury's vested and official connection were the A. P. Swoyer Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of which he was president, and the Bridgeport Electric Manufacturing Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer. He was a former president of the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association, and served as a director of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, the Morris Plan Bank, of Bridgeport, of which he was president for ten years; a director

of the Union Trust Company of New Haven, and of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury. He was a member of the directorate of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce. In all these official relations his sound judgment and safe counsel were highly prized by his colleagues.

Patriotic and civic interests commanded the actively zealous participation of Mr. Kingsbury. During the World War he served on the finance committee of the National War Work Council and was chairman of the State Industrial Council of the Young Men's Christian Association for Connecticut. He was also a generous supporter and volunteer worker in the Bridgeport Community Chest. Religious efforts, too, had in Mr. Kingsbury a warm and enduring friend. His immediate interest in spiritual matters was centered in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Fairfield, Connecticut, which he served as vestryman while the family lived there, and later in St. Thomas' Church, New Haven, which he had represented as a delegate to Episcopal Diocesan conventions. Throughout his life he was earnestly concerned in the success of young men, and through the International Young Men's Christian Association, and other mediums, he was enabled to gratify his desire to be of service to them as they endeavored to make the grade. He was a member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, and affiliated with the Delta Psi Fraternity, the St. Anthony and Lotus clubs of Bridgeport, and the Quinnipiac, Law and Country clubs of New Haven. In all these associations his was a most welcome presence, his ardent spirit of coöperation and prepossessing social qualities rendering him a leader among his fellows in any circle in which he elected to move.

Frederick J. Kingsbury married, November 11, 1886, in New York City, Adele Townsend, a native of New York City, and daughter of Edward M. and Belinda (Rockwell) Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury have two children: 1. Ruth, who married Richard C. Sargent. They live in New Haven, and have two sons, Richard C., Jr., and Frederick Kingsbury. 2. Frederick, Jr., married Julia McKinney, of Albany, New York, and they have two children, Patricia and Frederick, Jr., the third. They live in New Haven.

The death of Mr. Kingsbury occurred with shocking suddenness on July 11, 1927, after a very brief illness, at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, but a few days after his sixty-fourth birthday, on which anniversary he was stricken. His passing was the occasion of widespread sorrow, so numerous and varied were the contacts that he had made in a long and busily helpful life. Many were the messages of condolence that came to the bereaved family, while the tributes to his memory in the public press and from other sources were both numerous and bore testimony to the worth of an ideal citizen, progressive business executive and proved friend of his fellow-men.

Carl F. Dietz, who became president of the Bridgeport Brass Company when Mr. Kingsbury retired from that office to assume the chairmanship of the board, had this to say in appreciation of his honored predecessor:

> We have lost a dear friend and wise counselor in the passing of Frederick J. Kingsbury, chairman of the board of the Bridgeport Brass Company. The brass industry will miss one of its most important members, Mr. Kingsbury having spent all his business life in this field, but finding time for a great diversity in

other activities. Always ready and willing to take up the burden of helpfulness for some worthy cause, to bring cheer and happiness to others, yielded him a degree of satisfaction matched only by the deep human interest flowing from him in the welfare of others.

As a business associate we shall always remember him with affection because of his never-failing courtesy, tact and forbearance, ever prepared to give from a life rich in experience to those seeking office.

As a friend there was no better. Those who knew him well are the richer for it and mourn him as one of nature's real noblemen departed.

A Connecticut newspaper contained the following editorial tribute from its leading writer as an expression of the common appraisal of Mr. Kingsbury's life and service:

Frederick J. Kingsbury was every inch a gentleman in the finest sense of that all too frequently misused term. He was of the stock that gave to New England its early pioneers and which robbed the prairies of their terrors as it led in the Westward march, the advancing vanguard of civilization.

He knew the man in the mill fully as well as he grew to know the high-powered executives of which he became so conspicuous a type. Born to industry, while at college he worked during his vacations, first with a railroad construction gang and later in the installation of a telephone system. Work and he were ever on friendly terms. Because of his early training, when he became the dominating personality as executive head of the Bridgeport Brass Company, he brought to his responsibilities a keener and saner insight into the problems which had to be solved. . . .

Courageously he fought for years for the merit system in public office, and by his passing the cause of civic service reform in America loses one of its notable leaders. He lived however, to see many of the reforms for which as a young man he tenaciously fought—being often arrayed against those of his own political faith—come to a full fruition. During the World War he served with distinction on the important finance committee of the National War Council.

The brass and metal industry, often referred to as the main artery of the industrial life of New England, loses in his going one of its staunchest pillars, and not only in Connecticut but throughout a far wider region he will be mourned as one we can ill afford to spare. Nevertheless, not only today but far along the vista beyond, his distinctive contributions to the public weal will be long remembered with reverence and affection.

None will venture to say that the vacancy caused by Mr. Kingsbury's death has ever been, if indeed it ever shall be, adequately filled. He was of that type of men who all too rarely come upon the stage of human activity.

LAKE, Harry Beaston,

Banker.

At No. 25 Broad Street, New York City, Harry Beaston Lake exercises his very extensive abilities as a financier as one of the partners of the well-known firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company. Mr. Lake has devoted a score of years to a study of the money market and he is recognized in the Wall Street district as an authority on financial affairs.

Mr. Lake was born at Port Norris, New Jersey, January 24, 1886, the son of Henry Hall and Emma (Sheppard) Lake, the former a well-known figure in shipping circles, who was born September 21, 1855, and died in the year 1903. The American ancestry of the Lake family dates back to 1843, when John Lake, a native of Irby, Lincolnshire, England, settled at Gravesend, Long Island. Following the graduation of Harry Beaston Lake from the Port Norris High School in 1902 and from the Peddie School in 1905, he entered Brown University, from which institution he graduated in 1909. He immediately commenced his business career and in 1921 became a partner in

the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company. In addition Mr. Lake is director of the Kansas City Southern Railway, the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, the Hudson Insurance Company, the American Writing Paper Company, Apollo Magneto Company, and Seville Biltmore Hotel Company. Mr. Lake's favorite recreations are golfing and sailing and he is an active member of the St. George Golf and Country Club, Stony Brook, Long Island, and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs. He is also a member of the Metropolitan Club and City Midday Club.

In 1921 Harry Beaston Lake was married, in New York City, to Jane Cooper, daughter of William Cooper, a prominent mining and civil engineer of San Francisco, California. Mr. and Mrs. Lake have a very charming residence at No. 1 Sutton place, South, the new fashionable residential section of New York City.

IDLEMAN, Rev. Francis Schuyler,

Clergyman.

During a career of more than a quarter of a century devoted to religious and educational work throughout his native State of Illinois and for the past decade in New York City, Dr. Idleman has been an active worker for and an ardent supporter of the Christian Unity movement. Of sterling ancestral background, and possessed of an excellent education allied with natural talent and sincerity of purpose, he has the love and admiration of all with whom he comes in contact. Vigorous and progressive he is a potent force in the work to which he is devoting his life. Dr. Idleman was the oldest of five children born to his parents, Winfield Scott and Barbara Jones (Switzer) Idleman, both of whom are natives of Ohio, where the father engages in agricultural pursuits. The paternal descent is traced to his grandfather who came to the United States from the north of Switzerland and settled in Ohio about 1820. The maternal ancestry goes back to early Scottish immigrants to America who settled in Maryland during the Colonial period.

Francis Schuyler Idleman was born September 13, 1875, at Vandalia, Illinois. He spent his childhood on his father's farm, and attended the country schools of his native district. Upon the completion of his preparatory training, he entered Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900. He then matriculated at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago where he received part of his theological training, remaining there two years. He then spent a short time in Europe, attending lectures and classes. He received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa. Soon after his ordination to the ministry, he was given his first pastorate at Dixon, Illinois, and remained there for three years. At the end of that period, Dr. Idleman was called to Des Moines, Iowa, and continued as pastor of his church in that city for nine years. Then, in January, 1916, he came to the Central Church of the Disciples in New York City. He devoted himself with whole-hearted interest and inspiring leadership to the upbuilding of this church. His progressive ideas and modern ideals have given increased impetus and reputation to this church, and he has done much to strengthen the religious life and Christian spirit of the members of his com-

munity. At the present time his congregation has grown to such an extent that a new building and a change of location are being planned.

In addition to the duties related to his pastorate, Mr. Idleman has been an active contributor to religious literature. He has been editor of the "Christian Worker," published at Des Moines, Iowa, for nine years, and is an associate editor of the "Christian Quarterly," published at Baltimore. During the World War, he was a member of the group of Church workers who did service at the many training camps with the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces. He is also a member of the Administration Committee of the Federal Council of Churches. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Free Masons. During the summers, he spends his time on a farm in the Green Mountains, Vermont, near the home of President Calvin Coolidge, whose late father he knew quite intimately.

On December 25, 1900, Rev. Francis Schuyler Idleman married Etta May Johnson, a daughter of Charles W. Johnson of Grand le Tour, Illinois, where Mr. Johnson was a well-known farmer and leader of the Republican party. He was likewise a veteran of the Civil War. Rev. and Mrs. Idleman are the parents of the following children: 1. Margaret, a graduate of Smith College with the class of 1926. 2. Harold. 3. Holland. 4. Miriam. 5. Kingsley.

WALKER, George Rowland,

Attorney.

George Rowland Walker was born in Oxford, Maine, August 28, 1879, son of George Franklin and Frances M. (Chadbourne) Walker. On both sides of his family, his ancestry relates back to the early days of Massachusetts history, Timothy Walker establishing his family at Hopkinton, and Manasseh Washburn, his first American maternal ancestor, at Bridgewater. His mother was prominent in the civic life of the State of Maine, and was particularly active in the work of numerous historical and patriotic organizations. She took an important part in the organization and development of the Daughters of the War of 1812, was for a long time president of that organization in Maine, and held important offices up to the time of her death in 1923 in the National Association of this body. She was a member of the Maine Historical Society.

George Rowland Walker graduated from Portland High School in 1898. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College, where he soon took his place among the students of first rank and became prominent generally in the college life, participating in a wide range of college activities, including literary, social, fraternity and athletic activities as well as scholastic work. He was Ivy Day and Class Day Orator and a member of the Varsity Debating Team. In 1902, he received his diploma, conferring the degree, Bachelor of Arts, *summa cum laude*. Having chosen the law as his profession, he entered Harvard Law School and three years later was graduated with the class of 1905, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He came at once to New York and established himself in the financial district of the city. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1906; and has made a specialty of corporation and banking law. He is a member of the firm of Walker and Redman, with offices at No. 100 Broadway. He has been retained by

many corporations and by banking houses to represent their interests; and of late has been especially engaged in work for important oil companies, including the handling of affairs in South American countries, in Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Walker is one of the well-known men of his profession and holds membership in the New York City, the New York State and the American Bar associations. He is also a member of the Academy of Political Science. Since June, 1919, he has been on the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. He has also acted as director of a bank and of other corporations. During college days he joined the Greek-letter fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and won an election to Phi Beta Kappa. He has been president of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association of New York and a trustee of the Maine Society of New York. He is a member of the Greek Club of Locust Valley; University Club, and the Lawyers' Club of New York City.

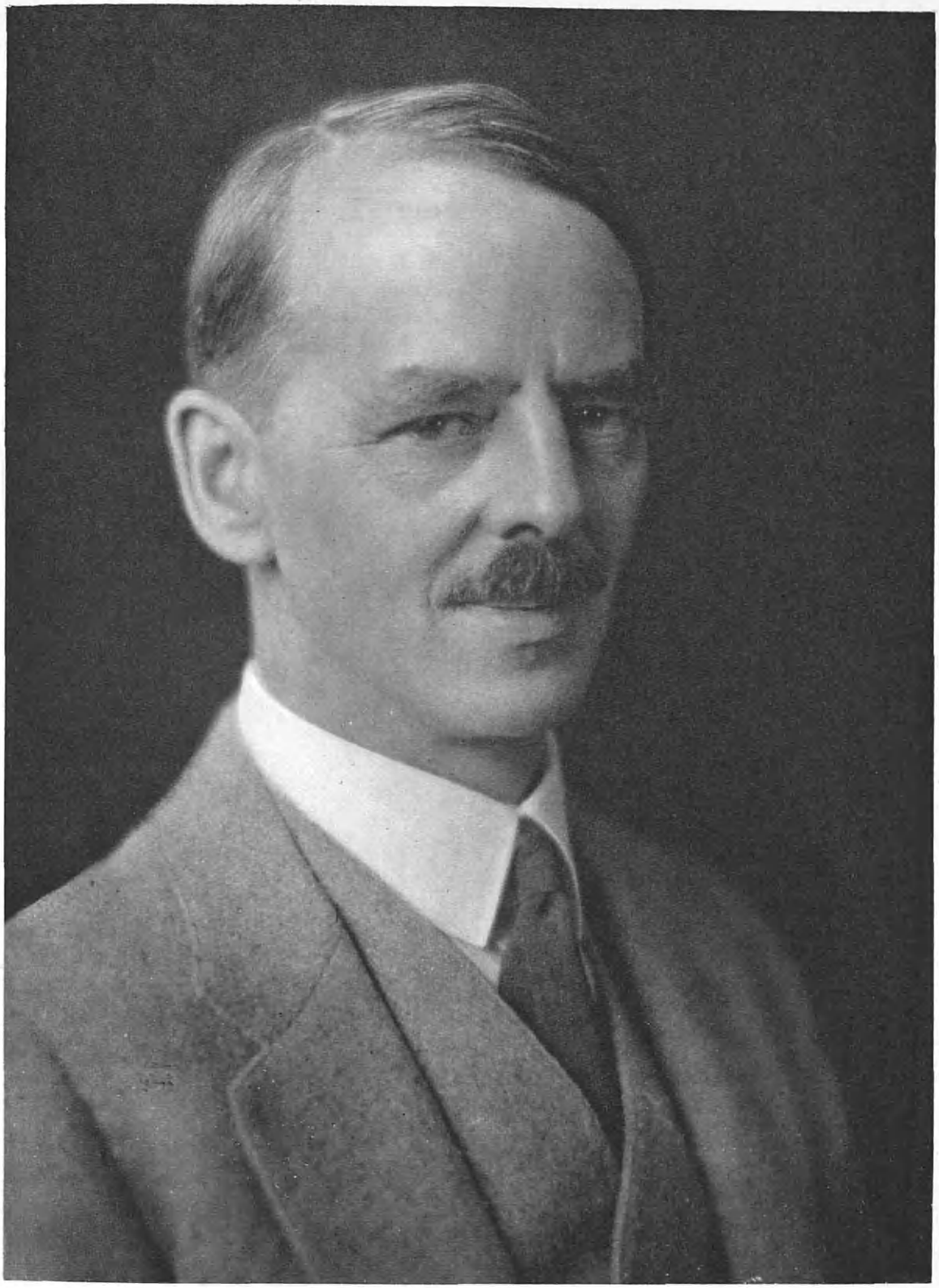
On April 30, 1919, Mr. Walker married Ruth Bradley Steinthal, of New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker a daughter, Ruth, was born on July 11, 1920; and a son, George Rowland, Jr., on May 23, 1924.

HUN, John Gale,

Educator.

Typical of the most progressive of modern educators in America today is John Gale Hun, headmaster of the Hun School of Princeton, in which curricula and pedagogic methods embody what is best in present-day educational ideals. A liberal education, constructive experience as a teacher in Princeton University, and practical understanding of what the present generation needs in the way of education have been contributory factors toward the success Mr. Hun and his school have enjoyed.

The Hun family, of which John Gale Hun represents the eighth generation in America, was established in this country by Harmen Thomase Hun, who came from Amersfort, Holland, in 1648 and settled at Albany, New York, in 1660. He was a master shoemaker, prosperous, and married, in 1661, Catlina (Berck) Benson, who died in 1693. The line descended through their son: Thomas Harmense (1668-1716), who married Mayeka Jansen Oothout, descended from Jan Jansen Oothout, from Holland; Johannes (1695-1776), carpenter, who married Annatje Winne, descended from Petrus Winne, of Flanders; Thomas Hun, (1736-1802), a surveyor and alderman, married Elizabeth Wendell, descendant of Evert Janse Wendell, from Holland, in 1642; Abraham Hun (1768-1812), A. B. Columbia College, a lawyer and captain of the militia, who married Maria Gansevoort, descendant of Harmen Harmense Gansevoort, from Holland; Thomas Hun, M. D. (1808-1896), graduate of Union College, in 1826, M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1830, professor of the institute of medicine, and later dean of Albany Medical College; married, in 1841, Lydia Louisa Reynolds (1817-1876), also of excellent American stock. The progenitor of the Reynolds family was John Reynolds, who came from England about 1633, and was made freeman at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. The Reynolds line descended through his son: John, justice, king's commissioner, who married Judah Palmer; James, captain of the train band, justice, deputy, who married Sarah Holmes; Nathaniel, who married Ruth



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Purdy; Stephen, who married Rachel Denton; Dr. Stephen, who married Lydia Bartlett, descended from "Mayflower" Pilgrims; Marcus Tullius, A. B. Union College, 1808, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, married (first) to Cynthia Herrick; Lydia Louisa Reynolds, who married Thomas Hun, M. D., as aforesaid, grandfather of the subject of this record.

Dr. Edward Reynolds Hun, son of Thomas and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun, was born in 1842 and died in March, 1880. He was a physician of note and married Caroline de Forest Gale.

John Gale Hun, son of Dr. Edward Reynolds and Caroline de Forest (Gale) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, November 21, 1877. After preparing for college at the Albany Boys' Academy, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently, in 1903, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University. In September of that year, he began teaching at Princeton University where he remained until his resignation in 1914. Dr. Hun then founded The Math School, a preparatory school and an aid to college students in their work, which he afterward managed. The Hun School has long proved its value to the community and to education under Dr. Hun as headmaster. In collaboration with C. R. MacInnes, he wrote the widely used text entitled "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," published in 1911. He is a member of the following clubs: the Nassau, of Princeton, the Princeton and Williams, of New York, and the Fort Orange, of Albany. Canoeing, camping and fishing are Dr. Hun's favorite forms of recreation.

In Westfield, Massachusetts, June 26, 1906, John Gale Hun married Leslie Stafford Crawford, of Trebizond, Turkey in Asia, where her father, Lyndon Smith Crawford, was a missionary and clergyman. Dr. and Mrs. Hun are the parents of the following children: Leslie Crawford, Elizabeth Gale, and Carolyn Gale.

BALCH, Gordon Henry,

Financier, Industrialist.

A native of the West, Mr. Balch was educated in eastern institutions and has made the greater part of his numerous and important business associations in the East. The American International Corporation, of which he is vice-president and treasurer, has been his major interest since his return from service in the World War. He is a descendant of ancient and notable American ancestry, tracing descent from John Balch, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1623 and who became a founder of Salem. Mr. Balch's line of descent is through John Balch's son, Benjamin Balch (1628-1714); Freeborn Balch (1660-1729); William Balch (1704-1791); Nathaniel Balch (1737-1802); John Balch (1761-1836); Joseph Balch (1785-1849); Joseph Williams Balch (1819-1891); and Henry Gordon Balch, his father.

Henry Gordon Balch, who was born September 15, 1853, and died February 3, 1901, was a ranchman and banker of the West, and in addition to the management of his extensive ranching interests, organized and was president of the First National Bank of Laramie, Wyoming, the First National Bank of Rock Springs, Wyoming, and the Continental National Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a man of prominence and influence in the region and made substantial contributions to its upbuilding and progress.

Henry Gordon Balch married Harriet Emily Crowe.

Gordon Henry Balch, son of Henry Gordon and Harriet Emily (Crowe) Balch, was born in Bozeman, Montana, October 10, 1889. At Milton Academy, Milton, Massachusetts, he prepared for Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1912, and in October of the latter year began his business career in association with the firm of Stone and Webster, of Boston, having spent the intervening time as private secretary to Larz Anderson, United States Minister to Belgium. With Stone and Webster he gained a thorough and valuable experience, working his way through the various branches of the organization until becoming head of the wholesaling security department. The entry of the United States into the World War caused him to enlist in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps in which he attained the rank of lieutenant-commander, serving as administrative aide to the Director of Naval Aviation and as assistant supervisor of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

Upon his return to civil life, Mr. Balch became manager of the New York office of the American International Corporation, advancing through the treasurer-secretaryship to the offices of vice-president and treasurer. In the increasing and broadening operations of this company he has borne a responsible and determining part and he has won a definite place in the metropolitan financial field. Mr. Balch is also an officer and director of the Allied Machinery Company of America, the American Balza Wood Company, Baker, Kellogg and Company, Incorporated (chairman of the board), the Pacific Mail Steamship Company (vice-president), and Ulen and Company.

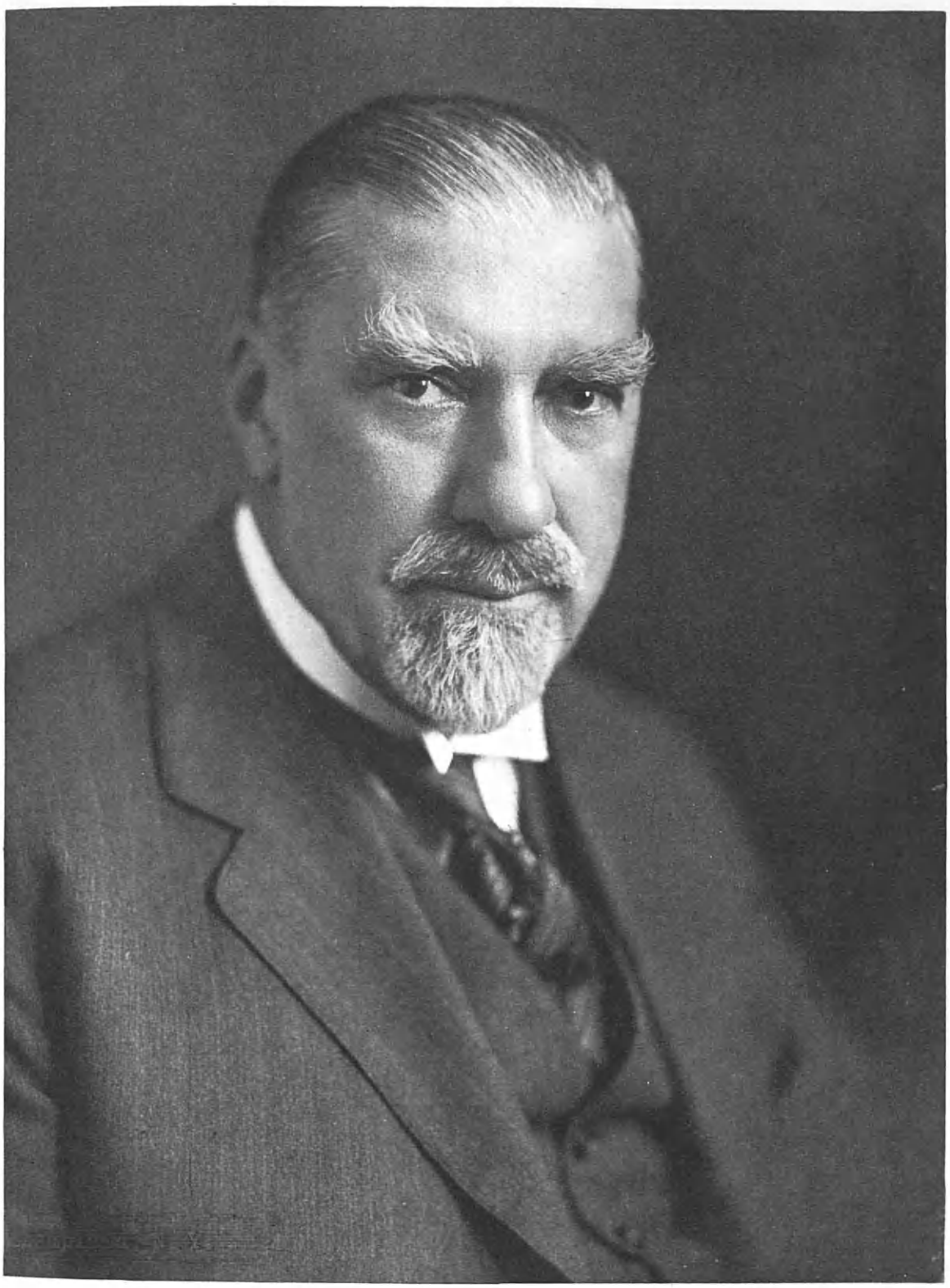
Mr. Balch's social memberships are in the Harvard Club of New York, the National Town and Country Club, and the Lunch Club. Tennis, golf, and riding form his principal recreations. He has a wide acquaintance in social and business circles and occupies a place of note in the world of affairs, a position won in energetic and ably applied effort.

Mr. Balch married, in New York City, June 5, 1920, Jean Allen, daughter of Sidney P. Allen, a real estate operator of New York City. They are the parents of two children: Jean Gordon and Joan Agnes.

NORRIS, Charles, Ph. B., M. D.,

Chief Medical Examiner.

By an act amending the Greater New York Charter, and which became a law on April 14, 1915, the office of coroner was abolished and in its place was created the office of Chief Medical Examiner. Dr. Charles Norris was appointed as the first incumbent of that office, which was established on January 1, 1918, a little more than ten years ago. The task of reorganizing that confronted the doctor was worthy of a man of his exceptional mental and physical capacity and stamina. Besides a knowledge of medicine and related subjects of the broadest possible scope, the Chief Medical Examiner of the Metropolis must possess executive ability of a very high order; for his staff comprises two deputy chief examiners, five assistant medical examiners and fifteen others in his Manhattan office; four assistants and six others in Brooklyn; two assistants and five others in The Bronx; two assistants and two others in Queens; and one assistant and two others in Richmond. Altogether there are employed in



Charles Norris, M.D.

Dr. Norris' department on an average fifty-one people. This efficient, smooth-working organization is the product of Dr. Norris' ability to coördinate, to inspire loyalty and *ésprit de corps*, to keep alive enthusiasm and a deep sense of responsibility on the part of those who work with him.

Dr. Charles Norris was born December 4, 1867, in Hoboken, New Jersey, son of Joseph Parker and Frances Ann (Stevens) Norris. Both the paternal and maternal ancestry of the doctor goes back to the beginnings of American history. His forebears have left records of patriotism and achievement which are at once a source of pride and a challenge and inspiration to emulate their worthy example.

The patronymic of the family was originally Norrey or Norreys. It was an ancient family in England and flourished for many centuries in Sutton and Lancashire. In A. D. 1311, Sir Henry Norreys, of Speke, Lancashire, married Joan Molyneaux and thereby acquired the manor of Speke.

(I) Thomas Norris, first known ancestor of the Philadelphia family (to which Dr. Norris belongs), was a London merchant. At an early age he became a member of the Society of Friends. While no direct connection has ever been traced between him and the Norreys family of Speke Hall, the fact that his son Isaac, who established the family in Pennsylvania, bore the same coat-of-arms as that belonging to the Speke Hall family, makes it reasonable to suppose that he sprang from that source. It was not uncommon in those days for a member of a prominent family to be disinherited and disowned for embracing the tenets of the Quaker religion. About 1678 Thomas Norris immigrated to the Island of Jamaica because of religious persecution. Even after his arrival at Port Royal he was twice fined for refusal to bear arms and a third time for the refusal of his son to do the same. Thomas Norris was killed in the great earthquake that destroyed Port Royal on June 7, 1692. He had been a member of the Southwark Monthly Meeting, London, upon whose records his name is spelled "Norrice," evidently a phonetic spelling, a practice common in those days when few were educated and spelling had not been standardized. He was twice married. His first wife, Mary Moore, whom he married about 1656, died in Jamaica, June 3, 1685. She was the mother of all his children.

(II) Isaac Norris, youngest child of Thomas and Mary (Moore) Norris, was born in London, July 26, 1671. He was seven years old when his parents removed to Jamaica. In 1690, his father sent him to Philadelphia to investigate its advantages, with a view to removing there. He sailed from Port Royal on March 5, 1690, taking with him a letter of introduction from Mordecai Lloyd to the latter's father, Governor Thomas Lloyd, whose daughter Isaac subsequently married. He returned to Jamaica in 1692, only to find that his father and other members of the family except his stepmother and his sister Elizabeth had perished either by the earthquake or by the pestilence that followed, and that practically all the family property had been destroyed. The following year Isaac Norris returned to Philadelphia with little more than a hundred pounds. There he established himself in business and became eminently successful and one of the most influential and wealthy men in the Province. He soon attracted the attention and won the

esteem of William Penn, at whose request he went to England in 1707 to assist in straightening out Penn's difficulties with the Fords. He was elected to the Colonial Assembly in 1699 and continued a member until 1705. He was returned in 1711 and again the following year, when he was elected Speaker. He was called to the Provincial Council, February 8, 1708-09, with his brother-in-law, Samuel Preston. For the next quarter of a century he was one of the most prominent men in the affairs of that body. During part of that period he also served in the Assembly, to which he was returned in October, 1720, and was again elected Speaker. In addition to filling these offices of honor and responsibility, he was a Justice of the Courts of Philadelphia from June 4, 1715, until his death; and at the organization of the High Court of Chancery, being one of the oldest Councillors, he was appointed Master of that Court to sit with the Lieutenant-Governor in hearing cases. He became alderman of Philadelphia in 1708 and on October 6, 1724, he was elected from the Board of Aldermen to the office of mayor of the city, in which he served one term. Upon the death of David Lloyd, there being few able lawyers in the Colony, the Governor and Council, on April 7, 1731, unanimously agreed to appoint Isaac Norris to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province; but he declined to accept. He was for many years the chief representative of the proprietaries, was a trustee under the will of William Penn and was attorney for his widow.

In 1704, William Trent and Isaac Norris purchased William Penn's Manor of Williamstadt, on Schuylkill, comprising 7,480 acres, and including the site of Norristown (named for him), the present county seat of Montgomery County. In 1712 he purchased Trent's interest in this tract, thereafter called Norriton, which he held until his death in 1735. He also owned six hundred and thirty-two acres in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, previous to February, 1712, when he added one hundred and ninety-two acres to the tract at a cost of £435. The following year he purchased for £550 the unlocated first purchase of Charles Marshall, comprising 6,000 acres, and located the forty-two acres, Liberty Land appurtenant thereto, alongside his other lots above mentioned. At this time he was residing in the city where, in addition to other properties, he owned the "Slate-roof House," celebrated as the residence of Penn, during his second visit to Pennsylvania, which Norris had purchased in 1709 for £900, Pennsylvania currency. The lot fronted fifty-seven and one-half feet on the east side of Second Street, below Chestnut, extending along Norris Alley to a depth of two hundred and sixty-nine feet. On his estate in the Northern Liberties, known as "Fair Hill," he erected a mansion and removed there about 1718, living in a style befitting his rank and wealth. He possessed the luxury of a coach and, Quaker though he was, he emblazoned his coat-of-arms thereon. He was fond of reading and was familiar with several languages. On June 4, 1735, while attending the Friends' meeting at Germantown, he was stricken with apoplexy and died at the house of a friend to which he had been removed. He was described by one of his contemporaries as "one whose character will do honor to his latest posterity, a doer of justice, a lover of mercy, a loving husband, an affectionate father, a sincere

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friend and a lover of his country." He was a director of the first public school in Philadelphia.

On March 7, 1694, Isaac Norris married Mary Lloyd, third daughter of Thomas Lloyd, for many years President of the Provincial Council and twice acting Governor of the Province.

(III) Charles Norris, son of Isaac and Mary (Lloyd) Norris, was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1712. He became a prominent and successful merchant in his native city, being for some years associated with his younger brother, Samuel. For many years he was trustee of the Loan Office of Pennsylvania and was a member of the first board of directors of the Pennsylvania Hospital. His palatial home, with its finely landscaped grounds running back to Library Street (it occupied the present site of the Custom House), was the scene of much social activity among the aristocratic youth of the city after the evacuation by the British in 1778. During the Revolutionary War the patriots took from the Norris house the heavy leaden spouts and raingutters to make bullets for the Continental Army. Charles Norris died on January 15, 1766. He was twice married. This line of descent traces through his second wife, whom he married on June 21, 1759. She was Mary Parker, daughter of Joseph Parker, a native of Yorkshire, England, who was Deputy Register of Chester County; Clerk of Common Pleas Court there in 1733-34, but who later removed to West Jersey. He married Mary Ladd, who died December 4, 1799.

(IV) Joseph Parker Norris, second son of Charles and Mary (Parker) Norris, was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1763. He was a pupil of Robert Proud, the historian, of whose will he was an executor. After much litigation with other members of the family he finally became sole owner of the estates, "Fair Hill" and "Speviva," consisting of some six hundred and fifty acres in the Northern Liberties, and at the time of his death he was considered to have left the greatest landed estate in those parts. For many years he was president of the Bank of Pennsylvania. His death occurred June 22, 1841. He left "Fair Hill" to trustees for the children of his sons, and "Speviva" to trustees for his daughters' children. On May 20, 1790, he married Elizabeth Hill Fox, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mickle) Fox. Joseph Fox had succeeded Isaac Norris as Speaker of the Assembly. Mrs. Norris lived until January, 1861.

(V) Charles (2) Norris, son of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris, was born February 24, 1793, and died June 4, 1868. He was a trustee of the "Fair Hill" estate. He married, in 1821, Dorothea Clapier, daughter of Louis Clapier.

(VI) Joseph Parker (2) Norris, second child and son of Charles and Dorothea (Clapier) Norris, was born in Philadelphia, February 15, 1824, and died in New York City, March 19, 1894. He was a member of Commodore Oliver H. Perry's expedition to Japan as yeoman to the captain of one of the vessels, and engaged in the battle of Muddyfat. He never fully recovered from a sunstroke received as a result of exposure to the sun at sea. Upon his return to America he entered the United State Customs Service and was stationed at the New York Customs House for a number of years. Resigning from that position, he went abroad for a period of seven years. He lived in retirement from the time he returned to New York City until his death. Joseph

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Parker Norris married Frances Ann Stevens, daughter of John Austin Stevens, who was the first president of the Bank of Commerce of New York City. She was a woman of much personal charm and refinement. Her father negotiated the first loan of $100,000,000 floated by the Federal Government to finance the Civil War. Her brother, John Austin Stevens, founded the patriotic society, the Sons of the Revolution. Colonel Ebenezer Stevens was the gallant soldier who fought in the Revolution, thus entitling this family to membership in that society.

Not many people are favored with such an ancestral background; and in these days, when the importance of heredity is recognized, it can be appreciated at something of its real value. Even a superficial survey of the career of Dr. Charles Norris reveals that not only has he been faithful to the fine Norris traditions, but that he has, by his own personal achievements, added to the prestige of an honored family name. Dr. Norris' early education was received in Cutler's Private School of New York City. He then matriculated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Having the medical profession in view as his vocation, young Norris majored in those subjects that would prove of most ultimate value in his work as a physician, including the Chittenden course in biology. He began his training for the profession of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as interne in Roosevelt Hospital from January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894, and then went abroad for special post-graduate study. During 1894 and 1895 he was in Germany, spending three months in Kiel, followed by a period of study at the University of Goettingen and two months in Berlin. Then followed a year and a half in Vienna where he did work in internal medicine under the famous Neusser and pursued special studies in pathology and bacteriology. In September, 1896, he returned to New York City where he continued his work in pathology. For the next eight years, with an intermission of one year, he was instructor in pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under the Alonzo Clarke Fellowship and Professor T. Mitchell Prudden. This connection was terminated in 1904. On October 1st of that year he became director of the laboratories of Bellevue and allied hospitals and continued in this position until he became Chief Medical Examiner of the city of New York in 1918. During that period he also served as assistant professor of pathology at Cornell University Medical School, and professor of Gross anatomy at Fordham University. Every year Dr. Norris conducts a course for post-graduate students in medico-legal medicine at Bellevue. The following quotation from an official publication will give in succinct form some idea of the broad scope of Dr. Norris' department and the vast amount of technical work it accomplishes:

> The function of the office is to investigate and report upon violent and suspicious deaths. When in the city of New York any person shall die from criminal violence or by casualty, or suicide, or suddenly when in apparent health, or unattended by a physician, or in prison, or in any suspicious or unusual manner, the officer in charge of the station house in the police precinct in which such person died shall immediately notify the Medical Examiner

of the known facts concerning the circumstances of such death.

Autopsies are performed if the cause of death can not be established beyond a reasonable doubt. A detailed description of the findings is written during the progress of such autopsies and the conclusions drawn therefrom are filed in the borough office. The central office, located in the Municipal Building, receives copies of the reports of the four outlying boroughs, and the statistical records are kept and made in the central office. . . .

The toxicological work is performed by the Pathological Chemist of Bellevue Hospital, chemical examinations being performed on the fourth floor of the Pathological Building.

All the borough offices, except those of Queens and Richmond, are open twenty-four hours every day of the year.

The total number of autopsies performed in 1925 was 2,919. Of these, 1,870 were performed in the city morgue on the second floor of the Pathological Building of Bellevue Hospital. The total number of cases handled in the city in 1925 was 13,353, which represents between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total deaths in New York City, which was 71,864. The total number of chemical examinations in 1925 was 20,775.

Besides the medical work, it is necessary for the physicians to attend the grand jury, homicide court and trials, and compensation hearings, and the Chief Medical Examiner also conducts hearings and takes testimony in cases where this procedure is necessary to obtain further information. The office experiences very considerable difficulty in the matter of transportation, the area covered being so large.

All the employees hold their positions under the civil service, which places ability above political favor. From reports of the office, the following account of particular cases is taken, which will convey some idea of how the department functions:

The first case concerns the death of two workmen who entered a manhole of an electrical conduit. The first man to descend the ladder, a distance of about sixteen feet, promptly keeled over. A second workman descended in order to rescue him. He likewise promptly keeled over. Firemen finally removed the bodies; one or two of them, however, being also overcome. The rescuers were revived, and although a pulmotor was used upon the first two workmen, their deaths followed within a short time of their removal.

Dr. Schwartz and myself reached the scene as soon as possible, namely, within an hour. The manhole was closed until we were able to get Dr. Gettler (the pathological chemist) and the laboratory assistant to the scene with bottles. An analysis of the air was made and it was found to contain twelve per cent of carbon dioxide. An autopsy was performed on one of the bodies, and except for general congestion, nothing was found. The lid of the manhole was ticketed with a metallic tag marked "Danger CO_2." The death certificates read "Carbon Dioxide Poisoning." The exact cause was more likely to have been due to lack of oxygen, only four per cent being found.

In this case the company was not to blame for the reason that the manhole had been properly labeled and the workmen had all been warned not to enter until the manhole had been thoroughly blown out.

Recently, in a hotel, a woman was overcome after a cyanide disinfection of one of the rooms. An autopsy was made, and evidence of cyanide poisoning was found by chemical tests, in the lungs and brain, and no other cause of death was ascertainable. The agents of the disinfecting company in this case were, in my opinion, distinctly at fault in allowing people to enter the room before it had been sufficiently ventilated.

It is the function of the office to see that appropriate measures are taken to force the companies to exercise more care.

Several cases of deaths have occurred from the inhalation of chloroform by habitués. Steps are being taken to include chloroform among the articles which can not be dispensed without a physician's prescription.

The office performs a large number of chemical examinations of the viscera to protect the public from methyl alcohol. A large number of examinations are made to detect the presence of opium and its derivatives. The determination of opium and heroin at times, without a history, is most difficult. Dr. Haines, the distinguished toxicologist of Chicago, has called my attention to the difficulty of detecting opium in the bodies of habitués, the tests

often being negative in these cases. It would seem as if the opium was split much more rapidly in habitués than in fatal cases from overdoses in non-habitués.

Dr. Gettler and myself have been able to develop a method for the detection of salvarsan and its substitutes. Dr. Gettler has analyzed a number of known cases of salvarsan poisoning, and we are able to state that this method is valuable in the detection of suspected cases.

To be brief, the policy of the office is to bring out all the facts—medical, pathologic or chemic, and to present all such evidence in proper fashion; that is, to make direct and trustworthy inferences and at the same time to avoid the danger of looking at facts through the spectacles of theory. Any failure or neglect of this cardinal rule destroys at once the independent standing of the office.

Dr. Norris has written much on the various subjects which he has made the object of special study and investigation. Among his articles and pamphlets may be mentioned the following: "The Bactericidal Action of Lymph Taken from the Thoracic Duct of the Dog;" "Influence of Fasting on the Bactericidal Action of the Blood;" "Cases in which the Bacillus Aerogenes Capsulates Was Isolated;" "Broncho-pneumonia with Streptothrix;" "Suppurative Phylophlebitis Associated with Anaerobic Micro-organisms;" "Bacterial Precipitins;" "Pneumococci in Human Mouth and Lungs After Death;" "'Red Leg' in Frogs;" "Spirochete and Spirochetal Infection in Man;" "Spirochetal Infection of White Rats;" "Multiple Systemic Sarcoma of Myeologenous Origin;" "Acromegalia;" "Detection of Typhoid Carrier;" "Anterior Poliomyelitis;" "Vaccine Treatment in Acute Suppurative Infections;" "Wood Alcohol Poisoning;" "Practical Pathology;" "Function of the Medical Examiner."

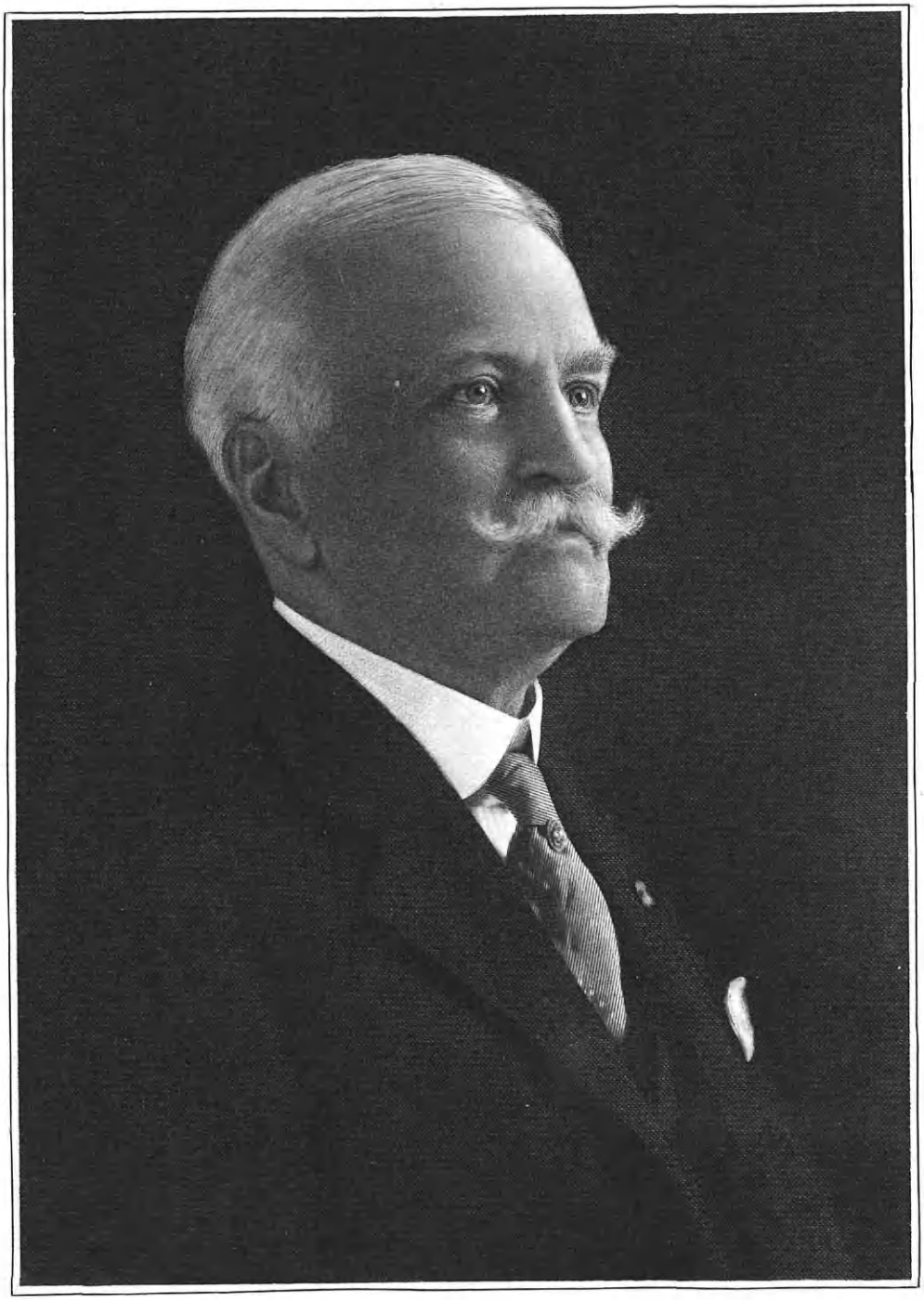
Dr. Norris is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Pathological Society of New York, of which he is an ex-president; the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Harvey Society, the Independent Club, the University Club of New York, and the Sons of the Revolution.

On September 3, 1908, Dr. Charles Norris married Eugenie Johanna Gebhart, daughter of Johann Gebhart, both of whom were born in Austria.

L'HOMMEDIEU, Sylvester Young,

Rubber Merchant.

As time passes and our nation becomes stronger internally and greater as a world power, the more do those who can trace their ancestry back to its earliest days, feel a justifiable sense of pride because some of the sturdy and honest blood of those pioneers flows in their veins. Sylvester Young L'Hommedieu, who passed from this life on June 6, 1925, honored and beloved by a large circle of friends, traced his paternal lineage back to two of the earliest American families: Benjamin Constant L'Hommedieu, who came to Shelter Island in 1685 from Nantes, France; and his wife, Patience Sylvester, who also located on Shelter Island in 1652. To this family Charles II made a grant of Shelter Island. The American branch of the Sylvester family is now extinct, there being no male descendant. The last of the line was ——— Sylvester, who became the wife of Professor Hosford of Harvard. From this original American ancestor, the line followed down to Nathaniel Constant L'Hommedieu, who was born on March 4, 1810, and died in May, 1901. About



C. M. Wood

him there gathers an air of romance, for he was a ship chandler and outfitter of sailing vessels on Prince Street, New York, in those good old days when voyages across the ocean depended on the good services of the winds that blew. He himself made a wonderful journey, in 1834, to Syria on the "Constitution," and brought back, as a gift to President Jackson, from the Bey of Beirut, a stone sarcophagus, which now has a place in the Smithsonian Institute.

Born in New York City on March 24, 1842, Sylvester Young L'Hommedieu was the son of Nathaniel Constant L'Hommedieu and Jane (Hepburn) L'Hommedieu. Educated and efficiently prepared for his active life at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Mr. L'Hommedieu first entered business in the employ of the Cheney Brothers Silk Company, where he worked faithfully, acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of business methods and principles until he was thirty years of age. He then established himself in business under his own name, becoming interested in the rubber industry. In this line he continued for the remainder of his life, building up a prosperous business, and becoming the agent for five of the well-known rubber producing firms of the country. Mr. L'Hommedieu was a man of fine personal appearance and strong character. Of quiet and conservative temperament, he was one of those substantial men who gather to themselves during the years very many friends, who remain loyal through life, and the news of his departure from their midst caused deep and wide-spread grief. He was not a man who delighted in publicity, though always a conscientious and intelligent citizen. He gave his party support to the Republicans. Fraternally, he was connected with the Masonic Order, and he also held membership in the Reform Club, the Essex County Country Club, and the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. While mingling socially with those whom he met, he found his greatest delight in the company of his family and friends, and with those cherished friends, though silent, his books.

In 1875, Sylvester Young L'Hommedieu married Abbie Caroline Baldwin, daughter of Isaac Preston Baldwin, of Orange, New Jersey, where he and his family afterwards lived. To Mr. and Mrs. L'Hommedieu two sons and two daughters were born: 1. Frank Arnold, who died of pneumonia in 1917, probably due to overwork after the outbreak of the war. 2. Sylvester Young, Jr., for the past twenty-five years associated with Wood, Struthers and Company, of New York, and residing in Morristown, New Jersey. 3. Nathalie Constant (L'Hommedieu) Jackson. 4. Mrs. Augusta (L'Hommedieu) Fulton.

WOOD, Charles Modini,

Financier.

Charles Modini Wood, pioneer Los Angeles business man, was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 10, 1855. He attended the public schools at Springfield and later was graduated from the University of Michigan.

Early in life Mr. Wood revealed marked talent as a singer. He went to Milan, Italy, and studied for several years under Lamperti. For ten years, under the name of Charles Modini, he sang tenor rôles in opera and on the concert stage, principally in Europe and the Orient. With Melba he toured Aus-

tralia while she was achieving world-wide renown.

In 1885, Mr. Wood went to Los Angeles to benefit a throat trouble. There he married and abandoned his musical career except for numerous early day ventures as an impresario with L. E. Behymer. He and Mrs. Behymer brought the first Italian opera company to Los Angeles from Mexico about thirty years ago. They also presented "La Boheme" at Los Angeles, its first presentation in America.

Soon after locating in Southern California he became associated with the late William Hayes Perry, Mrs. Wood's father. Mr. Perry was one of the early California pioneers, arriving in Los Angeles in 1854. Eleven years later he obtained a franchise to light Los Angeles with gas. In 1873 he went into the lumber and building supply business in a large way, the first organization being incorporated as the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mills Company. This was followed by the organization of the Los Angeles & Humboldt Lumber Company at San Pedro, the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company at Colton, and the Los Angeles Storage Commission and Lumber Company. He set up the first steam engine in Los Angeles. Among the principal offices he held in his latter days were president of W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company, president of Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company, president of Los Angeles City Water Company, president of Crystal Springs Water Company, besides being a stockholder and closely identified with many other substantial interests throughout the coast section of the West, including the Southern California Pipe & Clay Company, of which he was president and director; Cosmopolis Mill & Trading Company, of Gray's Harbor, Washington, president; Vallejo & Napa Electric Railroad; Charles Nelson Shipping Company, San Francisco; Bard Oil & Asphalt Company; Olinda Crude Oil Company; Gas Consumers' Association and National Electric Company, both of San Francisco; Western Union Oil Company, of Santa Barbara; Reed Oil Company, of Kern County, California, and the Home Telephone Company, of Los Angeles.

Mr. Perry was also interested in banking and was a firm believer in the promise which the real estate business of Los Angeles held forth, with the result that he was one of the most active operators in that field in the city. He served as a director of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, having been one of the impending factors in the success of that institution from its earliest days. He was also a stockholder of the American National Bank of Los Angeles, and likewise identified with the Nevada Bank and the Union Trust Company of San Francisco.

On the death of Mr. Perry, which occurred October 29, 1906, Mr. Wood assumed the directing control of the large estate, being made president of the Central Properties Company, which manages the Perry interests, including among its holdings the Fifth-street Store Building at Fifth Street and Broadway, the Wholesale Drug Company Building at First and Los Angeles streets, and the block on San Pedro, at the corner of Fifth Street, all of which are located in the heart of the Los Angeles business district.

The original Wood home in Los Angeles stood on Figueroa Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on the site now occupied by St. Paul's Cathedral, which in that period was on the outskirts of the city.

Mrs. Wood was the eldest daughter of the late William Hayes and Elizabeth (Dalton) Perry, one of the prominent early Los Angeles families. She also studied music in Milan at the same time as her future husband, but they did not meet until their return to Los Angeles. A woman of rare accomplishments and beauty, Mrs. Wood was chosen queen of the first annual Los Angeles fiesta in the early "90's."

Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of one son, W. Perry Wood; and three daughters: Mrs. Elizabeth Stack, Mrs. Kenneth C. Beaton, and Mrs. George Pearson, of Kansas City.

Mr. Wood's death occurred at his home in Los Angeles, February 28, 1928. Funeral services were conducted in the Little Church of the Flowers at Forest Lawn by members of the Masonic fraternity. His record marks him as one of those responsible for the wonderful development of the Southwest. His life was notably one of service. His early musical talents endeared him to countless thousands in the Old World. His devotion to his country, his State, his community and his family stamp him as a man of the highest character. His memory will long be cherished by all with whom he came in contact.

FOUNTAIN, George Henry,

Lawyer and Antiquarian.

Worthy to stand beside the Pilgrim Fathers as sturdy characters, ready to brave anything for conscience' sake, were the French Huguenots. Lovers of religious liberty and justice, they, too, were attracted by the unexplored territory of the vast new continent which had been uncovered beyond the sea, where no man dictated to his fellow the form of worship which must be observed in approaching his Divine Creator. And so even before Louis XIV promulgated his Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, which placed in jeopardy the lives and possessions of thousands of his subjects and sent them out as exiles, there were found among the colonizers who laid the foundations of this great republic bands of men and women from the shores of fair France, who were to yield allegiance henceforth only to the land of their adoption. In 1658, one Charles Fontaine (French for Fountain) came with others of his faith and made his home on Staten Island. He built the Fountain House in 1668 between New Dorp and Richmond, where the family lived for two hundred years. This stone house is still standing. His descendants are still to be found in and about the metropolis, true scions of their first American ancestor, men and women who uphold truth and liberty, and who give themselves in service to God and man.

George Henry Fountain was born in New York City on June 5, 1854, son of Gideon and Mary Elizabeth (Keach) Fountain. His father's life spanned the years from 1828 to 1900. He was interested in the development of real estate in New York City before, during, and after Civil War days, and many edifices of that time were erected by him. It is an interesting fact that one of the "French flats," Nos. 113 and 113½ East Thirty-first Street, which he built in 1867, was soon afterward occupied by a young French student who later became the famous Premier of France, Georges Clemenceau.

George Henry Fountain was graduated from Public School No. 40, in 1872,

and for a time was enrolled as a student at Yale College, but he dropped out during his course to begin his legal studies at the Columbia Law School, taking his Bachelor of Laws degree with the class of 1875. He had but just attained his majority, when, having successfully passed the bar examinations, he began his career as a lawyer of New York City. He continued in the general practice of his profession for a number of years in New York, but in 1887, he removed to Plainfield, New Jersey, with his family, and many years before his death withdrew from further participation in legal affairs.

This did not mean that he had retired from active life, for he had many and important interests with which he was closely identified. He was one of the pioneer prohibitionists, and edited and published a bi-weekly paper, "Hope," devoted to this cause. He was also an antiquarian of established reputation and authority. For many years he was the proprietor of an antique shop in Plainfield. The fine collection of Indian relics now in the possession of the Plainfield Public Library and the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, is the result of his untiring search in the region round about his home city. Professor George Grant MacCurdy of the Museum says that most of the stone implements in the collection are made of argillite and belong to a period known as the "Argillite Culture Period," antedating the culture existing in the Delaware Valley at the time of the discovery of America by Columbus. Mr. Fountain also contributed articles to "The Antiquarian," published in Columbus, Ohio.

On July 11, 1878, George Henry Fountain married Mary Augusta Hillman, daughter of the Rev. George Washington Hillman, a lay preacher of the Baptist denomination in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Fountain became the parents of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living: 1. Charles Hillman. 2. George Henry, Jr., who died when a baby. 3. Mrs. Ada (Fountain) Brown. 4. Gideon, who perished in the Florida hurricane, September, 1926. 5. Guion Hillman. 6. Mrs. Marie (Fountain) Ising. 7. Egbert Pintard. 8. Lillian Grace. 9. Kenneth Pierce. Among his sons, two were consecrated to the ministry of the Church to which their father belonged—the Baptist: Rev. Charles Hillman Fountain, who resides at Plainfield, New Jersey; Rev. Egbert Pintard Fountain is located at Port Jefferson, New York.

On March 26, 1927, at his home in Plainfield, George Henry Fountain fell asleep to awaken at the dawn of eternal day. He had been a constant Bible student, and his life had ever been guided by its counsels. His passing was, therefore, but a transition. Leaving behind the finite, he entered into the Infinite to share the joy of the Lord whom he loved and whom he had served.

LEONARDS, Reuben T.,

Financier.

In the financial world of California the name of R. T. Leonards is a synonym of creative ability and solid achievement. For years he was the moving spirit of Leonards & Company, the most vigorous and largest dealing house in unlisted stocks and bonds on the Pacific coast, his offices in Los Angeles being the rendezvous of investors, who knew, from experience, that there they would find the fairest of fair play. He was a man of

R. V. Leonards

rare ability in the line he followed, far-seeing, judicious and as careful of his customers' interests as he was of his own. He erected where so many others destroy, advised those who sought his interpretations of the values offered for investment and was looked upon as more of a friend than a broker or banker. In the development of industrial Los Angeles he took a prominent part, lending a full share to the upbuilding of constructive works that were from time to time promulgated and supervising others of his own initiative. In addition to his interests in the firm that bore his name he figured largely in other financial works, among them having been the financing of the Merbelite Corporation of America, the history of which is called a monument of modern financing. Development of the agricultural resources of the State was one of his recreations and, through his subsidiary, the Leonards Investment Company, he spread his activities into Kern County, bringing to light the then undeveloped oil possibilities of the magnificent San Joaquin Valley.

One of his greatest interests was in aviation, putting his abilities and money into the development of the Brown-Mercury, three-motored monoplane manufactory, an organization which expects to build a low-priced airplane that will be within reach of anyone who can afford a good automobile. Mr. Leonards was a brilliant writer on matters that interested him deeply and has promulgated a history of aviation that is a classic in its clarity and completeness. In this he reviews aviation from the year A. D. 812, when he asserts that two men "dropped out of the skies into Lyons, France," from a machine which they had built in Switzerland, one hundred miles away. The machine was burned by the superstitious inhabitants and the men condemned to death as "workers of magic," but they were saved by Bishop Agoland. In his work along these lines, Mr. Leonards goes on to relate the story of man's flights from the balloon ascension of Pilatre de Rosier, a French nobleman, in the year 1780, a feat witnessed by Benjamin Franklin, when the American philosopher in his memoirs wrote of it that "mechanical art may find means to give them progressive motion and slant them in the wind," thus predicting the airplane of today. He then contrasts these historical flights with those of the Wright brothers, who flew the first successful airplane carrying a pilot at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903, not being able until two years later to maintain the machine in the air for more than forty-five minutes, and concluding with the achievement of Colonel Charles Lindbergh, who flew from New York City to Paris in his monoplane, the "Spirit of Saint Louis," in thirty-three and one-half hours uninterrupted flight. Other literary effusions are given to the history of early California and its mines and miners, in one of which stories he relates of a poker game between Phineas T. Barnum and John W. Mackay, where the great showman, who had taken Jenny Lind to sing to the miners, won the game and a stake of $800 from the father of the present capitalist, Clarence W. Mackay.

Reuben T. Leonards died, in Los Angeles, California, February 24, 1928. He was a man of such high character and upstanding civic enterprise that he endeared himself to a multitude of people and counted his friends in legions, stainless in his living, remorseless in his enmity of all who failed to live up to the code of ethics that is the standard of

honorable men. His business was taken over by his widow, a woman of rare capabilities and delightful personality. One son, Lawrence Raymond Leonards, also survives.

ANDERSON, Nils,

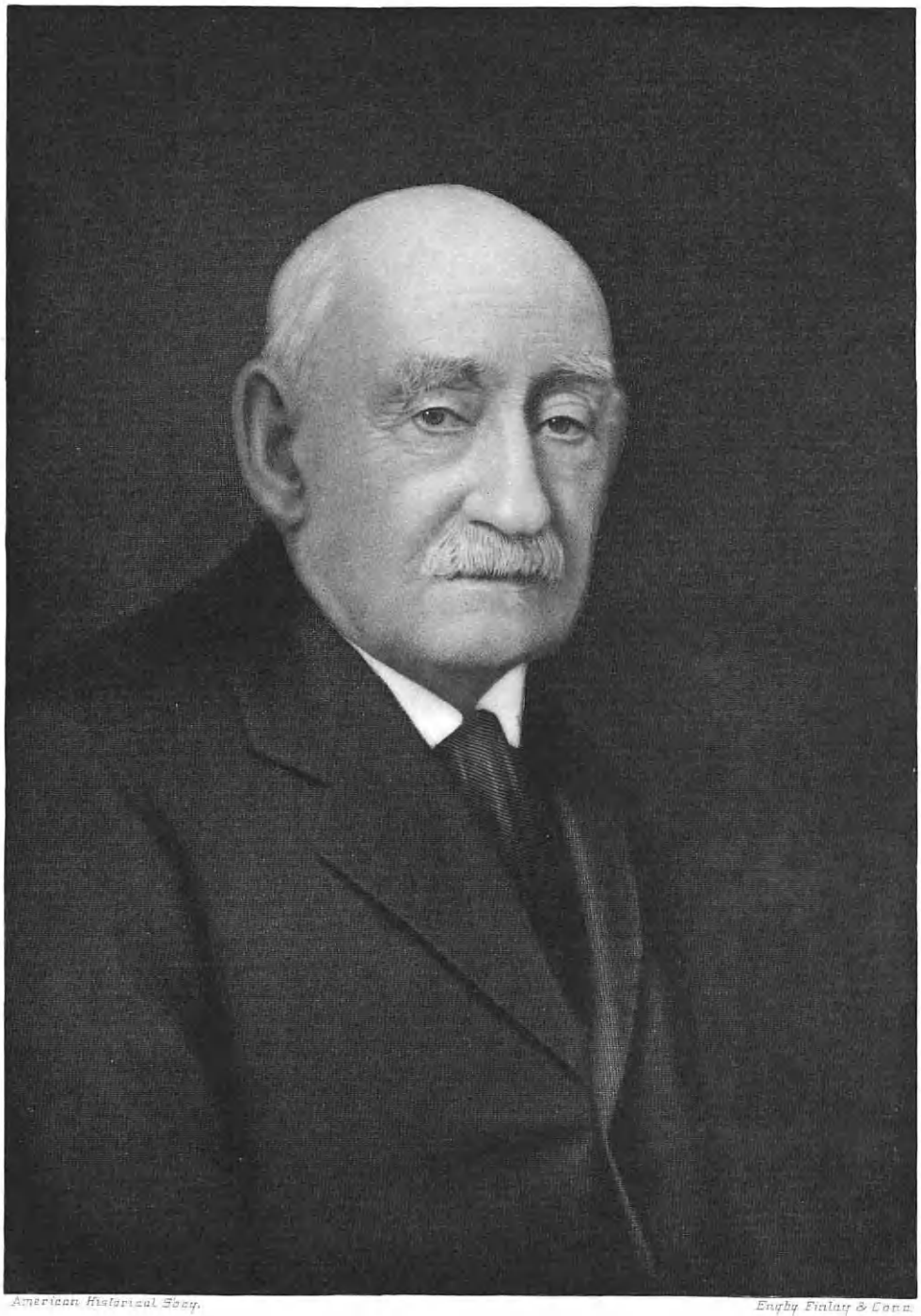
Financier.

Nils Anderson, president of the well-known Debevoise-Anderson Company, Incorporated, of New York City, and a man who has long been prominent in the iron and coal operating world of Pennsylvania, and the financial world of both New York and New Jersey, was born September 14, 1882, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Anderson is a son of Nils S. R. and Sarah Marie Anderson. Mr. Anderson's father, Nils S. R. Anderson, was born in Sweden, and he came to this country during the year 1881. He now holds a position of importance in the iron and steel industry of Pennsylvania.

His son, Nils Anderson, received his education in the public schools of the city in which he was born, Philadelphia. Immediately upon the completion of these courses of study, he branched out for himself, receiving what might be termed his first real contact with the world of commerce during the year 1900. Since that time he has achieved a most noteworthy success, for he is now the president and a director of the Temple Furnace Company, of Temple, Pennsylvania, vice-president and director of the Elks Run Coal Mining Company, at Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, director of the Punxiana Coal & Coke Company of Indiana, Pennsylvania, director of the Queens Run Refractories Company of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, director of the New York Hamilton Corporation, New York City, director of the West Bergen Trust Company of Jersey City, New Jersey, and vice-president of the By-Product Coke Producers of America, New York City.

Despite these many and varied activities, Mr. Anderson has still found time in which to take a keen interest in the civic and commercial welfare of the metropolis in which he now resides and maintains his office. In his political preferences, he is strongly inclined toward the Republican party. And he is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He also holds active membership in many learned societies and institutions pertaining to the engineering of coal and iron mines, and among the more important of these are the American Iron and Steel Institution, and the American Foundrymen's Association. Besides these, he is as well a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Society, and he is an ex-member of Squadron C, Brooklyn (New York) Cavalry. He has been even more active in his club and social life, for he is a member of the Union League Club, New York, the Down Town Association, New York, the Plainfield (New Jersey) Country Club, the Troy Club, Troy, New York, and the Blooming Grove (Pennsylvania) Hunting and Fishing Club.

Nils Anderson married, January 27, 1909, in Brooklyn, New York, Cora Marguerite Stephens, a daughter of William E. Stephens, a lithographer of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of four children: Ruth, Marguerite Stephens, Nils, Jr., and Jean Anderson. Mr. Anderson and his family



American Historical Soc'y. Engby Fialay & Conn.

E S Field

maintain their residence at No. 802 Belvidere Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

SMITH, Whitfield Wildrick,

Banker.

As president of the First National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey, Whitfield Wildrick Smith occupies a prominent position in the financial and business circles of that city. He is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Revolutionary days, his great-grandfather, Peter Smith, having served as lieutenant and quartermaster with the Third Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Army.

Mr. Smith was born in Andover, New Jersey, September 27, 1873, the son of Jehiel Thomson and Kathryne (Wildrick) Smith, the former born in 1830 and died in 1887, an early settler of Andover and one of the town's prominent merchants, who filled the office of postmaster there for several years. His maternal ancestors were prominent in Warren County as landowners and public officials. Mr. Smith received his early education in the village school of Andover, later attending the Summer Avenue Grammar School, at Newark, New Jersey, after which he was a pupil of the Newark High School. His business career commenced when he entered the Second National Bank of Newark as a messenger, in 1888, under James Douglas Orton, then its president, one of the pioneers in New Jersey banking. His ability for finance was quickly recognized and he was soon promoted to the post of paying teller. He remained with the Newark institution until 1902, in which year he went to the First National Bank of Paterson as assistant cashier. Here again his rise was rapid and in 1908 he was appointed cashier. In 1914 he was elected to the directorate of the bank, after which he was made president, which position he now holds.

From 1907 to 1911 Mr. Smith served as first lieutenant in the Adjutant's Department of the New Jersey National Guard, and as Battalion Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry. He is a member of the Officers' Club of the Fifth New Jersey Infantry, Paterson; of the Arcola Country Club, Arcola, New Jersey; the Hamilton Club, of Paterson, and the Bond Club, of Newark. His favorite recreations are motoring and golf.

On June 17, 1896, Whitfield W. Smith married Marguerita Wills, the daughter of Aaron and Mary Florence (Joralemon) Wills, of Montclair, New Jersey, the ceremony taking place at the Protestant Episcopal House of Prayer, Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside at No. 96 McKinley Place, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

FIELD, Edward Salisbury,

Realtor.

In the prominent part the members of the Field family have taken in the upbuilding of this country, none holds a more esteemed place than the late Edward Salisbury Field, who was one of the best known real estate operators of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Field's ancestry goes back into the annals of early New England history and before that time into the deeds of valor recorded in the chronicles of military achievement of those stalwart warriors who crossed the English Channel with William the Conqueror. In Alsace-Lorraine the name of Count de la Field has a prominent place

prior to the Norman Conquest and Hubertus de la Field took part in that great event and was rewarded for his military service by a large grant of land in Lancaster. The name has passed through several variations of spelling, the first departure from the original being to omit the "de la" and form a contraction of the two words into "Del." Beginning with Roger Del Field who was born at Savorby about 1240, and continuing the line through ten generations the name is found as Del Feld, then another change to Del Felde, later the Del is omitted and it is Feld, later the final "e" is resumed, and then the present spelling Field.

There were several by the name of John, the first was John Del Feld. The next time the John appears it is John Field who was one among the early English astronomers and a writer of note on this particular subject. By a patent dated September 14, 1538, the heralds formally recognized his right to family arms. The earliest ancestor of this family in America is Zachariah Field, who was born at East Ardsley, Yorkshire, England, about 1596. He came from Bristol, England, to Boston in 1629. His record shows that he lived at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was among those who settled Hartford, Connecticut, and was prominent in the Pequot War. In 1659, he had a mercantile business at Northampton, Massachusetts, from where he moved to Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he died June 30, 1666. Among the descendants of Zachariah Field is Edward Salisbury Field, the subject of this biography, as well as such noted Americans as David Dudley Field and his brother, Cyrus West Field; also Marshall Field, the great merchant and philanthropist of Chicago.

Edward Salisbury Field, son of De Estang Salisbury and Editha (Crocker) Field, was born at the old home in Leverett, Massachusetts, October 30, 1840. His father was born in the old homestead at Leverett, August 24, 1813, and died in Los Angeles, California, March 7, 1900. His mother, Editha (Crocker) Field, died at Monson, Massachusetts, January 17, 1888. On both sides of the family, Mr. Field is descended from the best New England stock, and was, at the time of his death, the only surviving member of the five children of his parents.

When Mr. Field was quite young, his parents removed to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he received a fair education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years, he entered upon a five-years' apprenticeship to learn the book and paper business. For the first year he received fifty dollars and for the second year, he was paid the sum of seventy-five dollars. Out of these payments he had to keep himself. His five years of learning the paper trade were divided between Amherst and Springfield, Massachusetts, and Troy, New York.

In 1864, Mr. Field moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was engaged in the publishing business under the firm name of Merrill and Field, law publishers and booksellers. He was also quite active in church work and as an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, and president of the Young Men's Christian Association. After nineteen years in Indianapolis, Mr. Field moved to Los Angeles, California. This was in 1883, and he made his home there until the time of his death.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Field took a very prominent part in the upbuilding of the city and this section of the country. He

served for two terms on the Board of County Supervisors, being elected the first time in 1894, and the second time in 1898, and held the record of being the first Republican supervisor elected to succeed himself. He was chairman of the board for two years and chairman of the County Hospital for six years, during two years of which he also served on the County Farm Committee. These interests showed very clearly Mr. Field's unselfish desire to help the whole community to progress and to do his part in improving conditions wherever he could serve.

Soon after locating in Los Angeles, Mr. Field became interested in the real estate business and in that line of activity, he became one of the most prominent operators in the city. In 1886, only three years after coming to Los Angeles, he subdivided what is known as the E. S. Field Occidental Heights tract, ten acres of which were given to Occidental College, by Mr. and Mrs. Field. This is a Presbyterian institution and on this land were erected the first buildings of the college and Mr. Field became one of its incorporators, and for several years was president of the board of trustees.

In his realty operations, Mr. Field was interested in the development of numerous beautiful residence sections in and around Los Angeles, among these in the Hollywood Ocean View tract, Arlington Heights tract, and the operations carried on by the Short Line Beach Land Company, of which he was president.

An interesting incident in the life of Mr. Field is that he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States and he was always a loyal Republican in politics. Starting in business under the old régime of apprenticeship, he had a fundamental training which enabled him to be a pioneer in many business enterprises as well as to be a pioneer in the organization of moral and educational institutions. He was always an ardent and zealous worker in the cause of Christianity, and in Los Angeles, as he had been in Indianapolis; he was, for a number of years, an elder in the Presbyterian church and a director in the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also a member of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Outside of his business and religious affiliations, Mr. Field was a member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles, and of the Royal Arcanum.

In Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 6, 1866, Edward Salisbury Field married Sarah M. Hubbard, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Indianapolis. They had three sons and four daughters. Two of the sons died in infancy, the other, Edward Salisbury Field, Jr., is a noted writer. The eldest daughter, Helen, is the widow of the late Murray M. Harris, of Los Angeles; the second daughter, Edith, is the wife of Howard L. Rivers, of Los Angeles; the third daughter, Carrie, is now deceased; the youngest daughter, Florence, is the wife of Harold L. Wright, of San Francisco.

Mr. Field died October 31, 1927, having exactly completed his eighty-seventh year on October 30, and passing on just after midnight of that day. He was actively engaged in business until after he was eighty years of age and his interest in the better things for the welfare of mankind never lagged. He was indeed one of whom it could be justly said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Without such men as Mr. Field this country could never have reached its present point of progress and achievement, and

to him as to others who have entered into the development of the pioneer States, the entire nation owes a debt of gratitude.

CHRISTINE, Harry Q.,

Financier and Mayor.

Born in Washington, New Jersey, the son of a highly successful business man of that town, Harry Q. Christine busied himself at various occupations for many years, until he finally attained the presidency of the leading financial institution of the community and was five times elected to the highest office which could be bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens, and in which capacity he is now serving.

Mr. Christine was born in Washington, New Jersey, September 29, 1871, the son of William W. and Lydia V. (Wright) Christine, the former one of the leading and most successful merchants of that town, born September 11, 1850; died September, 1910. Harry Q. Christine received the ordinary public and high school education of his day, when he was about eleven years of age employing himself in boating on the Morris Canal for a couple of years. For about twenty years he was a newsdealer, and in 1896 he went into the livery business. It was in 1908 that he entered the business in which he was to make much of a success and in which he still is interested, that of fire and casualty insurance. In 1916 he was elected mayor of Washington, serving in that capacity until 1922. In 1926 he was again elected to the same post of honor for a further term of two years, and in 1928 he was again reëlected, this last term completing ten years' service in the town's highest office. By the vote of the directorate he was elected, February 13, 1926, to the responsible post of president of the Washington Trust Company. He has been a director of the board and secretary of the Washington Building and Loan Association since May, 1919, has been State treasurer of the State Council of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty since 1911, and is also a director of the Board of Commerce. His greatest recreations are outdoor sports. He has played baseball for thirty-five years and is an active member of the Washington Athletic Club.

On November 24, 1899, Harry Q. Christine married (first) Mary E. Meagner, the daughter of Michael Meagner, a prominent liveryman of Washington, and they had a daughter, Mary E. Mr. Christine married (second) Miss Burt.

MORSE, Perley,

Accounting Expert, Author.

Almost every great philosopher and writer has given expression to the idea so tersely stated by Emerson: "Biography is philosophy teaching by example." Personal history is almost universal in its appeal; and its great value lies, not in the mere record of events in the life of an individual, interesting though these may be, but in the educational value of that record; in the suggestions it offers for the practical solution of life's problems; for the light it sheds on human nature; and in the inspiration it affords to growing and ambitious youth. From the career outlined in the following pages, the lad just entering the world of business or aspiring to a profession and

Engr'd by Campbell N.Y.

Tarley Moore

viewing the future with wonderment and concern may learn the value of high ideals consistently pursued; he can see what may be accomplished by concentration of purpose and action; he can discover that in seeking to promote the general welfare, the prosperity and greatest happiness of the individual is most likely to be achieved; and he can not fail to be impressed with the prime importance of thoroughly mastering every detail, theoretical and practical, of the vocation he is to follow.

Every period and phase of the life of Perley Morse is interesting. The fact that in telling the story it may be approached from several appealing angles presents something of a problem to the writer. Probably the achievement which is of most widespread interest, and which was most far-reaching and momentous in its results, because affecting, as it did, the very existence of the French nation, it was an important factor in determining the outcome of the World War, was the tracing of the operations of the French traitor, Bolo Pasha, in 1917. The intrigues and machinations of this infamous conspirator, who had sold himself to the German government, aimed at the corruption of the French press and the poisoning of public opinion both in France and in this country.

The French government, through its diplomatic representatives in this country, requested an investigation of the activities of Bolo Pasha, who was working with New York City as the center of his operations. Accordingly, the Attorney-General of the State of New York called upon Mr. Morse to undertake this difficult task, investing him with unlimited authority under the Peace and Safety Act of that State. Beginning with only a very slight clue, Mr. Morse, a few weeks later, showed that, by order of Count Johanne Von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador, Bolo Pasha had received $2,000,000 in German money through New York banks, and that this vast sum was being employed for the traitorous purposes already indicated. These activities were, of course, a direct violation of the American declaration of neutrality. Probably the facts in the case can not be more briefly or effectively stated than as set forth in the following excerpts from reports and correspondence. Mr. Morse officially reported:

In 1917, on account of a communication sent by the French Government to the French Ambassador at Washington, which was transmitted to the French Consul-General here in New York, thence to Governor Whitman, thence to Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis, I investigated the financial activities of Marie Paul Bolo, alias Bolo Pasha. During this accounting-investigation I investigated the Deutsche Bank accounts, Reichsbank accounts, kept at the National Park Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, the Bankers' Trust Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and the accounts of Bolo Pasha kept with J. P. Morgan & Company. My report was rendered on September 21, 1917, to Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis, and was presented to the French Ambassador at Washington. This report proved that Bolo Pasha had taken $2,000,000 in money, ordered paid to him by Count Von Bernstorff through the Deutsche Bank here, and sent to Paris, in order to corrupt French officials and French public opinion. As a result of this work Bolo Pasha was arrested, tried, convicted and shot.

Attorney-General Lewis wrote to Mr. Morse, under date of October 10, 1917, commending him for his work in this case in the following terms:

Dear Mr. Morse:

Now that we have completed the work of taking the testimony of Adolph Pavenstedt

and Hugo Schmidt concerning the activities of Bolo Pasha, I feel that I should be delinquent in my duty if I were to fail to express to you my deep appreciation of the very important and valuable services which you rendered in your efforts to trace and disclose Bolo's financial operations during the short period of time that he spent in New York City.

You know, of course, that I had anticipated German propaganda in this country, and particularly in New York City. It was because I realized the probable danger that I had the so-called "Peace and Safety Act" prepared in my office, and induced the Legislature to enact it and the Governor to sign it.

Armed as you were with a copy of that act, and designated, as you were, by me to spare no cost nor efforts to develop all of the facts, as requested by the French Consul, it required, nevertheless, a keen sense of values and unflagging industry on your part to procure as you have the photographic copies of the documents which, I am sure, must lead inevitably to Bolo's conviction, if the evidence which we have just forwarded to Ambassador Jusserand shall be presented in court in support of the charges of treason. Such charges will, I firmly believe, be made, and upon them he will probably be brought to trial.

You have performed a great service for the benefit of France. I am sure that the French Government will be grateful to you for your intelligent and effective assistance in its tremendous task of driving the German armies from French territory.

Bolo is a traitor to his country. You have procured the evidence which establishes his guilt. That evidence duly authenticated for use in an appropriate court will, I feel sure, result in his early trial and prompt conviction. As you know, I have forwarded it to the French Ambassador at Washington, and I am advised it will go to the French Government without delay.

I present to you my compliments and congratulations on your remarkable achievement, and remain with great respect

Yous very truly,
Merton E. Lewis.

As will appear farther on, Mr. Morse performed other signal services during the World War. Now, to be entrusted with a task so exacting in its demands and so confidential in character is something more than a compliment; it implies recognition of demonstrated ability and a reputation firmly established for unyielding probity. Such a place in the esteem of one's fellow-men comes not out by chance nor yet by favor; it is won only by years of efficient service and by constant dependability in every contact and relation of life. Heredity and early environment have something to do with it, but only when the individual personally recognizes what is worthy and right and refuses to be influenced or guided by any lesser standard.

One could not ask for a better heredity than is shown in the lineage of Perley Morse. In his veins flow strains of Puritan blood running back to many pioneers who came to New England soon after the "Mayflower" brought the Pilgrims to these shores. His ancestors helped to establish towns, fought Indians, and later generations, as patriots, bore their share in the struggle that won independence from a British tyrant and established a democracy unique among the nations of the world. They were a virile people with lofty ideas and ideals of man's duty to God and his fellow-man, and by example as well as by precept transmitted this culture to succeeding generations. Their influence still persists and colors our national institutions and psychology.

Asa Morse, great-grandfather of Perley Morse and a veteran of the Revolutionary War, the pioneer spirit of his ancestors still dominant in his life, removed from Southbridge, Massachusetts, to what is now Schoharie County, New York. He settled in a primeval wilderness, cleared the land and built a log cabin. There his son, Heman Morse,

was born. When he grew to manhood and had married, he moved to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, just south of Owego, New York, and near the boundary line between the two States. His son, George W. Morse, father of Perley Morse, was born and reared on this Pennsylvania farm. He attended the district schools of the locality and worked on the home place during his spare hours. He was eighteen years of age at the outbreak of the Civil War and, true to the traditions of the family, he enlisted to help preserve the Union his forebears had fought to establish. He served as a private in Company I, 141st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry until he lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg. This misfortune changed, of course, the whole trend of his life. He was still young, ambitious and courageous. His mind was keen and active, and he determined to fit himself for the profession of teaching. He secured a school in Litchfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and in that town he married, on February 13, 1868, Mary Brink, daughter of Worthy Brink, a prominent farmer of that section.

From this union Perley Morse was born January 9, 1869. Soon after his birth the family removed from Litchfield to Athens, in the same county, where the elder Morse was appointed postmaster. He continued in that office about ten years until he was appointed Pension Examiner at Washington, District of Columbia. The family removed to that city and resided there until Mr. Morse retired from the service. He and his wife then returned to their old home in Pennsylvania, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Morse on May 16, 1926. Since then, George W. Morse has made his home with his son, Perley, in Suffern, New York. The elder Morse was for many years a member of Perkins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, until it was disbanded some time ago, owing to the fact that only three of its members still survive. He is a Past Commander of that Post and is also a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Perley Morse attended the public schools and Arlington Academy in Washington; but he has never ceased to be a student, a discriminating reader, thoughtful, analytical and logical. Current problems, local and national, economic, social and political, receive careful attention, and his opinions carry the weight of matured, discerning judgment. Mr. Morse began his business career as junior clerk with the Connecticut River Banking Company of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1888 ill health compelled him to relinquish that position, and he returned to Washington; but by August of the same year he had so far recuperated that he was able to accept a position with the Philadelphia firm of Hood, Bonbright & Company. The late John Wanamaker was a special partner in this concern to the extent of a million dollars. Later, changes occurred in the personnel and the title of the firm became Hood, Fulkrood & Company. As entry clerk he applied himself to the performance of his duties with his accustomed intelligence and industry. Such application brought him advancement, and thoughtful observation was also broadening his horizon. He began to see great possibilities in the profession of accountancy and the conviction was growing that New York City offered the largest and most promising field of opportunities. When his friends learned of his ambitions they uniformly

tried to dissuade him, arguing that in the metropolis a young man whose only capital was ambition, character and brains, and who was without influential friends, had little chance. With that self-confidence without which little advance can be made in any undertaking, he heeded not the pessimists, but gave up his position and located in the great city where he was to carve out for himself a foremost place in his profession. This was in 1891, and Mr. Morse was just twenty-two. He soon found employment with the J. L. Mott Iron Works, which is still one of the most substantial concerns of the kind in this country. But never for a moment did he lose sight of the goal he had set for himself; and in 1894 he resigned his position as bookkeeper and set himself up in an office of his own in Nassau Street as a public accountant. It did not take a young man of his acumen long to discover the great value of a legal training to a public accountant. Accordingly, he pursued a broad course in business law at the same time that he was giving close attention to a young but growing business. Accountants and other necessary employees were added from time to time until today he has one of the largest businesses of the kind in the country. As an accountant-investigator of public affairs, the field of Mr. Morse's activities extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and embraces vast financial operations in the commercial and industrial world and important investigations for State and Federal governments.

It is widely known that Perley Morse is independent, fearless, efficient and unapproachable by political or other special interests, and that, therefore, an investigation conducted by him will be honest and thorough, with a view to disclosing, free from bias, the full facts in a situation. Hence, he is called upon when vast interests are involved. Among the investigations he has made, besides the internationally famous case of Bolo Pasha, already alluded to, may be mentioned the following: In 1909 Mr. Morse was called upon to investigate the failure of J. M. Fiske & Company, bankers and brokers of New York. This task carried over into the following year. This celebrated case was known in Wall Street as the "Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Scandal." The books of account and documents of some one hundred and fifty bankers and brokers were examined, resulting in the restoration by James R. Keene of approximately $400,000 to the Fiske estate and others, and the return of $300,000 by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of a preferential payment after resultant litigation that was carried to the United States Supreme Court. In 1912, he testified before the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee of Congress, inquiring into charges that a "Money Trust" existed, and his testimony on banking procedure was of such value that it was quoted seventeen times. In 1915, Mr. Morse conducted an accounting-investigation for the Thompson Joint Legislative Committee of the New York State Legislature of the Public Service Commission of the Second District, as well as most of the public service corporations of New York and Brooklyn, with the result that the Public Service Commission of the Second District was thoroughly reorganized. In 1917, Mr. Morse made an accounting-investigation for the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington in a charge that

market speculations among financiers had been predicated upon premature information of the country's war plans. The result was that no leak of information was proven.

During the great World War Mr. Morse rendered personal service of a confidential nature in many matters of important concern to the Government. In 1918, he investigated the accounts of the New York Shipbuilding Company for clients as to the cost of two ships then being built on behalf of the United States Government and subsequently turned over to these clients. He investigated the accounts of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company with the same purpose in view and made various accountings for the Alien Property Custodian in Washington, including the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, New Jersey. On behalf of the Federal Trade Commission he investigated the newsprint mills of the United States and Canada, concerns having an aggregate capital of approximately half a billion dollars, with the result that the Commission was able to fix an equable price on newsprint. At this time he established a uniform cost-keeping system for newsprint mills which was approved by the Federal Trade Commission. For this Commission he also investigated the accounts of Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, Cudahy & Company, and Wilson & Company, in order to ascertain whether the United States Government had properly regulated the meat-packing industry. Reports on this investigation have been extensively used by the Commission and Congress. For the Commission he also investigated the chipboard container industry, the locomotive industry, the woolen rag industry, etc. In 1920, on behalf of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. Morse conducted a cost-plus accounting-investigation of the vessels constructed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, and laid the basis for a claim of an overcharge of several millions, which has since been the subject of legal contention. In 1922, he conducted an accounting-investigation, for the State of New York, of the State Compensation Insurance Department and restored some $400,000 to the State Insurance Fund. Since 1915, in addition to conducting his large business, he has represented the United States Comptroller of the Currency in investigations of failed National banks, and recovered large sums for depositors as a result of the neglect of directors in their official responsibility. He was also a prominent factor in the taking over and reorganization of the Addressograph Company, a $10,000,000 industry of Chicago, of which he is an officer and large stockholder.

During all these years Mr. Morse has never slackened his efforts for the advancement of his profession as such. He foresaw at the outset of his career the coming expansion of American business and that the profession of accountancy would broaden and grow in importance with it. So he became an early advocate of legislative control and regulation, to the end that the public might be protected against the unscrupulous and incompetent, and that the dignity of the profession might be enhanced. In the early "nineties," when Mr. Morse started in business, scientific accounting was the exception. A firm's bookkeeping was left, as a rule, to some member in authority, whose knowledge of accountancy was usually quite limited. As a result of the incompetent methods thus employed, the

affairs of many concerns became so entangled that often it was impossible to adjust them. Furthermore, the member of the firm in charge of the books was often so rigid in maintaining his prerogatives as an official, and so sensitive to possible criticism, that it was almost impossible for a public accountant to gain access to the books of the firm. It was, therefore, no mean task that confronted the public accountant in those days to overcome such opposition and clarify the accounts. He must needs be a diplomat as well as an accountant; but the prejudice against outside accountancy was gradually overcome and business men in general came to recognize the functions and value of the public accountant. Mr. Morse has lived to see the humble bookkeeper, whose exceptional qualifications give him special distinction in his profession, raised to the degree of C. P. A. (Certified Public Accountant). To this end he has worked with unflagging zeal and lent the prestige of a constantly enlarging influence in public affairs. It has always been Mr. Morse's position that the standing and dignity of the accounting profession is entitled to recognition as being on a par with the law, medicine, engineering and the other learned professions, each in its own field. To this end he has given valuable time and suggestions to the Department of Professional Education of the State of New York and worked in close harmony with the heads of that department, and with thousands of accountants throughout the State, as their chairman, in coördinating the various accountancy interests toward a better standard for the profession and a complete responsibility to the State and the business world through remedial and regulatory legislation. Mr. Morse was one of the most active workers in winning for the profession of accounting the recognition of the Regents of the University of the State of New York and in bringing that profession under its control and the establishing of the Certified Public Accountant's degree. He was one of the first public accountants to receive that degree. Since that time many other States have passed laws patterned after the New York law, and throughout the commercial world that degree is recognized as a badge of proficiency and character.

Aside from his public and semi-public service, Mr. Morse and his associates have represented as auditors, accountants and investigators almost every kind of industry and class of business in the United States and have contributed greatly to the advancement and efficiency of methods of accounting in American business, especially in large industrial and financial organizations. As a result of the researches conducted by Mr. Morse during his professional career, he is widely recognized as an authority on all phases of his profession, and he is called upon frequently to speak and to write articles for newspapers and the technical press. In 1916, he wrote and published "The A B C of the Government of the United States," a work which was adopted as a textbook on civics by the New York City Board of Education. Mr. Morse incorporated in the book his views of the higher duties of the citizen to the State; and so sound are the doctrines expressed therein that more than 300,000 copies have been distributed. A more technical work, "Interest Tables," has attained a circulation of 60,000 copies and has been adopted as standard by bankers, accountants and business men generally

throughout the nation. Among his contributions to the press are articles on the economic situation, frequently sought by editors; practical advice on home economics written in a popular vein, and more technical theses analyzing the values that give solidity to large American industries and financial institutions. As a writer and public speaker, his style is terse, clear, free from elocutionary flights, but not pedantic. He uses anecdote and analogy freely in illustrating his points.

Mr. Morse's professional duties have brought him into close contact with honorary societies and club life, and in many of these he has held official position. He is treasurer of the City Club of New York, and a member of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants, and the Lawyers' Club. He was a governor of the last-named for nine years. He is a member of the National Republican Club, but has never sought nor accepted political office. He has served as chairman at various times of the Campaign and House committees of the National Republican Club of New York. He is a life-member of nearly all of the Masonic bodies with which he is connected, including Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn; and he is an honorary member of Ramapo Lodge, No. 589; he is a member of Orient Chapter, No. 138, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was High Priest in 1906; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar; Brooklyn Council, Royal and Select Masters; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he is also a member of the Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests. Mr. Morse is a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots and of the Sons of the Revolution. Service of several Morse ancestors in the War for Independence entitles him to membership in the latter organization. Obadiah Morse was one of the first five Colonials killed at Lexington, the first battle of the Revolution; and it is worthy of note in this connection that this patriot's son and grandson, both in Mr. Morse's line of descent, and both named Obadiah, were with him in the same command when he fell.

Perley Morse married Mary Bremmer, of Jersey City, New Jersey, a native of that city, daughter of Simon Bremmer, who was born in Scotland. They have two children: 1. George Perley, who graduated from Peekskill Military Academy and was for two years a student at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. When the World War broke out he was given an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and became a member of the first fourth months' class of officers from civilian life. Among his classmates were the sons of many prominent men; among them (to mention only a few) the sons of J. Pierpont Morgan, William G. McAdoo, and former Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels. George Perley Morse was commissioned ensign and placed in command of the Submarine-chaser, No. 227, in January, 1918. He continued two years in the service, including one year after the close of the war. During this latter year he cruised with his ship in the Mediterranean. At the time of his discharge he held a commission as second lieutenant. George Perley Morse married Ruth Stelling, and they have a daughter, Marjorie. 2. Stanley, the younger son, enlisted in the United States Navy for World War duty and was assigned to the Officers' Training School of Colum-

bia University, where he was still preparing for active duty when the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, after which he was mustered out. He married Blanche Ward, and they have a daughter, Barbara, and a son, Stanley, Jr.

The love of the country and the great out-of-doors has always remained with Mr. Morse. He has a sixty-acre farm at Suffern, New York, where he spends his week-ends "farming" in the manner of a "gentleman farmer." Although his farm is not conducted for profit, its yield from 2,000 grapevines, 1,000 peach trees and between 200 and 300 apple trees, as well as from its grain and vegetable plantings, is equal at least to the results obtained by a representative "dirt farmer." This estate is known as "Morse Lodge," and here he has entertained many notable men of national prominence.

Mr. Morse is still active in his business at his commodious suite of offices at No. 165 Broadway, New York City, where he directs his associates and employees in a wide range of accountancy business which reaches across the country. Notwithstanding the exacting demands of his professional interests, he finds time to do much in furthering the welfare of Suffern and the county of Rockland. It has been said of this famous investigating-accountant, who has rounded out a full career of notable service to his profession and the nation, that in the country precincts where he makes his home, he is a "city boy," while in the metropolis, where he conducts his larger affairs, he is pleased to call himself a "country boy." At any rate, born on a farm, he has never lost touch with the pulse of the people, and the hardening processes of the city have not weaned him from the love of the country and its inhabitants. The formula of his life is one that can be studied and followed with profit. Success has not led him from the principles he learned at his mother's knee, nor blurred his sympathy for the less fortunate. In this career lies inspiration for country lad and city boy alike.

HUTCHINSON, Elijah Cubberley,

Manufacturer and Banker.

A native and lifelong resident of New Jersey, Mr. Hutchinson for many years has been one of the most prominent leaders in the financial and industrial life of that State's capital, Trenton. In spite of the extent and importance of his business affairs he has also been very effectively active in public life, having served in both houses of the New Jersey Legislature, as well as in Congress.

Elijah Cubberley Hutchinson was born at Windsor, New Jersey, August 7, 1855, a son of the late Spafford W. and Mary Elizabeth (Cubberley) Hutchinson. His father, who was born February 8, 1825, and who died September 14, 1907, was a successful merchant miller. The subject of this article, after having received his education in the common schools and at a business college, entered upon his active business career at a place in New Jersey now called Hutchinson Mills, April 1, 1877. For many years he engaged in flour milling in Trenton, New Jersey, and in this field he became widely known and achieved great success as president of the E. C. Hutchinson Milling Company and of the Trenton Flour Mill Company. Eventually he became interested in various other large and successful industrial enterprises and at one time he was vice-president and manager of the

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William T. Graham

New Jersey China Pottery Company, treasurer of Cochran, Durgan & Company, and a director of the Commercial Casualty Company of Newark, New Jersey. He is now secretary and treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the Trenton Bone Fertilizer Company, a director of the Broad Street Bank and of the Mercer Trust Company of Trenton, and a director of the Greenwich Fertilizer Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with most of which companies he has been connected for many years. Though naturally his varied and important business interests made heavy demands on his time and energy, Mr. Hutchinson has found it possible to give much attention to public affairs and to render valuable services to his native State. He served as a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly during 1896-97; as a member of the New Jersey Senate during 1899-1904, being president of this body in 1903; as State Road Commissioner of New Jersey during 1905-08; and as member of the Sixty-Fourth, Sixty-Fifth, Sixty-Sixth, and Sixty-Seventh congresses from the Fourth New Jersey District during 1915-23. As a legislator and public official Mr. Hutchinson proved himself very able, placing at the command of his State and of the nation his wide business experience and his exceptionally keen judgment. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of several bodies of the Masonic Order and of the Trenton Rotary Club. His favorite forms of recreation are baseball and shooting.

Mr. Hutchinson married (first), at Cranbury, New Jersey, November 22, 1876, Ella Duncan Stults, a daughter of Garret S. Stults, a farmer of Cranbury Neck, New Jersey. He married (second), June 11, 1922, Ella C. S. Russ, a daughter of John G. Stults, a wheelwright of Plainsboro, New Jersey. He is the father of five children, of whom four are living: Harvey S., Raymond, Spafford W., Stanley, and Lizzie C., now deceased. The family home is located at No. 919 Berkeley Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

GRAHAM, William Thomson,

Financier.

William Thomson Graham has been a prominent figure in the iron and steel industry in this country, having been associated for many years with the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies. Mr. Graham was born November 13, 1850, in New Lisbon, Ohio, the son of John Brash and Margaret (Graham) Graham, and a descendant of Joseph P. Paterson who, coming to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1765, settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania. The father of Mr. Graham was born on October 31, 1808, and died October 6, 1889. He was a graduate of the scholastic institution that is now known as Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania. There he studied law but before finishing his course decided to enter the ministry. He became a Presbyterian minister and achieved a very high standing and reputation in that profession, particularly in the Middle West.

His son, William Thomson Graham, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born.

His first contact with the world of business was when he became a clerk in a country store at the age of seventeen years. One year later, in 1868, he resigned this position and worked as bookkeeper for manufacturing and merchandising firms of Bridgeport, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia. He continued doing this type of work for a period of some five years, and in the year 1873 gave it up in order to become teller of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio. After officiating as teller for a little more than four years he was made cashier, which position he filled until the year 1883, when he resigned to take the office of secretary and general manager of the Standard Iron Company. From that point onward in his career, Mr. Graham became more and more closely associated with the iron and steel industry. When the Standard Iron Company was consolidated with the Aetna Iron and Steel Company, Mr. Graham was made the first president of the resultant concern—the Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Company. During the year 1898, when the American Tin Plate Company was organized and opened offices in Chicago, he was made vice-president of the corporation, in charge of its commercial operations. The offices of the Tin Plate and allied companies were removed to New York City in February, 1900. Mr. Graham was associated with Judge W. H. Moore, Daniel G. Reid and W. B. Leeds, and was a director in all the organizations they promoted, until their association was broken up by retirement or death.

When the United States Steel Corporation was organized, Mr. Graham was appointed president of the American Tin Plate Company. During the year 1904 he consolidated the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Tin Plate Company for the United States Steel Corporation, and he was made the first president of the newly-formed American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, with its general offices in Pittsburgh. He resigned from this office later and in the fall of the year 1904 he became president of the American Can Company, with offices in New York. He filled this post until the time of his retirement in January, 1913, with great credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of his associates. However, Mr. Graham did not give up all contacts with the industrial world by any means when he retired from the presidency of the American Can Company. At the date of this record (1927), he is a director of the Republic Steel and Iron Company, the International Nickel Company, the Certain-teed Products Corporation, the Bankers' Commercial Security Corporation, the Metal & Thermit Corporation, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Incorporated, the Delores Esperanza Mining Company, the Individual Drinking Cup Company, and the Chromium Corporation of America.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of the work in which he has been engaged, Mr. Graham has, nevertheless, found time to take a keen and active interest in the club and social life of the world in which he lives. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Bald Peak Country Club, the Seaview Golf Club, the Duck Island Club, the Greenwich Country Club, the Round Hill Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Blind Brook Club and the Ohio Society of New York. It is interesting to note that Mr. Graham finds his greatest recreations in the outdoor sports of golfing and fishing.

In 1875, Mr. Graham married, at Bridgeport, Ohio, Edith Junkins, daughter of Samuel A. Junkins, a prominent merchant of that city. This union was blessed with the following issue: 1. William Townsend, died in 1897, at the age of twenty-one years. 2. Samuel J. 3. Mary, who is now Mrs. Grant McCargo. 4. Nell, now Mrs. C. S. Wills. 5. Alice, now Mrs. George B. Carhart. 6. Margaret, now Mrs. E. M. Moore. 7. Joseph B., who died at sea, August 20, 1918, at the age of twenty-three years, during the World War. He entered the United States Naval Reserve as a marine and held the rank of first class quartermaster when he died. Mrs. Edith (Junkins) Graham died December 29, 1924. On December 11, 1926, Mr. Graham married Mrs. Robert Parker Staats. Mr. Graham has his office at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and maintains a summer residence at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Connecticut, with an apartment during the winter months, and while in the city, at the Plaza Hotel.

BERRY, Joseph H.,

Man of Affairs.

Arms—Vert, a cross crosslet or.

The manorial residence is still in many parts of England known to the countryfolk as the "bury." To this and to the word "borrough," which also carries the meaning of shelter or dwelling place, we owe the surnames Bury, Borroughs, Borrows, Berrys, Berry, etc.

The family bearing the surname Berry was distinguished in England, and the family groups living in Counties Norfolk, Devon, Bedford, Lancaster, Sussex, and Oxford, were entitled to bear arms. Sir John Berry, the eminent naval officer of the reign of William III, belonged to the Devonshire family which was seated in Molland, a younger branch of Berry of Berry Harbor. The armorial bearings blazoned above are those recorded by Burke for Berry of Oxfordshire.

(I) John Berry, a native of Lewes, Sussex County, England, was in 1829 a resident of Horsham, in the same county. He was, while in England, engaged in the tanning business and followed the same occupation in America. In 1835 he emigrated, with his family, to this country and established his home in Elizabeth, Union County, New Jersey, where he conducted a tannery. In 1852 his family was in Richmond, Virginia, but later removed to Detroit. His eldest son, John A., was the first of the family in Detroit, where the father and other members of the family joined him in 1855. John Berry, the elder, had in those early days an extensive business, with branches in various parts of Virginia, besides those already mentioned. His wife's maiden name was Catharina Mercy Hooper. John Berry had ten children, three of whom were sons, engaged with their father in the tanning business, as follows: 1. John A., the eldest son, born in England. 2. Thomas, the fifth child, born at Horsham, England, February 7, 1829. 3. Joseph H., of whom further.

(II) Joseph H. Berry, the youngest son of John and Catharina Mercy (Hooper) Berry, from England, was born in Elizabeth (then called Elizabethtown), Union County, New Jersey, March 10, 1839, and died at Detroit, Michigan, May 22, 1907. During the first sixteen years of his life he attended private schools in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in Richmond, Virginia, where the family moved

from New Jersey. In 1855 Detroit, Michigan, became his home and there he was joined the same year by his father and other members of the family. He soon secured employment in the wholesale chemical house of Theodore H. Eaton. Alert for new ideas, he became impressed with the need for a better varnish than was then on the market, and began experiments which were so successful that he soon decided to go into business for himself. This he did in 1858, at the age of nineteen years. He had little capital but was rich in courage and had abounding faith in his formulas. He rented a small frame building at Springwells, now Detroit's western boundary, and out of that small building grew the great industry, that in Detroit alone was to require five acres to house, with branches in all the great cities of the country, The Berry Brothers Varnish Company.

For two years Joseph H. Berry conducted his business alone, and through superiority of product and strong personal quality he won a place in the market which taxed his strength and resources to fill. In 1860 he admitted his first partner, his brother, Thomas Berry, and the firm became Berry Brothers. That same year a new factory was built at the foot of Leib Street, the first of the series now standing on the plant site. From that time onward the business grew, and as it grew the plant grew by the erection of substantial buildings until an area of five acres was in use, covered with appropriate buildings equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances, all devoted to the manufacture of Berry Varnish and kindred high quality products.

In 1870 increased volume of business demanded that a branch house be established in Chicago, and this was followed in 1875 by a similar branch in New York City, Alfred Hooper being in charge of the New York branch, also of the branches established in Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore in 1876. The increased business in other sections was handled through branch houses in Cincinnati and San Francisco. Berry Brothers operated until 1893, then was reorganized as a limited partnership; Joseph H. Berry, Thomas Berry, and Alfred Hooper, the stockholders. Thomas Berry retired from active participation about 1878, but his interests were preserved and passed to his estate after his death, in fact ownership of the Berry manufacturing business has never passed but is still (1928) held exclusively by the family.

Said one of the biographers of Joseph H. Berry in relation to his business:

> The energy with which Mr. Berry pushed the sale and manufacture of his varnish and the indefatigable application, tenacity of purpose and complete comprehension of detail which characterized him in every subsequent business enterprise which enlisted his interest, bore speedy results and his rise in the commercial field was very rapid. From the drug clerk of 1855 to leadership among Detroit's captains of industry, executive head of separate firms and corporations, covering a province remarkably varied and one with whose changing conditions he ever kept in touch—betokens a distinct man and in many senses a remarkable man. Though his business enterprise meant so much to Detroit, he was probably among the least known and understood of her citizens who have been to any extent identified with her growth and development. The genius of business possessed him; business was the keynote of his life. Up to the day of his death he was keenly active; years made no difference in his close personal attention to business, and his later days were consumed with the same ceaseless toil and con-

centration, the same persistence and tension as if he were just initiating a business career.

In 1907 Mr. Berry centralized his most important holdings through the incorporation of the Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Company. The interests included in this merger, and in all of which he was the president and controlling stockholder, were the Ashland Iron & Steel Company, of Ashland, Wisconsin; the Manistique Iron Company and the Burrell Chemical Company, of Manistique, Michigan; the Michigan Iron Company, Limited, and the Superior Chemical Company, of Newberry, Michigan; the Northern Charcoal Iron Company, of Chocolay, Michigan; the Elk Rapids Iron Company, of Elk Rapids, Michigan; and the Boyne City Iron Company, of Boyne City, Michigan. In addition Mr. Berry was the president of the Dwight Lumber Company, the Detroit Heating and Lighting Company, the Antrim Chemical Company, the New York Car Wheel Company, the Welded Steel Barrel Corporation, and a director of the Commercial National Bank, of Detroit. He was one of the largest producers in the United States of charcoal iron and also of wood alcohol; controlled the fly-paper trade of the country; was an extensive manufacturer of electric welded steel barrels and lumber; was the owner of large tracts of timberland, while his landed possessions in Wayne County probably exceeded that of any other person. The companies merged into the Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Company were acquired by Mr. Berry because their control was in a measure necessary to the business of Berry Brothers Company, and not for the sake of ownership alone.

Public spirit marked the career of Joseph Berry and his devotion to the cause of the public good, genuine and sincere. He supported all movements promising Detroit's welfare and was intimately connected with many that brought great good to the city. The last of these and one of great benefit to East Detroit's manufacturing interest was the outer belt line known as the Detroit Terminal Railway. Mr. Berry originated that plan of linking city sections and bore all preliminary expense including the right of way, but enjoined secrecy, not desiring publicity in the matter. He redeemed a large area of waste land in that region, and was connected closely with the converting of Fairview into a business district and residential section for persons of moderate income.

Mr. Berry was constantly the benefactor of the needy and suffering, and yet his charity was of the most unostentatious character. He was keenly interested in the condition of the men and women in his employ and sought them along many lines. In studying the welfare of his employees he came to regard the liquor traffic as the greatest menace to happiness, prosperity and the development of manhood, and became an active worker in the cause of prohibition. He was a most earnest member and generous supporter of the Presbyterian church, but gave freely to the work of other denominations, contributing largely to the Protestant church at Grosse Pointe and to the work carried on through that institution. He was a lover of nature and of things beautiful, his interest perhaps greatest in floriculture and his conservatories became widely known. He made a specialty of the development of orchids and foliage plants, and his collection was one of the largest and

most varied in the country. His hours of relaxation were mostly passed among his flowers.

Joseph H. Berry married, October 22, 1868, Charlotte Eugenia Dwight, who died in 1875, daughter of Alfred Allen Dwight, a leading lumberman of Michigan. (See Dwight VIII.) Three daughters were born to Joseph H. and Charlotte E. (Dwight) Berry: 1. Charlotte Fiske, married Henry Gray Sherrard, now his widow. (See Sherrard Line.) 2. Alice Dwight, married Dr. Edwin Lodge, deceased. (See Lodge III.) 3. Lottie Dwight, married, February 26, 1921, Hayward Noye Hoyt, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. (See Hoyt IX.)

The elements of greatness with which Joseph H. Berry was endowed produced a man of great usefulness to his community and to the world, in fact few men of that great city contributed more substantially to its business development and social status than did Mr. Berry. He accomplished much that was worthy and noble, and the influence of his life of deep honesty of purpose, independent thought and action, absolute integrity and great energy inspired his fellow-citizens to nobler lives and deeds and gained him their highest esteem. Although internationally known as business man and manufacturer, the fame and substantial reward this brought was but one phase of his life that was devoted to the pursuit of high ideals. Kindly hearted, quiet and uniformly courteous, rather retiring in disposition, he was the most approachable of men and beloved by his intimates. His career, a most remarkable one, is an example well worthy of emulation. He used the wealth his genius created wisely and well, the poor and needy profiting through his life as did the twin causes, charity and philanthropy. When Joseph H. Berry passed away at Detroit, Michigan, May 22, 1907, the city experienced the loss of one "whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction."

(The Dwight Line).

The members of the Dwight family have been very widely noted for their love of liberty, their belief in progress, and their readiness to adopt new ideas looking to the continued advancement of humanity and civilization. Many of the men of this family are remarkable for their natural executive ability under whatsoever conditions may confront them, whether in material concerns or matters affecting the highest interests of the community.

(I) John Dwight, the immigrant ancestor, came with his wife, Hannah, and daughter, Hannah, and two sons, Timothy and John, from Dedham, England, to America in the latter part of 1634 or the beginning of the year 1635. He settled in the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, September 1, 1635, the day of the first town meeting held by twelve persons who constituted it. He was a well-to-do farmer, the second man of wealth in the town, and was eminently useful in the community. He is described in the town records of Dedham as "having been publicly useful" and "a great peacemaker." He was selectman for sixteen years, 1639-55, and one of the founders of the Church of Christ, which was formed in Dedham in 1638. His wife, Hannah, died September 5, 1656, and he married (second) a Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley, widow of William Ripley, and previously of Thomas Thaxter. He died February 3, 1660, and she died without

issue, July 17, 1660. His children, all born of the first wife, were: 1. Hannah. 2. Timothy, of whom further. 3. John. 4. Mary. 5. Sarah.

(II) Captain Timothy Dwight, eldest son of John and Hannah Dwight, was born in 1629, in England, and came to America with his father and settled in Dedham, where he was made a freeman in 1655, was for ten years town clerk, selectman for twenty-five years (1664-89), and a representative of the town to the General Court, 1691-92. In his younger years he was cornet of a troop, and afterward a captain of foot. He went out ten times against the Indians, nine of whom he killed or took prisoner—such was the predatory warfare that they kept up against the town. It is recorded of Captain Dwight that "he inherited the estate and virtues of his father, and added to both." He is thus described in the church records: "Timothy Dwight, Esq., a gentleman truly serious and godly, one of an excellent spirit, peaceable, generous, charitable, and a great promoter of the true interests of the Church and town."

Captain Timothy Dwight married (first), November 11, 1651, Sarah Sibley, who died May 29, 1652. He married (second), May 3, 1653, Sarah Powell, daughter of Michael Powell, who died June 27, 1664. He married (third), January 9, 1665, Anna Flint, daughter of Rev. Henry Flint, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who was born September 11, 1643, and died January 29, 1686. He married (fourth), January 7, 1687, Mrs. Mary Edwind, of Reading, Massachusetts, a widow, who died without issue, August 30, 1688. He married (fifth), July 31, 1690, Esther Fisher, daughter of Hon. Daniel Fisher. She died January 30, 1691. He married (sixth), February 1, 1692, Bethiah Morse, who died February 6, 1718, without issue. (See Morse II.) He died full of age and honors, January 31, 1718. Children of second marriage: 1. Timothy. 2. Sarah, died young. 3. John. Children of third marriage: 4. Josiah, died young. 5. Nathaniel. 6. Samuel, died young. 7. Rev. Josiah, of whom further. 8. Seth. 9. Anna. 10. Captain Henry. 11. Michael. 12. Daniel. 13. Jabez.

(III) Rev. Josiah Dwight, son of Captain Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight, of Dedham, Massachusetts, was born February 8, 1670-71, and died in Thompson, Connecticut, in 1748, aged seventy-seven years. He graduated from Harvard College in 1687, and was ordained and installed the first Congregational minister of Woodstock, Connecticut, in the summer of 1690. In October of the same year a committee was chosen "to manage the building of a minister's house, 40 feet by 19, of 14 feet stud, with a cellar 17 feet square, a stack of 4 chimneys and two gables." A year later a vote was passed "for building a meeting-house, 30 feet by 26, of 14 feet stud, with one gable on each side." He was pastor there for thirty-six years, when dissensions arose in the congregation and he was dismissed. Leaving there, he went to reside at Thompson, Connecticut, but in 1735 was settled over the Third Parish Church of Dedham, his native town. After a ministry there of eight years, he, at the age of seventy-two, returned to Thompson, and spent the remainder of his days with his son-in-law, Rev. Marston Cabot.

Rev. Josiah Dwight married, December 4, 1695, Mary Partridge, who was born in 1677-78, daughter of Colonel Samuel Partridge, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and

and wife, Mehitable (Crow) Partridge, daughter of John Crow, of Hartford, Connecticut. Children: 1. Anna, born October 10, 1697; married Rev. James Wetmore. 2. John, born November 7, 1698; married Sibyl Hamlin. 3. Ruth, born about 1700; married John Wetmore. 4. Dorothy, born about 1702; married (first) Captain Penuel Child, and (second) Robert Goddard. 5. Mehitable, born about 1703, died young. 6. Rev. Flint, born July 19, 1704, died in 1745, unmarried. 7. Mehitable, born November 2, 1705; married William Southmayd. 8. Eunice, born in 1707 or 1708; married Aaron Lyman. 9. Mary, born in 1709; married Rev. Marston Cabot. 10. Elijah, born about 1711, died young. 11. Elijah, born about 1713, died young. 12. Elizabeth, born about July 7, 1716; married Jeremiah Baker. 13. Theodore, of whom further.

(IV) Theodore Dwight, son and youngest of thirteen children of Rev. Josiah and Mary (Partridge) Dwight, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, July 28, 1721, and died at Thompson, Connecticut, in 1753, aged thirty-two years. His residence was at Thompson, where he was a farmer. He married, about 1748, Dorcas Corbin, born December 4, 1730, died 1792, daughter of Lieutenant John and Martha (Hosmer) Corbin, granddaughter of Lieutenant Jabez and Mary (Morse) Corbin, and great-granddaughter of Clement and Dorcas (Buckminster) Corbin, early settlers at Muddy River (now Brookline), Massachusetts. Children: 1. William, of whom further. 2. Daniel, born in March, 1752, died December 11, 1825, unmarried, at Pomfret, Connecticut.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Dorcas (Corbin) Dwight married, September 21, 1755, Ebenezer Hovey, a merchant, in Hampton, Connecticut.

(V) Captain William Dwight, son of Theodore and Dorcas (Corbin) Dwight, was born September 20, 1750, probably at Thompson, Connecticut, and died at Sturbridge, Connecticut, October 6, 1824, aged seventy-four. He was a farmer at Thompson and at Sturbridge. He was an honest, upright, religious man, a member of the Methodist church, and filled several important offices in church and State. He married (first), May 21, 1777, Sarah Elliott, baptized May 3, 1761, died April 16, 1817, daughter of Captain Joseph T. and Jerusha Elliott, of Thompson. Children: 1. Theodore, born October 28, 1778, died August 7, 1853; married Lucy Nichols. 2. Daniel, born May 24, 1780, died August 26, 1865; married (first) Susan Lippitt; (second) Mrs. Mary (Aplin) Haven. 3. Darius, born August 8, 1782, died August 16, 1851; married (first) Elizabeth Windsor; (second) Cynthia Fiske. 4. William, of whom further.

(VI) William Dwight, Jr., son of Captain William and Sarah (Elliott) Dwight, was born November 8, 1784, and died August 14, 1833. He was at first a successful merchant and manufacturer of cotton goods in Georgia, whence he returned to Thompson again to reside, and afterwards moved to Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and to Detroit, Michigan, in 1831. He was a man of decided intelligence and enterprise. He died at Middletown, Indiana, at the early age of forty-eight, at a public inn, while traveling for his health, unattended by any of his family friends (some records say at Detroit, Michigan,). He married (first), September 23, 1811, Lucia Dresser, of Providence, Rhode Island, born May 25,

1789, died in April, 1817, daughter of Jacob and Esther (Johnson) Dresser. He married (second), July 2, 1818, Amaryllis Fiske, born August 6, 1797, died at Memphis, Tennessee, May 27, 1854, daughter of David and Eleanor (Jones) Fiske, of Sturbridge, Massachusetts. Children of first marriage: 1. Laura, born December 19, 1812; married Henry Glover. 2. Alfred Allen, of whom further. 3. William Henry, born April 5, 1817, killed July 25, 1824, by a stone falling from a stone wall. Children of second marriage: 4. Lucia Dresser, born January 31, 1820; married (as his second wife) Henry Augustus Dwight. 5. Amasa Fiske, born March 20, 1821, died in April, 1871. 6. Ellen Fiske, born August 14, 1825, died May 24, 1854; married Rev. C. R. Hendrickson. 7. Elizabeth Cynthia, born March 14, 1831.

(VII) Alfred Allen Dwight, son of William, Jr., and Lucia (Dresser) Dwight, was born at Thompson, Connecticut, March 27, 1815, and died at Detroit, Michigan. He received his early education in the common schools of New England, and at the age of fourteen years became a clerk in a large mercantile firm in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained for the next six years, acquiring the knowledge and experience which fitted him for future usefulness and success in life. While he was thus employed his father, in 1831, migrated to Detroit, Michigan, where he died shortly after. His death made it necessary that Alfred A., then just on the verge of manhood, should go to Detroit to care for the interests of his widowed mother and the other surviving members of the family. He therefore left his employers in Massachusetts, and arrived in Detroit, October 30, 1833, on the steamer "Henry Clay," after a stormy passage from Buffalo, lasting a whole week. From that day to the time of his death, Mr. Dwight was a resident of this city of Detroit, to the growth and prosperity of which he contributed much. He purchased, at an early day, for himself and associates, large tracts of pine and other timbered land in several of the northern counties of Michigan, built sawmills, and manufactured and sold quantities of lumber, from which he honorably acquired large profits. In his operations, during almost forty years as the active manager of his firm, he employed and personally directed the labor of a large number of men, and induced many to become pioneer settlers. He aided largely in the growth of northern counties by the assistance he rendered in settling and organizing townships, draining and reclaiming low and wet lands, and constructing State drains, roads, bridges and schoolhouses, and entered into the social life in Detroit. He was esteemed as a man "wise in counsel, genial and winning in manners, sympathizing with the unfortunate," and it is recorded of him that he always aided, according to his ability, in carrying on every good work. Early in life he became a member of a Christian church, and was connected with the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church in Detroit from the time of its organization, serving as one of its ruling elders since 1867, and respected and loved by all its members.

Alfred Allen Dwight married (first), June 28, 1837, Matilda Wheelock, of Sturbridge, who was born December 31, 1814, died April 3, 1839, daughter of Colonel Hiram and Fanny (Corey) Wheelock. He married (second), at Sturbridge, August 16, 1843, Laura Ann Morse, of Sturbridge, born April 23, 1818, daughter

of Elijah and Matilda (Corey) Morse, of Mount Vernon, Maine. (See Morse VIII.) Child of first marriage: 1. Frances Matilda, born March 15, 1839; married Cleophas Antoine Moross, of Detroit, later moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee; one son, William Paul Dwight Moross, of Chattanooga; he married Alma Lee, and they have two daughters: Elizabeth Dwight Moross and Frances Dwight Moross. Children of second marriage: 2. Charlotte Eugenia, of whom further. 3. William Morse, born July 8, 1846; married, September 17, 1873, Mary Lucy Harding; they are both deceased; left two daughters: Catharine H. and Laura M., now of Wellesley, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Charlotte Eugenia Dwight, daughter of Alfred Allen and Laura Ann (Morse) Dwight, was born August 4, 1844. She married, October 22, 1868, Joseph H. Berry. (See Berry II.)

(References: "Massachusetts Genealogy," Vol. IV., p. 2643. Berry—Bardsley: "English and Welsh Surnames." Burton: "City of Detroit," Vol. III, pp. 16 to 20. Farmers: "History of Detroit, Michigan," pp. 1176-77.)

(The Morse Line).

Arms—Argent, a battle axe in pale gules between three pellets.

Crest—A lion rampant, supporting a plumb rule.

Another Crest—Two battle axes in saltire proper, banded with a chaplet of roses of the last.

The family name Morse is a modern variation of Morris, which is usually from the Christian name, Maurice. Silvester Stewley and Mary Mars are in the Marriage Licenses, London, 1555; and John Morse and Dorothy Burnap, in 1610.

(I) Samuel Morse was born in 1587, according to Morse and Leavitt, in their Morse genealogy, and was baptized in Dedham, England, July 25, 1587, the son of Richard and Margaret (Symson) Morse, who were married February 15, 1586. He died in Medfield, Massachusetts, June 20, 1654. He married, before he left England, Elizabeth, surname unknown, born in 1587, died in 1655. He left England in the ship "Increase," in April, 1635, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, the part made the town of Medfield, in 1650. Children, born in England: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Daniel, born in 1613. 3. Joseph, born in 1615. 4. Samuel, married Mary Bullen; lived in Dedham. 5. Jeremiah. 6. Mary, married Samuel Bullen. 7. Abigail, married Daniel Fisher, of Dedham.

(II) John Morse, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Morse, was born in England, in 1611, and his will was probated in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 18, 1657. He did not come with his parents, but was admitted among the proprietors of Dedham, Massachusetts, and had a lot assigned him in 1637. His father granted to him a house lot of two acres, August 18, 1636, and afterward twelve acres more. This lot he sold November 27, 1654, and removed to Boston, where he followed the trade of a tailor. The next year he made his will and went to England, evidently taking the larger portion of his goods with him for the purpose of trade. He married, probably in Dedham, Annis or Agnes Chickering, who died in September, 1691, sister of Francis Chickering. Children, born in Dedham, Massachusetts: 1. Ruth, born June 3, 1637; married (first) Joseph Ellis; (second), 1675, John Brackett. 2. John, born June 8, 1639; married Elizabeth Bosworth, and lived in Boston. 3. Samuel, baptized March 5, 1640, died before 1655-

56. 4. Rachel (twin), baptized March 5, 1640, died before 1655-56. 5. Joseph, born February 30, 1640-41; married Priscilla Colburne. 6. Ezra, of whom further. 7. Abigail, born March 2, 1646, died in Guilford, Connecticut, September 23, 1737; married (first) Israel Everett; (second), in 1687, William Jones, of Watertown, Massachusetts. 8. Ephraim, born July 19, 1648. 9. Bethiah, born March 28, 1651, died February 6, 1718; married Captain Timothy Dwight. (See Dwight II.) 10. Nathaniel, born May 2, 1653, died October 9, 1685.

(III) Ezra Morse, son of John and Annis or Agnes (Chickering) Morse, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, February 5, 1643, and died in Dedham, in 1697. He married, in Dedham, February 18, 1670, Joanna Hoare, who died in Braintree, Massachusetts, December 21, 1691. Children, born in Dedham, Massachusetts: 1. Ezra, born January 28, 1671, died October 17, 1760; married Mary, surname unknown, who died September 17, 1746. 2. Joanna, born 1673-74; married Joseph Fisher. 3. John, born March 31, 1674, died, unmarried, in 1700; graduated from Harvard in 1692; pastor in Newtown, Long Island. 4. Nathaniel, born October 3, 1676; married, March 9, 1710, Sarah Draper, lived in Boston. 5. David, baptized October 26, 1681, died in 1681. 6. Peter, baptized August 11, 1682, died in 1682. 7. David, of whom further. 8. Seth, born in April, 1686; married (first) Hannah Faulkner; (second) Elizabeth (Burrow) Graves.

(IV) David Morse, son of Ezra and Joanna (Hoare) Morse, was born in Dedham, June 22, 1683, and died in Medfield, Massachusetts, September 16, 1771. He was a deacon. He married, August 22, 1705, Experience Sabin, who was born in 1686, and died September 9, 1771, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Polley) Sabin. Children, born in Medfield, Massachusetts: 1. Joanna, born September 5, 1707, died December 21, 1730-31; married, in December, 1729, John Wilson. 2. David, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born May 2, 1712, died July 14, 1772; married, in 1751, Seth Wight. 4. Seth, born December 20, 1714, deacon; married, December 22, 1741, Kezia Bullen. 5. John, born March 10, 1716-17; married September 14, 1761, Abigail Lee. 6. Keziah, born December 15, 1719, died December 16, 1731. 7. Peter, born March 5, 1722-23; married (first) Keziah Clark; (second) Sarah Haines. 8. Thankful, born May 10, 1725, died February 17, 1809; married, in 1758, Judge Daniel Perry.

(V) David Morse, Jr., son of Deacon David and Experience (Sabin) Morse, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, March 21, 1709, and died in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, May 2, 1790. In 1740, his father gave him a deed of land in Sturbridge, whither he removed. He married, probably in Medfield, Jerusha Smith, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Partridge) Smith, who was born in Medfield, September 15, 1716, and died in Sturbridge, May 7, 1790. Children, except first four, born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts: 1. Nathan, born August 10, 1735; married, April 30, 1762, Rebecca Ingraham. 2. Joanna, born July 9, 1736, died October 20, 1804; married, in 1753, Samuel Streeter. 3. Jerusha, born January 20, 1737; married, December 22, 1763, Asabel Corbin, of Woodstock. 4. Kezia, born September 5, 1739; married, February 12, 1766, John Streeter, son of John Streeter. 5. David, born July 16, 1741; married Hannah Corbin, daughter of Benjamin Corbin, of Woodstock.

6. Samuel, born September 9, 1744; married, January 24, 1771, Zeriah Corbin, of Woodstock. 7. Asa, born December 28, 1747, died May 25, 1748. 8. Ebenezer, of whom further.

(VI) Ebenezer Morse, son of David, Jr., and Jerusha (Smith) Morse, was born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, December 26, 1750, and died in Mt. Vernon, Maine, May 23, 1824. He removed to Mt. Vernon, Maine. He married, in Sturbridge (intentions, May 19, 1777), Anne Harding, daughter of Jabez and Miriam (Wells) Harding. Children, except the last two, born in Sturbridge: 1. Elijah, of whom further. 2. Abraham, born October 14, 1781, died, unmarried, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3. Jabez, born May 10, 1784, died in Mt. Vernon, Maine, 1848; married Susan Wetherby. 4. Perley, born August 25, 1786; married Sarah Brewer; lived in Mt. Vernon. 5. Ebenezer, born October 30, 1788, died in Canandaigua, New York, April 26, 1841. 6. Jerusha, born August 22, 1791; married Colonel William Bloxxom; lived in Canandaigua. 7. Stephen, born in Mt. Vernon, lived in Albany, New York. 8. Lusher, born in Mt. Vernon; married, in 1842, Susan Pool.

(VII) Dr. Elijah Morse, son of Ebenezer and Anne (Harding) Morse, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, January 14, 1779, and died in Mt. Vernon Maine. He was a physician. He married, June 30, 1805, at Sturbridge, Matilda Corey, daughter of Jacob and Matilda (Walker) Corey. She was born February 28, 1783. Her mother was of Woodstock, Connecticut.

(VIII) Laura Ann Morse, daughter of Elijah and Matilda (Corey) Morse, was born in Mt. Vernon, Maine, April 23, 1818. She married, as second wife, at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, August 16, 1843, Alfred Allen Dwight. (See Dwight VII.)

(References: Morse—Burke: "General Armory." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Morse and Leavitt—"Morse Genealogy." Medfield: "Vital Records." Sturbridge: "Vital Records.")

(The Second Morse Line).

(I) Anthony Morse, from Marlborough, in Wiltshire, England, with his brother, William Morse, sailed in the ship "James" from London, April 5, 1635, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, the same year. Anthony Morse built a house about half a mile south of the old cemetery, in what is called Newbury Old Town. He died October 12, 1686. He married (first) Mary, surname unknown. He married (second) Ann, surname unknown, who died in Newbury, March 8, 1679-80. Children, the older born in England, the rest in Newbury, Massachusetts: 1. Robert, married (first) Elizabeth, surname unknown; (second), in 1654, Ann Lewis; moved to New Jersey. 2. Peter, married Mary, surname unknown; settled in New Jersey. 3. Joseph, married Mary, surname unknown. 4. Anthony, of whom further. 5. Benjamin, born March 28, 1640; married, August 26, 1667, Ruth Sawyer. 6. Sarah, born May 1, 1641, died December 11, 1711; married (first), in 1663, Amos Stickney; (second), in 1684, Stephen Acreman. 7. Hannah, born in 1642, died November 26, 1703; married, in 1655, Francis Thorlo. 8. Lydia, born in May, 1643, died May 8, 1646. 9. Lydia, born October 7, 1647. 10. Mary, born April 7, 1649, died June 14, 1662. 11. Esther, born May 8, 1651; married, February 26, 1666-67, Robert Holmes. 12. Joshua, born July 24, 1653; married Joanna Kimball.

(II) Anthony Morse, Jr., son of An-

thony Morse, was born, probably in England, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 29, 1722. He lived in Newbury, and served as lieutenant of militia. He married (first), May 8, 1659-60, Elizabeth Knight, daughter of Richard and Agnes (Coffey) Knight, who died July 29, 1667. He married (second), November 11, 1669, Mary Barnard, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard, who was born September 22, 1645. She married (second) Phillip Eastman, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and they removed, with their children, to Woodstock, Connecticut. Children of first marriage, born in Newbury, Massachusetts: 1. Ruth, born May 20, 1661, died July 24, 1661. 2. Anthony, born December 31, 1662-63; married, February 4, 1685-86, Sarah Pike. 3. Elizabeth, born July 29, 1667; married, in Woodstock. By second marriage: 4. John, born September 13, 1670. 5. Mary, of whom further. 6. Peter, born November 14, 1674; married, December 28, 1698, Priscilla Carpenter. 7. Joseph, born July 29, 1675. 8. Sarah, born November 25, 1676, died December 7, 1676.

(III) Mary Morse, daughter of Anthony, Jr., and Mary (Barnard) Morse, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, August 31, 1672, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, January 31, 1727-28. She married, in Woodstock (now in Connecticut), Lieutenant Jabez Corbin, who died October 23, 1737. (See Dwight IV.)

References: Second Morse Line—Morse and Leavitt: "Morse Genealogy," Section 1, part 2, pp. 1-12.)

SHERRARD, Henry Gray,

Educator.

Sherard (Sherrard) Arms—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three torteaux.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a peacock's tail, erect, proper.

Motto—Hostis honori invidia.

(Burke: Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, 1917.)

Henry Gray Sherrard was one of the eminent educators connected with the Detroit schools. He was born at Centralia, Illinois, August 6, 1861, a son of Thomas and Valeria (Gray) Sherrard. The father, who was a Presbyterian minister and a noted linguist, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and as a boy came to the United States with his mother. He removed from Centralia, Illinois, to Brooklyn, Michigan, when his son, Henry Gray, was but three years of age, and died when the latter was a youth of thirteen, after which the family went to Tecumseh, Michigan. The mother was a native of New York, and passed away in 1892.

Henry Gray Sherrard was the eldest of a family of six children, and had the advantage of much early and wise training from his highly educated father, particularly along classical lines, and it was at that time that the love of the old languages and kindred subjects took root in the young man's mind. He also completed his preparation for college under another remarkable teacher, Z. C. Spencer, and in 1878 entered the University of Michigan as a freshman, and was graduated from that institution in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He won scholarship in the Phi Beta Kappa, and the Master of Arts degree was later conferred upon him. From 1882 until 1899 he was instructor in Greek and Latin in the Detroit Central High School, and in the latter year he joined F. L. Bliss in founding the Detroit University School,

of which he was associate principal until 1901, when his health failed.

It was on June 24, 1891, that Mr. Sherrard was united in marriage to Charlotte Fiske Berry, daughter of Joseph H. Berry (see Berry II), and they had three children: Joseph Berry, an attorney at Detroit; Valeria Gray, wife of Alfred Victor Coleman, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the mother of two sons, Henry Bannen Coleman and Robert Victor Coleman; and Laura Dwight, wife of Hugh Kennedy Bulleet, of Louisville, Kentucky. She is a graduate of the Liggett School of Detroit and of Wellesley College. The education of his children was one of the particular delights of the life of Henry G. Sherrard. He passed away at Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, November 13, 1909. While confined to his bed through many long, weary months, he nevertheless accomplished numerous things and performed many deeds which made his life one of great usefulness and beauty in the world.

There can be no better picture drawn of the character and accomplishments of Mr. Sherrard than to quote the tribute paid to him by Edwin L. Miller, principal of the Northwestern High School of Detroit:

To draw such a picture of Henry Gray Sherrard as to introduce him adequately to anyone who did not know him is a task beyond my powers. I am constrained to attempt it in spite of this fact, however, because I have an affection for him and his memory, because personally I owe him a debt of gratitude, and because it would be well for our high schools if they numbered among their instructors more men of his character and capacity.

After all, it is not much of a story. There are countless careers which are more picturesque, even among schoolmasters. And yet it was a great life.

There are a few additional circumstances which may help to indicate his force and versatility. He refused several college positions. By giving private lessons he earned, for a time at least, twice or thrice the salary paid him by the Detroit Board of Education. He was a member of the National Committee of Twelve on Classical Education. Among his students there are several who are now serving with distinguished success as college professors of Greek and Latin. After his health failed his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. To this day, if you mention his name to any one of his old pupils, you will in all probability listen to a tribute of enthusiastic admiration such as few teachers succeed in inspiring. Probably no man in college or high school whose labors were bounded by the walls of the classroom to the extent that Sherrard's were ever exerted a wider or finer influence.

During my first and second years in high school, that is, in 1882 and 1883, I knew him only as a gaunt apparition, over six feet tall, from whom it was well to flee. In 1884, with much fear, I enrolled in his class in beginning Greek. My apprehensions were more than realized. If there was one thing of which at that time time I stood in dread, it was work. And how he did work us. And no one went unprepared to his class except with the full knowledge that he was in for a bad forty-five minutes. And yet we all adored him. Five minutes after he had flayed you, you were again his firm friend. At the end of the recitation you were probably marching down the hall arm in arm with him.

I am by no means sure that I can tell why he had such a hold on our respect and affection, but this I knew that we knew: He was strong. He was fair. He was open. He knew his subject and loved it. Like Antonio Stradivarius, he had a soul that winced at false work and loved the true. In his hands Greek became the most practical subject in the curriculum, because he made it the instrument not only for teaching us what work is and how to work but also for leading us to share his own contempt for slipshod achievement. He made not merely scholars but men of us. He was a magnificent exponent of that strenuous kind of

education for lack of which America is today so grievously suffering.

In later years it was now and then my good fortune to meet him and talk to him or rather to be talked at by him. He was a charming conversationalist. Wise, sane and cultured in the best sense of that term, he passed from grave to gay, from lively to severe, in a fashion that held his hearers spellbound. Balance and catholicity preëminently characterized his intellect, yet there was nothing bromidian about it; it was quick, fiery, prompt, original. Only one adjective adequately describes it—Sherardesque. It is a pity that he had no Boswell or that he did not write.

His greatness—for he was great—was due, it seems to me, to what in conventional phraseology may be called the breadth of his sympathies. Like Terence he might have said: "*Humani nihil a me alienum puto.*" Nothing that concerns humanity was a matter of indifference to him. Like Burns, he was the brother and playmate of all mankind. His interests ranged from Kant's philosophy to the scrubwoman in the high school with her daily problem of soap and hot water. To him study was not work but play; he read Plato with his feet on the fender. Yet few of his friends suspected how much he knew of subjects about which Greek professors are popularly supposed (perhaps unjustly) to be profoundly ignorant.

To this breadth of sympathy he united two other qualities which go far to make an ideal teacher. He was patient and he could labor terribly. Those who knew him only in a superficial way perhaps seldom suspected that he possessed the former characteristic. One who had had exceptional opportunities to see him as he was, described him as the most patient of impatient men, which means, among other things, that while a lazy fellow got small consideration at his hands, his time and skill were always at the disposal of the industrious; no matter how stupid or unpromising they might be, he never ceased the labor in their behalf with that energy and hope which are the highest and rarest of the true teacher's qualities. His devotion to his work was so excessive indeed that it ruined his health. He overdid it. And at the all-too-early age of forty, he paid the penalty, by no means an isolated instance of devotion in the great army of education.

LODGE, Edwin, M. D.,

Physician.

Arms—Azure, a lion rampant argent crusily fitchée gules within a bordure flory of the second.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant couped sable, holding in the paws a cross pattée fitchée gules.

Motto—Dum spiro spero. (While I breathe I hope.)

(I) William Gibbon Lodge was born in London, England, May 6, 1822. He married Harriet Ann Clubb, and they were the parents of Edwin Albert, of whom further.

(II) Edwin Albert Lodge, son of William Gibbon and Harriet Ann (Clubb) Lodge, married Emma Kissane. They were residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, at the time of the birth of their son, Edwin, of whom further. They later removed to Detroit, Michigan.

(III) Dr. Edwin Lodge, son of Edwin Albert and Emma (Kissane) Lodge, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5, 1849, and died in Detroit, Michigan, July 3, 1920, after a life of honor and usefulness.

The first ten years of his life were spent in Cincinnati, then Detroit became his home and there he completed high school and preparatory education. After completing his term at the University of Michigan, he entered New York Homœopathic Medical School, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1871. He at once began practice in Detroit, but later removed to Ionia, Michigan, but only for a brief period, his next move being to San Francisco, California, where he was in practice during 1874 and 1875. He then returned to Detroit, where for nearly half a century he was eminent in his profession. He served on the surgical

staff of Grace Hospital for many years, but he confined his practice closely to medicine and in that branch of his profession won his reputation.

When Joseph H. Berry, father of Mrs. Alice Dwight (Berry) Lodge, passed away, Dr. Lodge assumed the care of his large estate, and the heavy responsibility of this caused him to eventually relinquish a great deal of his medical practice. Dr. Lodge developed an enviable business quality, and became one of the strong men of Detroit's business world. At the time of his passing he was secretary of the Berry Brothers Varnish Company, president of the Dwight Lumber Company, vice-president of the O. & W. Thum Company, president of the Welded Steel Barrel Corporation, vice-president of the Charcoal Iron Company, and president of the Sanilac Stock Farm Company, giving freely to these corporations of his energy and ability. The other interests of the Berry estate were important as were his own private affairs, yet Dr. Lodge bore the burden and lived to man's allotted "threescore and ten."

In politics he was a Republican, but never took an active part in public affairs, having no liking personally for political office yet keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen. In younger years he was a member of the Detroit Light Guards, and he was affiliated with the different bodies of the Masonic Order. His life brought blessing in its wake and whether Dr. Lodge be considered as physician, business man, citizen or neighbor, he measured up to the full stature of a man.

Dr. Lodge married, December 12, 1899, Alice Dwight Berry, daughter of Joseph H. and Charlotte E. (Dwight) Berry. (See Berry II.) Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Lodge: 1. Edwin Albert, died in 1904, in his third year. 2. Joseph Berry. 3. Adelaide Dwight. Mrs. Lodge survives her husband, and resides at "Grosse Pointe Farms," Michigan.

HOYT, Hayward N.,

Business Man.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant sable a chief per fesse indented of the first and second.

Crest—A tower, gules, out of the battlement a demi-lion rampant sable.

The English family name Hoyt appears to be a variation of Howet or Hoet, diminutive of Howe from the Christian name Hugh. Joanna Howett or Hoet is in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379, with several other examples. Also a variation of Highatt, Hyatt, of Highgate, London.

(I) Simon Hoyt, son of John and Ruth Hoyt, was born in Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, January 20, 1590, and died at Stamford, Connecticut, September 1, 1657. In 1628 he, with his brother-in-law, Nicholas Stowers, and the Spragues, who also were from Upway in Dorset, came to America in the ship "Abigail," arriving at Salem, Massachusetts, September 6, and in 1629 went to Charlestown. In 1630 he appears on Dorchester records as Simon Hoit. In 1635 he, with his wife, Susanna Hoyt, joined the church at Scituate. In 1639 he was of Windsor, Connecticut, receiving a grant of eighty acres of land there on February 28, 1640. A house lot was granted to him in Fairfield, Connecticut, in March, 1649, but his name appears thereafter in the records of Stamford, Connecticut. He married (first), in the parish church of Upway, Dorsetshire, December 2, 1612, Deborah Stowers, who was born in Dorchester, May 1,

1593, daughter of Walter Stowers. He married (second), in New England, Susanna Smith, whose estate was distributed on February 1, 1674-75, as wife of Robert Bates. Children by first marriage, born in Upway, Dorsetshire, England: 1. John, born March 12, 1614; married Mary, surname unknown; settled in Rye, New York. 2. Walter, born June 9, 1616, died in 1695-96 at Norwalk, Connecticut. 3. Thomas, born September 20, 1618, died at Stamford, Connecticut. 4. Deborah, born August 9, 1620, died June 3, 1628. 5. Nicholas, born November 10, 1622, died July 7, 1655; married Susannah Joyce. 6. Ruth, born January 2, 1625, died May 9, 1627. Children by second marriage: 7. Moses, born about 1637; married Elizabeth, surname unknown; lived in East Chester, New York. 8. Joshua, of whom further. 9. Samuel, born about 1642, died April 7, 1720; married (first), November 16, 1671, Hannah Holly; (second), September 20, 1714, Rebecca Gold; (third) Hannah Gold. 10. Benjamin, born February 2, 1644, died January 26, 1735-36; married, January 5, 1670, Hannah Weed. 11. Mary, married Thomas Lyon. 12. A daughter, who married Samuel Finch. 13. Miriam, who married Samuel Firman.

(II) Joshua Hoyt, son of Simon and Susanna (Smith) Hoyt, was born about 1640, and died at Stamford, Connecticut, which he represented as deputy from 1681 to 1686, inclusive. He married Mary Bell, probably the daughter of Francis and Rebecca Bell, of Stamford. Children, born in Stamford, Connecticut: 1. Mary, born December 22, 1664, was living in 1709. 2. Rebecca, born September 21, 1667, was living in 1709. 3. Joshua, born October 4, 1670, died January 1, 1744-45; married, in 1698, Mary Picket. 4. Sarah, born April 17, 1674; perhaps married M. Peter Ferris, Jr., in April, 1706. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Hannah, born in September, 1681, living in 1709. 7. Moses, born October 7, 1683, living in 1709; probably never married. 8. Abigail, born August 20, 1685; probably married, in January, 1707-08, John Holly.

(III) Samuel Hoit (as he spelled his name), son of Joshua and Mary (Bell) Hoyt, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, July 3, 1678, and died there, August 10, 1738. He was a blacksmith and designated "smith" on the town record to distinguish him from other Samuels of the family. He married (first), October 26, 1700, Susanna Slason, who died March 26, 1706. He married (second), December 31, 1707, Mrs. Mary (Scofield) Weed, widow of Jonas Weed, and daughter of Daniel Scofield. She was living in March, 1748. Children by first marriage, born in Stamford, Connecticut. 1. Josiah, born January 24, 1701, died in November, 1759; married, August 15, 1734, Hannah Hait. 2. Abigail, born October 26, 1703; married, July 1, 1736, John Knap. 3. Rebecca, born August 8, 1705; married ——— Weed. 4. Susanna, born March 24, 1706-07; married, April 21, 1725, Moses Smith. Children by second marriage: 5. Mary, born September 23, 1708; married, before December, 1738, John Newman. 6. Samuel, born January 28, 1709-10, died young. 7. Grail, died September 25, 1711-15. 8. Samuel, born March 7, 1712-13, died before 1741. 9. Rachel, born January 31, 1714-15; married, November 30, 1738, David Smith. 10. Jonathan, born January 14, 1716-17; married, October 4, 1750, Sarah Smith. 11. Nehemiah, of whom further. 12. Martha, born October 3, 1719; married, before December, 1738, Josiah Smith. 13. Deborah, born July 30, 1721, died before 1741.

(IV) Nehemiah Hoit, son of Samuel and Mary (Scofield-Weed) Hoit, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, April 13, 1718, and died there, leaving a will which was proved September 6, 1785. He married November 25, 1742, Ruth Peck, daughter of Samuel Peck, of Greenwich, Connecticut, who died in 1805 or 1808. Children, born in Stamford, Connecticut: 1. Ruth, born July 13, 1744; married, in November, 1764, Timothy Lawrence. 2. Samuel, born June 4, 1745, died February 19, 1748-49. 3. Elizabeth, born August 20, 1746; married, March 2, 1769, Stephen Webb. 4. Mary, born February 7, 1747-48; married, before 1785, ——— Ingersoll. 5. Nehemiah, of whom further. 6. Jesse, died about 1804, without issue; Revolutionary lieutenant. 7. Joel, died in 1805 in Stamford; married Abigail, surname unknown. 8. Noah, born March 23, 1759, died February 13, 1817; married, in 1782, Sarah Moulton. 9. Stephen, living in 1804. 10. Seth, died in 1816; married Sarah, surname unknown. 11. Sarah, unmarried in 1785. 12. Thankful, unmarried in 1785, living in 1804. 13. Lydia, married, before 1785, ——— Lockwood.

(V) Nehemiah Hoit, son of Nehemiah and Ruth (Peck) Hoit, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, May 14, 1752, and died in Castleton, Vermont, after 1804. He went to Castleton about 1771, served as Nehemiah Hoit or Hoyt in Captain Ephraim Buill's company in Colonel Warren's regiment of militia, November 8-13, 1778; May 1 to December 3, 1779; and March 21 to 27, 1780. He married Widow Moulton. Children, born in Castleton, Vermont: 1. Nehemiah, of whom further. 2. Moore, died aged three years. 3. Matilda, married ——— Wheeler, of Vergennes, Vermont. 4. Nancy, married (first) ——— Richmond; (second) Deacon Northrup. 5. Lucy, married ——— Guernsey, of Poultney, Vermont.

(VI) Nehemiah Hoyt, son of Nehemiah and ——— (Moulton) Hoit, was born in Castleton, Vermont, in 1789, and died there. He was a farmer. He married Lucy Merrill, daughter of Emos Merrill, of Castleton, Vermont. Children, born in Castleton, Vermont: 1. Edwin, of whom further. 2. Albert M., born in 1817, died at Grass Valley, California, in 1850; married Elizabeth Baker. 3. Henry Martyn, born in 1824, died, unmarried, in Utica, New York, in 1850.

(VII) Rev. Edwin Hoyt, son of Nehemiah and Lucy (Merrill) Hoyt, was born in Castleton, Vermont, December 10, 1813. He graduated at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, in 1835, and became a clergyman, residing at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He married, June 15, 1837, Catherine Geiger, born in Angelica, New York, daughter of William Geiger. Children: 1. Edwin, born May 29, 1838, in Castleton, Vermont; merchant in Detroit, Michigan, served three years and three months in the Second Michigan Cavalry, in the Civil War; married, April 14, 1863, Helen M. Knight. 2. Birney, of whom further.

(VIII) Birney Hoyt, son of Rev. Edwin and Catherine (Geiger) Hoyt, was born in Sinclairville, Chautauqua County, New York, October 13, 1841, and died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 20, 1900. He was an attorney-at-law, Judge of Michigan Circuit Courts. He served in the Civil War as captain of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Company A. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican party, and his religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. He married, at

Buffalo, New York, June 18, 1867, Helen Maria Noye, granddaughter of Richard and Mary (Ferguson) Noye.

(IX) Hayward Noye Hoyt, son of Birney and Helen Maria (Noye) Hoyt, was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 2, 1878. He was educated in schools of Grand Rapids, supplemented by a year's study in the University of Michigan. He married, February 26, 1921, Lottie Dwight Berry, daughter of Joseph H. and Charlotte E. (Dwight) Berry, of Detroit, Michigan. (See Berry II.)

(References: Hoyt—Burke: "General Armory." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, pp. 279-80. Records from Parish Church, Upway, Dorsetshire. "Constant Journal," pp. 417-18.)

HASTIE, William Gourly, M. D.,

Physician.

An outstanding representative of the family practitioner, one of those men who in this age of specialization devote their talents, their skill and their knowledge to the alleviation of the common ills of every-day life, was the late Dr. William Gourly Hastie, of Detroit, Michigan. His attractive personality, his quiet, thoughtful manner, and his personal interest in his patients gained for him a host of adherents and friends who truly and sincerely mourned his death.

Dr. Hastie was born in Seaforth, Ontario, Canada, June 15, 1864, the son of James and Agnes (Gourly) Hastie. Dr. Hastie's father was a native of Scotland who was one of the pioneers of Huron County. He came to Canada in his early manhood and cleared his own farm near Seaforth, upon which he brought up his family. He was a fine example of the sturdy pioneers who did so much to bring Canada to its present peak of advancement and prosperity. Following his preliminary education in the local schools of his community Dr. Hastie attended St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, after which he taught school for a few years, saving the money he earned in order to attain the culmination of his ambition—the practice of medicine. From boyhood he had ever had that goal in view and he was filled with an ambition to be of service to his fellow-men. At the age of twenty-eight years he located in Detroit, where he entered the Detroit College of Medicine. He graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and served his interneship in the old St. Luke's Hospital and in St. Mary's Hospital.

He then started in private practice, opening an office on Twelfth Street. He was there for the space of fifteen years, at the end of which time he established an office in the Fine Arts Building, which he retained until his death. As a general practitioner he had one of the most extensive practices in Detroit, his skill in diagnosis and in the science of healing attracting to him many of that vast host suffering from ailments outside the realm of the specialist, but which are, nevertheless, as painful and as wearisome as any of the major operative cases. He was one of the leading members of the Wayne County Medical Society and he kept himself in touch with all the latest discoveries and experiments in his profession by constant study of the medical publications and volumes. He studied all the newest discoveries and innovations in the profession of healing and was ever ready to adopt a proven method of cure. His mind was stored with a marvelous fund

of knowledge and he was an expert on the various serum treatments. He was a lover of his home and family and the only social organization of which he was a member was the Canadian Club of Detroit. With his family he was a regular attendant of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Detroit.

For his services during the World War, Dr. Hastie received a memorial from the War Department, which has been framed by his widow and is one of her most treasured possessions. In this memorial the War Department stated that the reports which he had made on the men examined as to their fitness for military duty were the most complete received from the examining physicians of Michigan.

On January 1, 1914, Dr. Hastie married, in Lackawanna, New York, Clara White, the daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Anderson) White, the former one of the leading building contractors of Detroit, who was a native of Canada. Dr. Hastie is survived by his wife, and daughter, Barbara Gourly, born December 22, 1919, and they reside in the Hastie family residence at No. 2556 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

It was on March 5, 1927, that Dr. Hastie ceased his life of useful and unselfish toil. He had been able to take care of his practice until about three weeks before his death, although he had been suffering from an intestinal obstruction for several months. The bulletin of the Wayne County Medical Society printed a beautiful eulogy of Dr. Hastie in the subsequent issue of that organization's bulletin which, after a review of his life and his useful work, concluded with the poetic words:

He was obstinately just;
Indulged no passion,
And betrayed no trust.

KNIGHT, Alfred,

Business Executive.

Prominent in the mercantile world of New York and elsewhere, Alfred Knight is closely identified in official capacities with the many production concerns under the control of The Fleischmann Company, which has its main headquarters in the metropolis. As vice-president and director of the parent organization, he also occupies positions of similar station and equal influence in the subsidiaries in the United States and Canada. Mr. Knight also has a coöperative interest in Bronxville, New York, where he is a resident, being also director of the Gramatan National Bank there.

Alfred Knight is a descendant of illustrious ancestors on the paternal and maternal sides of his house. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Knight, who came from England in June, 1640, settling as a landholder and mill owner in Hampton, New Hampshire. He later removed to Newport, Rhode Island, about 1646, and there became a landholder, and served as keeper of the prison, 1648-49, and was "General Sarjent" and "Water Bayle," 1649-58. He married his first wife in England. He married (second) Sarah Rogers, daughter of James and Mary Rogers, of Newport, Rhode Island. He died in 1680. The line is through his son, David.

(II) David Knight, son of Richard and Sarah (Rogers) Knight, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where his father was a landholder for some time. He died November 24, 1744. He mar-

ried Sarah Bachus, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Spencer) Bachus, of Norwich, Connecticut.

(III) Benjamin Knight, son of David and Sarah (Bachus) Knight, died April 14, 1772; he married Hannah Jewett, daughter of Eleazer and (Mrs.) Mary (Armstrong) Lamb, widow, and a descendant of Joseph Jewett, who came from England, in 1638, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts.

(IV) Joseph Knight, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Jewett) Knight, died January 9, 1794, was of Norwich, Connecticut. He was a member of the committee from the town of Enfield who petitioned the General Assembly in 1777, asking that the slaves in Connecticut be set free. He served as pension agent, collector for the town of Enfield, Connecticut, and on a committee on bounties for soldiers in the Revolutionary War, for Enfield. He married Sarah Sabin, in 1766, after which he removed to Enfield.

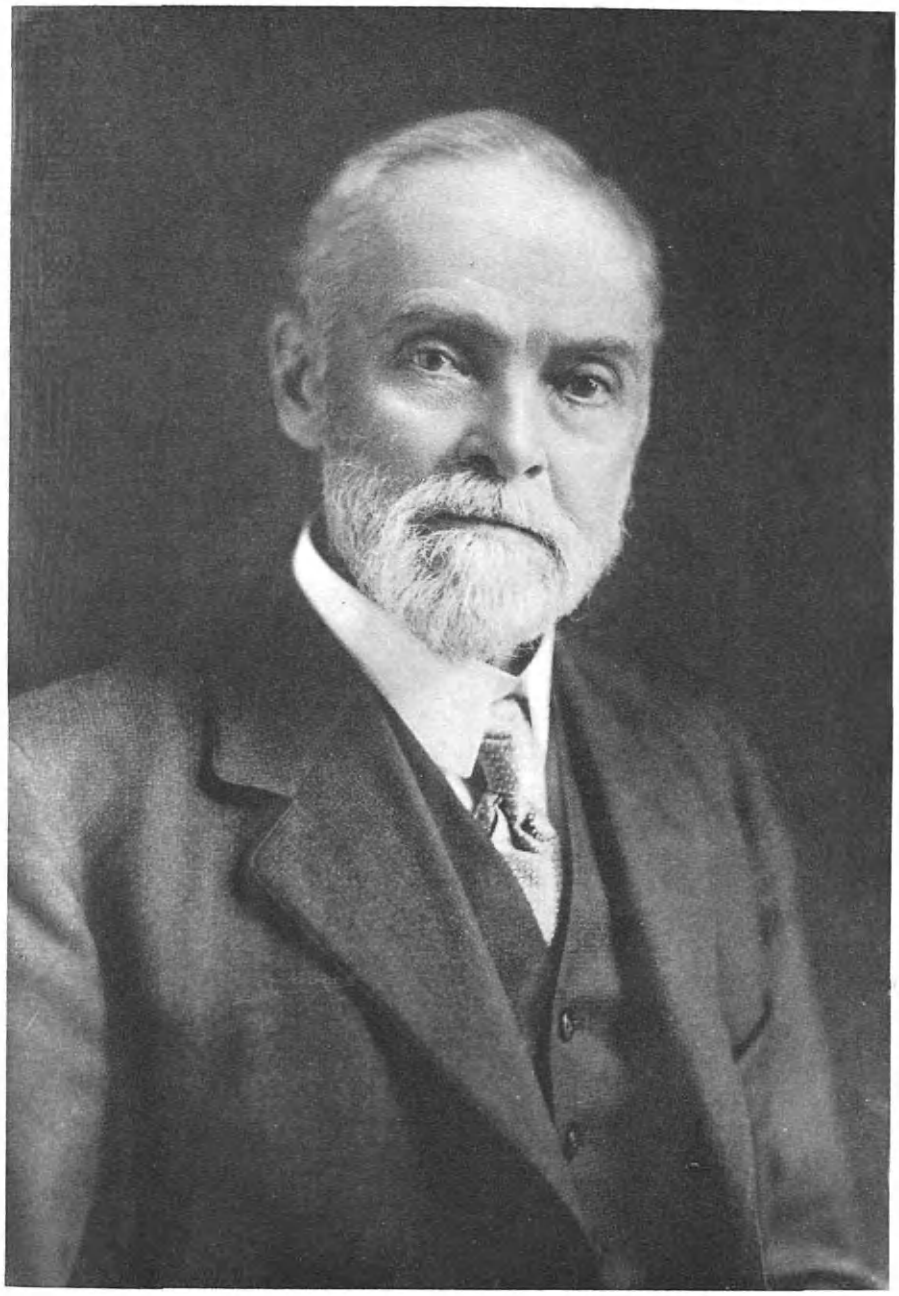
(V) Thomas Knight, son of Joseph and Sarah (Sabin) Knight, was born in Enfield, February 18, 1767, died April 12, 1830; he married (first) Elizabeth Leach; married (second) Nancy; married (third) Mary.

(VI) William Knight, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Leach) Knight, was born January 24, 1793, died January 28, 1843, as a result of exposure on a pioneering trip to Wisconsin. He was a saddler and harnessmaker in Jamestown, New York. He married, May 5, 1822, Laura Jones, daughter of Solomon and Clarissa (Heywood) Jones, the former of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the latter of Upton, that State, granddaughter of Abraham Jones, Jr., fifth in descent from Thomas Jones, American founder of that branch of the Jones family, who came from Gaverham, England, on the ship "Confidence," in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, and later in Hull, that State. Abraham Jones, Jr., born in Dale, Massachusetts, May 3, 1746, was a private from Mendon, Massachusetts, on the Lexington Alarm Roll of Captain William Jenninson's company, which marched, April 19, 1775, from Mendon to Roxbury and Cambridge, Massachusetts. He served through the Revolutionary War as a private in Colonel Joseph Read's regiment of Massachusetts troops. He married Olive Bates, daughter of Isaac and ——— (Clark) Bates, the former a native of England, and fourth in the line from Clement Bates, who came from England, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts. Olive Bates' grandfather was Captain Clark of the British Navy. To William and Laura (Jones) Knight were born eight children, of whom was William Henry, of whom further. Laura (Jones) Knight (Jones Line) traced her line, on the paternal side, to Thomas and Mary (Bray) Whitney, the former called the "Gentleman of Westminster," England, and who came from one of the most distinguished families of the west of England, where their crumbling castle can still be seen on the banks of the Wye. Thomas Whitney's uncle, Sir James, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Windsor in 1570. His grandfather, Sir Robert, was knighted by Queen Mary in 1553, and represented Herefordshire in Parliament. One Whitney forefather went on a crusade to the Holy Land; one fought under Edward I in the Scotch War of 1301; one represented Richard II in foreign affairs; one followed Henry V into France; one risked his life for the "White Rose," and had his praises sung by the Welsh bard, Glyn

Gothi. Thomas Whitney claimed relationship to royalty through at least two alliances from William the Conqueror's time to Edward I. John Whitney, son of "Gentleman" Thomas and grandson of Sir Robert, and the first to bear the name Whitney in America, was born in England, near Westminster Abbey, in 1589, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in June, 1635, died June 1, 1673. He was the progenitor of a family of great prominence in this country. Laura (Jones) Knight traced her line through her grandmother, Mary Pease, to Robert Pease, the progenitor of the Salem and Enfield Peases, and father of John Pease, the ancestor of the Enfield, Connecticut, Peases. Robert Pease is supposed to have been the son of Robert and Margaret Pease, of Great Baddow, Essex County, England. He came to this country in the ship "Francis," from the port of Ipswich, England, the last of April, 1634, and landed at Boston. He was accompanied by his brother, John, and eldest son, Robert. His wife, Marie, and other members of the family, probably came in a later ship. He settled at Salem, Massachusetts, where he died, in 1644, aged about thirty-seven. Mary Pease's great-grandmother, Elizabeth Booth, was the daughter of Simeon Booth, who died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 28, 1703, and of Rebecca Frost, daughter of Daniel Frost, who was a mill-owner in Maine, constable and selectman in Enfield, Connecticut.

(VII) William Henry Knight, son of William and Laura (Jones) Knight, and father of Alfred Knight, subject of this review, was born in Harmony, New York, April 19, 1835, died in Los Angeles, California, May 12, 1925, sixth child of William and Laura (Jones) Knight. At the age of seventeen he was teaching school in Chautauqua, New York. He introduced singing as a part of the school curriculum at a time when the "parents had to be convinced it was a wholesome delight instead of foolishness." About that time he wrote a book of adventures as related by an elderly townsman, but unfortunately it was lost when his trunk traveled around Cape Horn, and he was never enabled to get another copy. In 1859, he crossed the western plains on horseback with a congenial group of young people who interviewed Brigham Young, and whose adventures were related by him in letters to his mother. He went on to San Francisco, California, and became a business partner of H. H. Bancroft, the publisher and historian, under the style of Bancroft, Knight & Company. His residence in California was marked by three, at least, achievements—he was instrumental in putting the name of Lake Tahoe on the map of the State (after it had been known as Lake Bigler); he made the suggestion to James Lick to build Lick Observatory; and he made a notable collection of California histories at Bancroft's, which eventually found their place in the California State Library, and afterwards were transferred to the University of California Library, at Berkeley. These volumes were made the basis for Bancroft's "History of the Pacific States of North America."

Having removed with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, William Henry Knight passed a period of twelve years in that city. He became the purchaser for The Emerson & Fisher Carriage Company, and was a delegate to a trade convention, held in Europe, in 1889, on behalf of the carriage makers. He was one of the organizers of the Unitarian church, and



Wm H Knight

took an active interest in scientific bodies. His penchant was astronomy, and, on occasions, he gave lectures on that science in several colleges.

In 1891 Mr. Knight and his family returned to California, and this time took their residence in Los Angeles. He was made auditor of the Mt. Lowe Railroad when it was first built. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Academy of Sciences of Southern California; also founder and first president of the Astronomical Society of Los Angeles. He was the originator and the first president of the Proximo Club, the Ensemble Club, and the Plato Club, respectively, and for exactly ten years was an active member of the Octogenarian Club, one of whose members was Senator Cole. He died shortly following his ninetieth birthday, having attained an enviable reputation as a newspaper and magazine contributor on biographical and scientific subjects, and also as a philosopher. He had keen pleasure in the society of his friends, among whom were many noted folk. In his memory an oak tree has been dedicated in front of the Science Building, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, bearing a bronze tablet inscribed:

1835 1925
WILLIAM HENRY KNIGHT
Past President Southern California
Academy of Sciences
Founder of The
Astronomical Society

William Henry Knight married, June 4, 1868, in San Francisco, California, Ella Joanna Waters, born in Woodford, near Bennington, Vermont, April 3, 1846. She traveled to San Francisco by way of Nicaragua, in 1854, and died in Los Angeles, California, May 19, 1918. In 1875, the golden wedding anniversary of her parents was celebrated in the home of herself and her husband. In her memory a sundial was erected on the lawn of the Unitarian Church, Los Angeles, bearing the motto:

"YE ARE ALL THE CHILDREN OF LIGHT,"

her own name Ella, and her sweet life, also signifying light. Children of William Henry and Ella Joanna (Waters) Knight: 1. Laura, born in San Francisco, California, August 21, 1869, died October 31, 1869. 2. Daisy, born in San Francisco, April 2, 1871, died January 18, 1894. 3. Alfred, of whom further. 4. Irving, born in San Francisco, January 28, 1876, died November 6, 1904; married, in April, 1904, Hazel Childress, of Dallas, Texas, and died before the birth of his son, Irving, March 28, 1905. 5. Stella, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 9, 1879; married, April 2, 1905, Christopher Ruess, of Los Angeles, California. They had children: Christella, born in Oakland, California, July 17, 1908, died August 27, 1908; Waldo, born in Oakland, September 5, 1909; and Everett, born in Oakland, March 28, 1914. 6. Emerson, born in Cincinnati, July 12, 1882. He is a landscape engineer of San Francisco, and is making a specialty of out-of-door theaters. 7. Bertha, born in Cincinnati, July 18, 1886; married, February 16, 1920, Tyrone Power, the Shakespearian actor, of New York City.

(VIII) Alfred Knight, son of William Henry and Ella Joanna (Waters) Knight, was born in San Francisco, California, March 29, 1874. He received his early education at the Fourteenth District School, later attending the Fourth Intermediate School, and, still later, the

Hughes High School, all in Cincinnati, Ohio. He next attended the Nelson Business College at Cincinnati. On the conclusion of his schooling, he made his first actual contact with the world of commerce when he entered the employ of The Emerson & Fisher Company, of Cincinnati, in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper. This position he held in 1890-91. In November of the latter year he became assistant secretary and treasurer of The Cincinnati Edison Electric Company. He held this position until July, 1901, when he resigned to accept the post of general auditor of The Fleischmann Company. He has remained with that company to the present writing (1928). On March 1, 1918, he was made vice-president and a director of The Fleischmann Company. In addition to these responsibilities, Mr. Knight fills the offices of vice-president and director of The Fleischmann Malting Company, Chicago, Illinois; The American Diamalt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Fleischmann Transportation Company, New York City; the Melchers Distillery Company, Limited, of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, manufacturers of Fleischmann's Yeast in that country; the Canadian Diamalt Company, Limited, of Guelph, Province of Ontario, Canada. He is also a director of The Gramatan National Bank, Bronxville, New York.

Despite the numerous and exacting duties in which he is engaged, Mr. Knight finds time to take a keen and active interest in club and fraternal life. He served as adjutant of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guard, in the early "90's." He holds active membership in the Old Colony Club (life-member), the Bankers' Club of America, the Economic Club, the Town Hall Club, the Ohio Society of New York, the New York Press Club (associate member), the American Management Association, the American Geographical Society, and the Academy of Political Science, all of New York; the Yonkers (New York) Chamber of Commerce, the Grassy Sprain Golf Club, Bronxville, New York, of which he was vice-president in 1923; the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston; the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; the Cincinnati Club, the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in which he served on the board of governors in 1904, the New England Society of Cincinnati, of which he was president in 1915, and the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1917-18, all of Cincinnati, Ohio. His fraternal affiliations are with Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cincinnati, of which he was Worshipful Master in 1908; Kilwinning Chapter, No. 97, Royal Arch Masons, of Cincinnati, of which he was Most Excellent High Priest in 1903; Cincinnati Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Ohio Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; Hanselmann Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, of Cincinnati; and Syrian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Society of Past Masters of Free and Accepted Masons of Cincinnati and vicinity, of which he was president in 1915. Mr. Knight is a charter member of the West Center Church (Congregational), Bronxville, New York, and has been a member of the governing board since the organization of the church.

Alfred Knight married, June 4, 1898, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Harriet Hieatt Black,

born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 19, 1875, daughter of George Willard and Mary Stitt (Hieatt) Black. Her father was prominent in financial circles in Cincinnati, and for a considerable number of years was title officer of The Title Guaranty Trust Company of Cincinnati, which company he organized. Mrs. Knight traces her line through her maternal grandmother, Harriet Steere Wilder, to several notable people, including Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, Rhode Island; and on her father's side she is a descendant of David Black, who was a Revolutionary soldier. She is a member of Anne Hutchinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Bronxville, New York; also of the Bronxville Women's Club, Bronxville, New York, and the Town Hall Club, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are the parents of a son, Vernon, born February 22, 1907, at Cincinnati. Mr. Knight and his family have their residence on Beechmont Avenue, Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, New York.

(The Waters Line).

Ella Joanna (Waters) Knight, mother of Alfred Knight, was the daughter of Elijah Dewey and Eliza Ann (Hinsdale) Waters, and granddaughter of Nathaniel and Polly (or Mary) (Dewey) Waters. On the maternal side she was descended from Thomas Dewey, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633, and was made a freeman there in 1634, removing to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638, and there married Frances Clark. Through this Thomas Dewey's second son, Josiah, descended the line of Admiral George Dewey of Manila Bay fame in the Spanish-American War. Rev. Jedediah Dewey, fourth from the founder, was born April 11, 1714, died December 21, 1778. He acted in the capacity of chaplain during the Revolutionary War, at Bennington, Vermont. "In 1777, when the war had commenced, and the enemy was descending the Hudson River with a great force and threatening to devastate the whole country, and had sent a detachment to capture the military stores at Bennington, he preached a war sermon. He told his people to take up arms and go and fight for their country. On the next Saturday the battle of Bennington was fought. At the public service of thanksgiving for the capture of Ticonderoga he preached and prayed." His brother, Captain Elijah Dewey, fought at Ticonderoga, Bennington and Saratoga. Rev. Jedediah Dewey married Mindwell Hayden, daughter of Ebenezer and Mindwell (Griswold) Hayden, and descended from a very prominent English family. Her grandfather was Lieutenant Daniel Hayden, of Windsor, Connecticut, who was the son of William Hayden, born in England, died at Clinton, Connecticut, September 27, 1669. Eldad Dewey, son of Rev. Jedediah Dewey, was of Westfield, Massachusetts, born August 12, 1747, died July 31, 1821. He married Mary Tilden, of Lebanon, Connecticut, daughter of Stephen and Mary Tilden. These Tildens were of the famous Tilden family, who were related to several early Governors, including Governor Bradford. Although no Tilden came in the "Mayflower," a Tilden was one of the "merchant princes," who had fitted her out. Governor Samuel Jones Tilden, of New York, who was a candidate for President, was also of this family.

(The Hinsdale Line).

Through Eliza Ann (Hinsdale) Waters,

maternal grandmother of Alfred Knight, he is descended from Deacon Robert Hinsdale, immigrant and founder of the family of that name, who came, probably from Dedham, County Essex, England, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor of the town in 1637. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen, in 1637, and one of the founders of Dedham First Church, in 1638. He was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony in 1639. In the latter year, he, with six others, was given "full power to contrive, execute and perform all the business and affairs of this, our whole town." In 1644, he was made a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, the oldest military organization in this country, founded March 13, 1638, and still in existence. In 1649, he served on a committee of Dedham citizens to organize a new town, Medfield, Massachusetts, where he was one of its first selectmen, serving six years. He moved to Medfield, built a mill, which was burned by Indians in 1676. He was active in organizing the first Medfield church. About 1667, he and his family removed to the Connecticut Valley, settling first at Hadley, Massachusetts, where, in 1672, he was released from military duty on account of age and a defective limb. He was an original proprietor in the eight-thousand-acre grant made by the Dedham people at Deerfield, Massachusetts. He and his four sons were of Deerfield, in 1673, and he was a deacon of the First Church and one of the principal citizens. He and his son and four other men were original settlers of Deerfield. He and three sons, Samuel, Barnabas and John, were slain by the Indians at Muddy (Bloody) Brook, where a small band of whites was ambushed by some seven hundred Indians under King Philip. Deacon Robert Hinsdale was a descendant of the Count de Hinnisdal (Robertus de Hinnisdal), living in 1174. They were impelled, during the persecution of the Huguenots, to emigrate to England. Members of the family were Counts of Hinnisdal and of the Holy Roman Empire; Viscounts and Barons of Fumal; Lords, before the French Revolution of 1789, in the lowlands of Herne, Kerchum, etc., etc. The name originated in the County of Loos, in the country of Liege, now in Belgium, where it was settled as early as the end of the twelfth century. This district was in ancient times in Brabant, which was a part of France. Ensign Joseph Hinsdale, fifth from Deacon Robert Hinsdale, was in the Revolutionary War, a member of Captain Samuel Robinson's company of militia in Colonel Samuel Herrick's regiment. His name appears on the payroll for service done the State of Vermont on the Alarm, which commenced October 11, 1780. He was also ensign in the Bennington company of the Second Militia, May 28, 1778. In 1786, he was joint proprietor with General Ebenezer Walbridge of the first paper mill erected in Vermont.

(The Loomis Line).

Another ancestor of Mr. Knight was Joseph Loomis, born in England about 1616, died in Windsor, Connecticut, June 26, 1687. He was a member of the "Windsor Troop of Horse," which fought during King Philip's War. He was the son of Joseph Loomis, probably born about 1590, a woolen draper in Braintree, Essex County, England, who sailed from London, England, April 11, 1638, in the ship "Susan and Ellen." He died at Windsor,

Connecticut, November 25, 1658. Lydia Loomis, fourth from Joseph the founder, married Isaac Hinsdale, fourth in his line.

(The Kellogg Line).

Also on the maternal side, Mr. Knight is related to the Kelloggs, in whose line was Lieutenant Jacob Kellogg, born in 1699, died in 1765, who married Mary Sedgwick, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Hopkins) Sedgwick, the former of Farmington, Connecticut, and the latter of Hartford, that State. The earliest recorded forebear of this family was one Martin Kellogg.

(The Hopkins Line).

Through Mary Hopkins, who married Captain Samuel Sedgwick, Mr. Knight is descended from Stephen (1) Hopkins, who came to Plymouth in 1620 in the "Mayflower." Stephen had first ventured to the Virginia Colony in 1611, but was shipwrecked off the coast of Bermuda. In 1620, he ventured again, with the immortal company, which included his second wife, Elizabeth, and two children, Damaris and Oceanus (born at sea), and two children by his second wife, Giles and Constanta. His son, John Hopkins, did not follow his father to America until 1633. John came from England with Rev. Thomas Hooker, in 1633, and married Jane Strong, settling in Hartford, Connecticut. He was called "juror" and "townsman," and was a miller and a partner of Governor Edward Hopkins of Connecticut. He owned a farm near the famous "Charter Oak." His father, Stephen, was known as "Mister" Hopkins, and the constant companion of Myles Standish in his military expeditions. He was also associated with Governor Winslow in his embassy to Massasoit, the great Indian chieftain. The son, John, was commonly known as "John Hopkins of Hartford."

(The Bingham Line).

Through Ensign Joseph Hinsdale, who married Hannah Bingham, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Conant) Bingham, Mr. Knight is a descendant of Deacon Thomas Bingham, baptized January 5, 1642, at Sheffield, England, died January 16, 1729-30, at Windham, Connecticut. He married Anna Rudd, daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Rudd, of Saybrook, Connecticut. Hon. Hiram Bingham, present United States Senator from Connecticut, is also of this family.

SNELL, George Handy,

Inventor, Waterworks Commissioner.

Hailed as an inventor and builder, George Handy Snell led a life which was of the greatest value to his community in and near Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he served for many years as water commissioner and superintendent of the water supply. During his period of office, much was done to perfect the system of water distribution, and his administration of the position was recognized as outstanding in its accomplishment for public good. Before he ever assumed the commissionership, he was a business man of note, and had invented devices for use in laying gas and water pipes, notably a pipe coupling and tee which has become a part of the standard equipment of many companies dealing in these public utilities. In the course of performing his public duties and transacting his private business, Mr. Snell made a host of friends and acquaintances, all of whom were fond of the man for the splendid

personal qualities of character that he demonstrated in his every-day life; friendliness, willingness to devote his time and energies unstintingly to the advancement of whatever enterprise he undertook, regardless of the physical energy involved, and absolute loyalty to his associates. In his own family circle his life was unquestionably one that might serve as a model, and his death caused profound sorrow.

Born at Westport, Massachusetts, March 29, 1864, he was a son of Moses L. and Rachel Simmons (King) Snell. His father, a sea captain on the whaling ships that put forth from New Bedford for a great many years, died when George H. Snell was only nine years old. As a boy, George Handy Snell received his early education in the public schools in Westport, his birthplace, and later finished his schooling in Fall River. He came to Attleboro in 1881, and learned the blacksmith's trade in the employ of A. T. Wales. At the end of four years, he purchased Mr. Wales' business, which, at the time, was a small one. But Mr. Snell's boundless energy and inventive mind was destined to build it into one of the foremost enterprises in the community. First, he began to extend his operations into fields other than blacksmithing. One of the early developments of his career was his invention of a pipe coupling and tee, which won favor immediately among plumbers and contractors and afterward became an accepted part of the equipment of gas and water supply companies. He then invented a rainbow gasket to fit onto his couplings, and this product was taken up by companies, not only in New England, but throughout the United States. It was not long before he began to manufacture castings and structural iron. When the automobile became a means of locomotion, he was one of the first men of Attleboro to purchase one of the new vehicles; and, after study, he devised some improvements in the mechanisms of motor cars which brought him increasing business as automobiles came more and more into general use. Then he employed a large force of men to do repair work and to build automobile tops; opened a sales department to handle automobiles; and for a number of years conducted a motor livery service until the cars became very common. As the business expanded, he found it necessary to obtain larger quarters, and built two large factory buildings on County Street, one of which his firm now occupies.

Mr. Snell's election to the office of water commissioner and superintendent of water supply in Attleboro came about in 1887, and in this capacity he served for many years. He aided considerably in increasing the capacity of the pumping system and to make it thoroughly efficient. On what is now known as Snell Street, he erected a concrete stand-pipe, which is in an excellent position, being on the top of the highest land in the city. The stand-pipe has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, enough for an entire day's consumption; is one of the largest in the country; and from it the entire water supply of the city was distributed by gravity flow. The Hoppin Hill reservoir in North Attleboro, whence the city now draws its supply, was also constructed under Mr. Snell's administration.

In his own business activities and the city's water supply problems, Mr. Snell found enough work to keep him always occupied; but so unlimited was his physical energy that he also devoted his time

James B. Rathbone

and attention to a number of important enterprises. He was a director in the Savings and Loan Association, the Co-operative Bank and the Steam and Electric Company; a member of the New England Water Works Association and the American Water Works Association; and, always interested in political developments, was a member of the Republican party and was one of Attleboro's representatives to the Republican State conventions for twenty-five years. He was a member of the Ezekiel Bates Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which lodge he served as Junior Warden; and, in the Masonic Order, was affiliated with the King Hiram Royal Arch Chapter; the Attleboro Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Bristol Commandery of Knights Templar, and Palestine Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a charter member of the Pythagoras Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he was Past Chancellor Commander, for seven years treasurer, and was a delegate to lodge conventions for eleven years. He was a charter member likewise of the Attleboro Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was the first Chaplain of the lodge. He was a member of the Dining Club of the Grand Army of the Republic. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church, which he attended regularly.

In Swansea, Massachusetts, on November 21, 1888, Mr. Snell married Ida M. Hayden, daughter of John W. and Eunice P. (Brown) Hayden. She was born in Burlington, Maine.

George Handy Snell's death, which occurred April 1, 1928, caused widespread grief in the community where he had resided for so many years and which he had helped to build, especially by giving it the utmost that he could give it in the way of an efficient and healthful water supply system.

A local paper in its editorial columns upon the occasion of his death said:

> George H. Snell could perhaps be called the creator of the Attleboro water system and he builded well.

His construction of a cement water tower here was a startling achievement in its day and the trade press rang with it. Yet he is still better remembered here for still another achievement. Year after year he was the center of some heavy controversy in town meeting and the debate often waxed warm. At the very moment when defeat loomed near, the water superintendent would stride to the front of Armory Hall and face the debaters. He would begin with a disarming smile and he generally had a pointed story to tell. Seemingly without an effort, he would win a laugh that became a guffaw and in that instant of good nature the vote would be passed just as he wanted it. His skill in meeting parliamentary crises enlivened more than one town meeting and always he kept steadfast to the idea of getting the best possible water system for the town. Attleboro has one today, thanks to his persistent efficiency.

RATHBONE, James Bailey,

Banker.

A man of exceptional business qualities, James Bailey Rathbone, who died suddenly in Elmira, New York, November 23, 1919, had developed through long and careful training until he had become an authority on finance and industrial af-

fairs, and combined wide knowledge and sound judgment with a faculty for foreseeing the rapid shifts in business conditions that amounted to intuition.

His ancestry was of old New England origin, the first of the family to settle in New York having been his grandfather, General Ransom Rathbone, who was born in Connecticut, April 9, 1780. After a successful venture in his native State as a paper manufacturer, General Rathbone removed to Oxford, New York, and later, in 1859, he established a business in what was, in his honor, called Rathboneville, and more recently named Rathbone. His son, Henry Wellington Rathbone, established his residence in Elmira, New York, where he organized with a group of business men the Elmira Rolling Mills, for the manufacture of iron and steel rails and plates. This was for many years the city's chief industry, and gave employment to three hundred men, but the plant was closed because of labor troubles thirty-five years ago, and later attempts to revive it failed.

Youngest of the three children born to Henry Wellington and Sarah (Bailey) Rathbone, was James Bailey Rathbone. His first business experience was gained in the rolling mill, where he was popular with the men, and known to all of them as "Jimmie." When the mill shut down, he devoted his time to the settlement of his father's estate, and to the management of part of the estate of his father-in-law, John Arnot, Jr., president of the Chemung Canal Trust Company. A director in this bank while still a young man, Mr. Rathbone was advanced to vice-president, and succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Ray Tompkins, in July, 1918. In this position, which he held for the remainder of his life, he was often called upon to assist in the development of Elmira in various ways, and to serve as a director or officer in local business enterprises. His response was gracious, and his value admitted. When the Elmira Industrial Association was organized twenty-five years ago, and Elmira Heights laid out, he was officer of the association, and the last to survive. He was a member of the Elmira Cemetery Commission, and for several years secretary to the board of managers of the Elmira Reformatory. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Arnot Art Gallery, and of the Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital. He was not, however, active politically, and would not permit his name to be used as a candidate for office. Brought up in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, where his parents were communicants, his family later became identified with Grace Church, and he served there as a vestryman for many years.

He was a charter member of the Elmira City Club; charter member of the Elmira Country Club; and a member of the Calumet Club in New York City, where he was a frequent visitor. Always genial and approachable, he was exceedingly popular with all classes, although his own chief interest was always in his home.

James B. Rathbone married, January 2, 1879, Harriet Tuttle Arnot. (Arnot IV.) They were the parents of four children, three of whom survive: 1. Elizabeth Arnot, who married Alexander Diven Falck, and had three children: Alexander, James Rathbone, and Elizabeth Rathbone. 2. John Arnot, who married Gracia Sannett, and they have two adopted children: Gracia and John A. Rathbone, Jr. 3. Mary Catharine, who since her

father's death has married Arthur L. Hoffman, and they have two children: Harriet and Sarah.

Besides his three children Mr. Rathbone also left a sister, Mrs. Mary Bailey Reynolds, widow of John A. Reynolds; a niece, Mrs. Frances Reynolds Lawson, who resides in Garden City, New York; and James Rathbone Reynolds, a nephew, of Elmira.

Faithful always to the trusts and responsibilities of his position, and they were sometimes great, always loyal to his friends, charitable and forgiving, and a devoted family man, Mr. Rathbone is warmly remembered in the city for which he and his family had done so much.

(The Arnot Line).

In Scotland, the Arnot family in many branches has been of ancient renown. The name is evidently of French origin and presumably was brought to Great Britain by some of the Norman invaders in the eleventh century. The French origin of the family has been, however, lost sight of and the Arnots have been for at least six or eight centuries conspicuously identified with Scotland. There have been many branches of the family, distributed in different parts of Scotland, principally in Ayrshire, Perthshire, and Fifeshire. For the most part the Scotch Arnots have been from the beginning of their history people of the substantial middle class, generally ranking well among the country gentry, and in many instances handing down chartered lands from generation to generation. In the case of one family, however, they received a grant of arms, and for several generations carried the title of baronet.

The remains of the ancient homestead of the barons of Arnot are still standing in Kinross. It is a picturesque old ruin, bearing the coat-of-arms of the family on an entablature over the great entrance. It is locally known as the Arnot Tower. Concerning this structure, its name, and the derivation of its name, an English authority says: "Arnot. Ard and cnoc meaning high hill. The high ground near Arnot Tower is still termed Knock of Arnot." Burke, the recognized English authority on heraldry, says of this family:

Sir Michael Arnot, of Arnot, in the county of Perth, the descendant of a very ancient Fifeshire family, designated of that ilk so early as the 12th century, was created a Baronet by Charles I, 27th July, 1629. His son and heir, Sir David Arnot, second Baronet, M. P. for Kinross in 1689, was father of Sir John Arnot, third Baronet, who, having devoted himself early to a military life, was appointed in 1727 Adjutant-General of Scotland. In 1835 he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General; in 1739 to that of Major-General, and died, 4th June, 1750, a Lieutenant-General, and Adjutant-General of North Britain. His eldest son, Sir John Arnot, fourth Baronet, was succeeded by his son, Sir William Arnot, fifth Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's regiment of dragoon guards, who died in 1782, leaving a son and heir, Sir William Arnot, sixth and last Baronet.

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between two mullets in chief, and a crescent (qu. étoile) in base gules.

Rietstap, the French authority on heraldry, records the arms of these Arnots as follows:

Arnot d'Arnot—Ecosse (Baronet July 27, 1629, M. et vers le commencement du 19e siècle.) D'arg. au chev. de sa., acc. en chef de deux étoiles de gu. et en p. d'un croiss (ou d'une étoile rayonnante) du même.

It appears, therefore, that for nearly six hundred years these armor-bearing Arnots were established in Perthshire, the ancestral home of those of the name

who came to America at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the main line and in many of its branches the family was one of the most distinguished in the country. The cadets of this house were mainly located in Perthshire, naturally grouped about the historic home of the main stem. There they constituted a very considerable and influential part of the various communities in which they lived. Two of the baronets in the main line of descent were named John Arnot, and that Christian name persisted in general use in the family in successive generations. It was a common inheritance of all the Arnots of Scotland as well as of those who crossed the Atlantic to the New World.

(I) John Arnot was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, where he was about the middle of the eighteenth century. With his wife and several children, he emigrated to America in 1801, and settled near Albany, New York.

(II) John (2) Arnot, son of John (1) Arnot, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, September 25, 1793. Brought by his parents to America in 1801, his childhood years were passed in the paternal home near Albany. He received a good public school education, and then at an early age began work for himself. His character as a young man attracted attention from those with whom he was associated, and at the age of twenty-four, when he decided to go into the interior of New York State in search of fortune, he was able to command the assistance of capital. With Egbert Egberts he founded the firm of John Arnot & Company in the village of Newtown, which afterwards became the city of Elmira. From that time on his life was entirely identified with that of his new home. His Scottish thrift, energy, and ambition quickly won their reward, and the business which he had established became, under his direction, so prosperous that he was able soon to become its sole proprietor. In 1831 he became a partner of Stephen Tuttle, one of the pioneer settlers and business men of Central New York, and that firm relationship continued until the retirement of Mr. Tuttle on account of age, a few years before his death.

Individually, Mr. Arnot was the founder of many of the foremost business establishments of the city of Elmira and the county of Chemung, and was also associated with other prominent men in most of the large enterprises of that part of the State. He was always confident of the great future of the city of Elmira, and never hesitated to identify his fortunes in every respect with the city to which he was so much attached. He became a large landed proprietor in the city and its suburbs and through his real estate transactions acquired considerable wealth. At the age of forty he was recognized as one of the substantial business men of Elmira and one of its most devoted and patriotic citizens. The list of the commercial and financial enterprises with which he was identified is long and notable. He was one of the founders of the Chemung Canal Bank. During the panic of 1837, when the stability of that institution was threatened by the financial exigencies of the period, he was summoned by his associates to take the position of cashier, and in that place he not only maintained the stability of the bank, but was successful in putting it on a sound basis and restoring to it the full confidence of the community. In 1852 he was president of the company which was organized to construct the Junction

Canal, and in the same year he was elected president of the Gas Company of Elmira. With several partners, he became interested in coal mining near Blossburg, Pennsylvania. Several mines were opened there and the enterprise was carried on successfully, Mr. Arnot retaining his interest in coal mining until the time of his death. The mining town of Arnot was named for him.

Despite his multitudinous business interests, Mr. Arnot found time to maintain a healthy and active interest in all the public affairs of the city of his adoption. He was a thorough believer in widespread public education, and when the public school system of the State of New York was established, about 1858, he was one of its earliest and strongest supporters. As a member of the Elmira Board of Education for six years following 1859, he gave invaluable service in establishing the public schools in that city. Politically, he was a Whig in early life, and afterwards a Democrat when the Whig party was broken up. In 1858 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of his district, but was defeated.

The esteem in which he was held by the community in which his life was spent, and to which he was devoted, has been well expressed by one of his biographers as follows:

> To him and his associates Elmira is indebted for its present status as a thriving commercial centre. It was his particular work, so it appears, not only to project new enterprises, but to renovate, enlarge, and establish upon a sound financial footing works and corporations seemingly involved in ruin. To him all such unfortunate ventures appealed when stricken with threatened destruction, and without exception the appeal was never made in vain. His public spirit and love of his adopted home were shown by his investment of means in each and every company or improvement which directly benefited the interests of Elmira.

At the time of his death, which occurred in Elmira, November 17, 1873, the Common Council of Elmira, in a series of Resolutions, placed on record the general opinion that "this community has sustained a severe and irreparable loss." At the same time, at a meeting of the officers of the various banks of Elmira, a series of resolutions was passed, one of which was:

> That, owing to the high character of the deceased, his sterling ability as a banker, the purity of his principles, the conscientious regard for truth and justice which characterized all his dealings, this city has lost its ablest financier and one of its best citizens.

John Arnot married, in 1823, Harriet Tuttle, and their children were: 1. Marianna Tuttle Arnot, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1824, died September 28, 1904; married, in 1875, William Butler Ogden, who was born in Delaware County, New York, June 15, 1805, and died at High Bridge, New York City, in 1877. 2. Aurelia Covell Arnot, died in 1874, unmarried. 3. Stephen Tuttle Arnot, born in Elmira in 1830, died November 18, 1884; married Charlotte Hewett, daughter of Gurdon Hewett, of Owego, New York. Issue: i. Fannie Palmer Arnot, married Warham Whitney, of Rochester, New York; their daughter, Charlotte Whitney. 4. John Arnot, of whom below. 5. Matthias Hallenback Arnot, born in 1833; died, unmarried, in 1910. 6. Mary Frances Arnot, born in 1836; married (first) Richard Suydam Palmer; (second) George Griswold Haven, of New York. Issue, by first marriage: i. Walter, died in infancy. ii. John Arnot. iii. Richard Suydam. 7. Peter Arnot, born in 1839, died young.

(III) John (3) Arnot, second son and fourth child of John (2) and Harriet (Tuttle) Arnot, was born in Elmira, March 11, 1831, and died November 20, 1886. He was educated in private schools in Elmira and in neighboring places, and then studied for a time in Yale College. Business life appealed to him more than scholastic pursuits, and he left college to enter a banking house in New York. In 1852, when his father became president of the Chemung Canal Bank, John Arnot, Jr., became cashier. In that position he developed remarkable financial ability, and succeeded his father, being at the head of the institution until the time of his death. The confidence which he inspired brought largely increasing business until it became known as one of the most important financial institutions in the entire country. It can be said with truth that at that time no town the size of Elmira possessed a banking institution which transacted as large a business or whose influence was so widely felt as the Chemung Canal Bank. As an indication of the stability of the institution it can be cited that during the time of the gold stringency in 1869 which culminated in the disastrous panic of Black Friday, Mr. Arnot placed five millions of dollars in gold in Wall Street, which did much to relieve the stringency of the situation. Five millions of dollars at the instant command of the so-called country banker in panicky times as far back as 1869 by comparison is an amount of money of stupendous proportions. Thirty-eight years after the events of Black Friday, a world-famous financier placed at the disposal of the financial institutions in Wall Street the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, and he was heralded throughout the world as a public benefactor. In 1869, Mr. Arnot placed a sum proportionately much larger, in a modest, unassuming way, and neither sought nor desired any public acclaim, although he did as much as his successor to restore normal conditions.

From early in life he was interested in politics, being a Whig, but his political activity was of a non-partisan character. From 1859 to 1864 he was president of the village of Elmira, and in 1864 was elected the first mayor of the new city. Again, in 1870 and in 1874, he was elected mayor, his fidelity to public trust, his remarkable financial ability, and his general usefulness in public affairs making his official career one of distinction. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Forty-Eighth Congress as a Democrat in a strong Republican district, receiving a plurality of three thousand over all other candidates, where, in previous elections, the Republican ticket had, as a rule, about three thousand majority. For the next term he was reëlected practically without opposition, receiving the endorsement of all the parties.

A local historian said of him: "He lived a life so full of generous actions and loving kindness to all that no epitaph will adequately or accurately describe it. Before the people in any capacity, he was invincible. They were all and always for him." His generosity and kindness of heart were proverbial. It is related of him that on one occasion he met by chance, on the street, a stranger who was totally without either friends or money. Upon learning that the man was an old soldier and desirous of going to the Soldiers' Home in Bath, New York, Mr. Arnot immediately purchased for him a railroad ticket to his destination and also conducted him to a hotel where he paid

for his supper, his night's lodging and his breakfast on the following morning. This is only one instance of his generous spirit. He was a friend of the widow and of the orphan, who, when they needed help, never appealed to him in vain. He aided many poor and struggling men in their business troubles by loaning money without other security than his trust in their honesty of purpose, and many who are prosperous business men today can recall the fact that the first helping hand that was held out to them was that of John Arnot.

On October 20, 1884, a gas explosion occurred in one of the vaults of the Chemung Canal Bank just as Mr. Arnot entered the vault. He was blown out of the vault, his clothing caught fire, and he was badly burned about the face, head, and hands; his clothing hung about him in tatters. His injuries, while severe, were not at the time considered serious, and to the great happiness of his many friends all over the United States he recovered; but he was never thereafter in rugged health, and during his last term in Congress he was obliged to leave before its adjournment in order to rest and recuperate, if possible. His business interests were extensive. He was the sole owner of the brewery of T. Briggs and Company of Elmira, was largely interested in the Elmira Gas Company, treasurer of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, and was a large real estate owner.

His death was a profound sorrow to the community in which he lived, and his fellow Congressmen mourned him sincerely. The public press all over the country was unanimous in expressions of grief. His loss to the community was irreparable. In the evening of February 8, 1887, the House of Representatives held a memorial service and the following tributes were paid to the memory of John Arnot:

By Representative Millard, of Broome:

His death, although not wholly unexpected, was a great shock to the people of his district. They knew that he was sorely ill and had been compelled to leave his official duties here in the middle of the session, but they hoped and prayed for his recovery. They longed to see him upon the streets again. Said his distinguished competitor for election to the forty-eighth congress, during his illness: "Although he defeated me for congress, I would take off my shoes and walk to Washington in my bare feet to restore him to health." Colonel Baxter but expressed the feelings of hundreds of Mr. Arnot's constituents, but it was not to be. No human skill could bring him back to health. As the sun was illuminating the eastern horizon on that beautiful November morn, the heart of our beloved associate ceased to beat and he sank to rest surrounded by those he loved best—his family. In the death of John Arnot southern New York lost its most valuable citizen, the State and nation a faithful public servant, and every member of this house a genial and true friend. Greater men have lived and died, but none more justly esteemed or universally loved.

By Senator-Elect Hiscock:

As a congressman we knew him here, and the highest compliment was paid him by his constituents. Though a member of the Democratic party he was elected from a Republican district, because they knew that party ties would not be strong enough to hold him from faithfully representing them in his votes; that party prejudice nor party necessities would swerve him from faithfully voicing their views and convictions. And, sir, their confidence was not misplaced. He never hesitated to balance the chances or weigh the effect upon himself, of strong convictions, he quickly responded to the expectations of those he represented. Though belonging to a great political party he was not its slave, and would not surrender at its call his opinions and the inter-

ests of his district. But few of his type mark our congressional history, and I bow my head in honor and reverence to him. His virtues will long be remembered in southern New York. He was a worthy representative of a great State, and his duty to her was never obscured, but he honestly, faithfully, and promptly discharged the trusts reposed in him. His associates in this house will remember him as genial and generous, a man of positiveness, always trustworthy and painstaking, and with a thorough comprehension of those questions he was called upon to deal with. We remark his absence, and appreciate that a strong man has gone from us.

By Mr. Van Eaton:

As a legislator he was ever loyal and fearlessly true to what he believed to be right, and during his term here he made warm friends of his associates, and that without regard to party affiliations. In a word, he was a just, good, true man, and of him as much as any man any of us have ever met, I believe that it may truthfully be written that he was "one who loved his fellow-men." There are others who knew him longer and more intimately than I did, and for them it is more fitting to speak of him and his character more minutely and at a greater length than I should do. I may be permitted to say I loved him. He was my friend, as he was the friend of mankind, and I have sought this opportunity in all humbleness to drop a tear to his memory, to place a modest flower on his bier.

By Mr. Felix Campbell:

The good which this man did lives after him in the recollection of the many to whom he was a protector and a friend; it is written in the records of the charitable institutions to which he gave unstintingly of his means, and in the activity of the benevolent enterprises which he was pleased to stimulate and promote. May the gentle and generous influence which his association engendered long survive; and in the heavenly sphere, where contention is no more, may rest and peace and happiness be his for all time.

By Mr. Curtin:

The great tribute to the memory of a man is the effect he has on the community in which he lived. I say no man has been in this congress since my presence here and had the honor of a seat on this floor that had around him more devoted friends than John Arnot. I was so much his friend that I can scarcely speak of him without emotion. I am not equal to it. In all my life, and it is drawing to a close, I never knew a purer man; I never knew a kinder man; I never knew a man more constant in his friendship, more dignified in his resentment of wrong, or more willing to do his duty relative to his family and his community and to the State. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not magnifying the man, I have said of him what I believe; and whilst I have had much to do with the affairs of the country, have been with men of all classes in my life, I know full well that of this man I am pronouncing no eulogy beyond that which is proper. I use no language which I do not think belongs to him and to his memory, and I offer to his memory the homage of my gratitude for the life of the man, and with the belief that he is happier now than we are today.

By Mr. Timothy J. Campbell:

It seemed impossible for him to turn any one away unsatisfied who asked for help. The extent of these givings were never in any sort measured until after his death, and the unobtrusiveness with which they were made may somewhat be estimated from an illustration with which I have become acquainted. A very old and poverty-stricken couple, the husband more than eighty years of age and blind, and the wife closely approaching the same period of life, froze to death within a few days of Mr. Arnot's demise; he by the wayside in the midst of a severe snowstorm, while out seeking something to provide warmth and food, and she while awaiting in her home his return. It was then ascertained for the first time that for years they had been the constant and regular recipients of the bounty of our friend. The hand and good heart that had protected and provided for them had been too suddenly withdrawn. No one can tell into how many households where there was want, sickness, and the disabled, distress entered, although it is to be hoped not in such terrible shape as this, when our friend died. When such a heart as this stops beating, is it any wonder that in the community

that was blessed by its throbs genuine tears of sorrow flow and a void be made than can never be filled? Mr. Arnot was too young a man to die, and, as is often the case, his career of usefulness, and beauty was too brief. I say "career of beauty," for there is nothing more beautiful to me than the life of such a man. Provided with abundant means, unobtrusively, but nevertheless just as certainly, with a heart singularly free from envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, he went about doing good. Where there were tears and sorrow he caused smiles and gladness to come; oftentimes his hand made mourning less grievous, and by his tenderness caused the shadow of death to be less dark and gloomy. If the man who, where one blade of grass grew caused two blades there to spring up, deserves immortality, what can be said of him who chases away a tear and puts in its place a smile? In that community where he lived and was loved for many a day and year there will be sincere mourning, and the mention of his name will for many a generation conjure up memories of deeds of kindness and thoughtfulness that may-hap prompt others following in his footsteps to emulate his example and live the life that he lived. He can not be forgotten, and even if he is, it can not be said of him that he lived in vain, for he was an honorable and honest man.

By Mr. Wilkens:

Respected by all who knew him, venerated as a benefactor by hundreds who have been the recipients of his bounty, none loved him better than those who knew him best. The grief of his people was unmistakable. Sir, it was not my good fortune to know John Arnot as he was known by his neighbors and friends, who have enjoyed his friendship for years, and the hospitalities of his home; but, sir, the press of the city of Elmira, irrespective of political affiliations, voices the sentiment of his people, before whom passed in review every act of his private life, and who sat in judgment upon every movement in his political career. They feelingly and eloquently bear witness today to the uprightness of his life and the sterling integrity of his character. In Washington he was always doing some good and generous thing. I know personally of many of his charities; but no one ever knew half the good he did. Fortunately "his purse was as big as his heart." He was a safe counselor, an incorruptible public servant, an able, conscientious representative. I do not know that I need say more of his public life than that he was faithful to every public trust. His judgment was sound, and his intellectual methods were based upon such personal experience as had brought success. In his family relations the kindness he manifested everywhere was here amplified. His home was his refuge place from the storm and worry of life, the abode of mutual self-sacrifice. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. May God bless and comfort them in their great bereavement and teach the children to emulate the virtues of a distinguished father! The wife lost a faithful, loving husband; the children an affectionate, devoted father; the city of Elmira loses her foremost citizen; and the country a safe, able, conscientious, and patriotic servant.

Hon. M. F. Elliott, General Solicitor for the Standard Oil Company, who was one of Mr. Arnot's fellow members in Congress, recently wrote of him:

My real acquaintance with John Arnot began when we met at Washington during the 48th congress. I knew him slightly as a banker before that time, but he and I became very close friends during that congressional session. He was to my mind one of the most intelligent members of that congress and he was beloved by everybody. I know of no one who discharged his duties as a member with greater intelligence than he did.

John Arnot married, June 2, 1858, Anne Elizabeth Hulett. (Hulett V.) Issue of John Arnot and Anne Elizabeth (Hulett) Arnot: 1. Harriet Tuttle Arnot, of whom further. 2. John Hulett Arnot, born July 7, 1860, died July 25, 1899. 3. Edward Munson Arnot, born June 19, 1862, died March 22, 1865. 4. Matthias Charles Arnot, born October 27, 1867; married Alice Hale Up de Graff.

(IV) Harriet Tuttle Arnot, daughter of John and Anne Elizabeth (Hulett) Arnot, was born March 22, 1859, and died

in March, 1919. She married James Bailey Rathbone, whose biography heads this sketch.

(The Hulett Line).

Since early in the seventeenth century branches of the Hulett family have been settled in various parts of New England and Northern and Central New York. The early history of this family in America is still obscure, but it is believed that the various branches were descended from Sergeant Thomas Howlett, or Hulett, of Boston. Thomas Howlett was an Englishman, and is believed to have been of the family which was of considerable distinction in England before the Cromwellian period. In England the name was spelled both Hulett and Howlett, and it is believed was originally derived from the French family which used the spelling Hulett. Sergeant Thomas Howlett, who was born in 1599, came to America in the fleet with Governor John Winthrop, in 1633, and settled in Ipswich. Savage says of him: "With the junior John Winthrop he was one of the founders of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1633, being made a freeman March 3, 1634, and elected to represent the town in the general court in 1635. He married, first, Alice French, of Boston, by whom he had a daughter Sarah, who married John Cummings. When he died, December 22, 1667, he left a widow, Rebecca Howlett, who died in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 1, 1680, and a son, Samuel, who was in Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1661." Descendants of Sergeant Thomas Howlett were early in the western part of Massachusetts and in Vermont, and from the latter colony they moved to New York. In the colonial records the name was spelled Hulett as frequently as it was spelled Howlett.

(I) One of the Hulett colonial family was of Hadley, Massachusetts, in the middle of the seventeenth century.

(II) Several of the sons of the Hadley, Massachusetts, family removed to Wallingford, Rutland County, Vermont, and there the bearers of the name became numerous in succeeding generations.

(III) John Hulett, of Wallingford and Reading, Vermont, and Veteran, Ulster County, New York. He died in Veteran, January 12, 1847, at the age of eighty.

John Hulett married Martha Clark, daughter of Deacon Clark, of Wethersfield, Vermont. Issue: Laura, Guy, Clark, Asahel, John M., Charles Hulett, of whom below; Almira, Martha, Mason, Nehemiah, Marcia A., George W., Benjamin F.

(IV) Charles Hulett, son of John Hulett and Martha (Clark) Hulett, was born in Reading, Vermont, February 19, 1805. He removed to Chemung County, New York, soon after 1825 and became one of the prominent citizens of the town of Horseheads. He was one of the three commissioners appointed to supervise the first town meeting of the town of Horseheads. Soon after coming to Chemung County he purchased, in connection with his brother, Dr. Guy Hulett, one hundred and two acres of land. He gradually acquired more land in the vicinity, which he improved with buildings. He was a member of the Democratic party and served as justice of the peace of Veteran for seven years, when he resigned, and subsequently removed to Elmira, being elected justice of the peace of the latter town the year of his removal thereto, remaining in that office until 1862. In that year occurred the great fire at Horseheads which entirely destroyed the rec-

ords of his court and also practically all of the business portion of the town. Mr. Hulett gave his first vote to Andrew Jackson for President of the United States. In 1860 he was a member of the Charleston convention which nominated a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, representing Chemung County in that convention. During the Civil War he favored the cause of the Union and was one of the war committee of his district. In 1863 he was elected to the New York State Legislature from Chemung County, and for many years acted as supervisor of Veteran, Horseheads, and Elmira. He officiated as president of the Chemung County Agricultural Society for two years. He died January 26, 1833.

Charles Hulett married, in October, 1835, Anne Elizabeth Munson. (Munson Line One-VII.) They were the parents of Anne Elizabeth Hulett, of whom further.

(V) Anne Elizabeth Hulett, daughter of Charles and Anne E. (Munson) Hulett, was born April 16, 1837, died at Elmira, New York. She married John Arnot. (Arnot III.)

(The Munson Line—One).

The Munson family of England was established in Lincolnshire as far back as the thirteenth century. John Munson was living in Lincolnshire in 1378, and from him, in the fourth generation, was Sir Thomas Munson, 1554-1641, who received the title of baronet. His son, Sir John Munson, of the fifth generation, 1600-1683, was the second baronet. It was from a cadet branch of the family in this generation that Thomas Munson, who came to New England, was derived. The arms of this family — the Barons Munson, of Burton—as given by Rietstap and Burke, the heraldic authorities, were:

Arms—Or, two chevronels, gules.
Crest—A lion rampant proper, supporting a column, or.
Motto—Prest pour mon pais.

(I) Thomas Munson, the American pioneer, was born in England about 1612, and died May 7, 1685. He was one of the most prominent and active men of his generation in the colonies of Hartford and New Haven, being alike conspicuous in civil and military life. In the Pequot War of 1637 he served under Captain John Mason, and for this the town of Hartford gave him a grant of land. Before 1640 he removed to Quinnipiac, or New Haven, being the sixth on the list of forty-eight planters who agreed to make that settlement. The same year he was a freeman, and four years later he took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven colony. His military service, which was of a notable character, began in 1643, when he was chosen a sergeant of the militia company. In that position he served uninterruptedly until 1664, when he was chosen a lieutenant, and was made a captain in 1676. When war with the Dutch in New Amsterdam was apprehended, in 1673, he was appointed a member of the Grand Committee of the Colony, afterwards the Council of War, to take charge of the preparation for hostilities. In 1675, after over thirty years of military service, he urged the infirmities of age as a reason why he should be relieved from further responsibilities, but the town, appreciating and depending upon his ability, refused to accept his resignation. On September 9th of that year he was ordered by the Council of

War to take command of the forces of the New Haven colony, which were summoned for King Philip's War. He was not less conspicuous in civil life than he had been in military service.

Thomas Munson was a carpenter and builder, and from the beginning of the colony of New Haven he was placed on various committees in which his practical knowledge was useful. He was selected to appraise property, to provide for the building of the church and a schoolhouse, to run lines separating various properties and the adjoining towns, and otherwise to be useful in these minor needs which were essential for the comfort of the community. He was elected a selectman in 1656, and in that capacity served almost continuously for more than a quarter of a century. In 1662 he was elected a deputy to the General Court, and was elected almost annually to that position until 1685. From 1662, for many years, he was magistrate of New Haven, and he was the first commissary of the town.

Thomas Munson married Johanna, who was born about 1610, died in New Haven, December 13, 1678. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, married (first), October 19, 1664, Timothy Cooper, son of Lieutenant Thomas Cooper, of Springfield, Massachusetts; and married (second) Richard Higginbotham, who died December 18, 1706. 2. Samuel Munson, of whom further. 3. Hannah Munson. (Munson Line II.)

(II) Samuel Munson, son of Thomas and Johanna Munson, was baptized August 7, 1643. He was a resident of New Haven and Wallingford, Connecticut, and was scarcely less prominent than his famous father. He was a freeman of the colony of New Haven, the first schoolmaster of the town, treasurer, recorder, auditor, selectman, and ensign. He died in 1693.

Samuel Munson married, October 26, 1665, Martha Bradley, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley. Issue: Theophilus Munson, of whom further.

(III) Theophilus Munson, son of Samuel and Martha (Bradley) Munson, was born September 1, 1675, and died November 28, 1747. He was a town treasurer of New Haven, a deputy to the General Court, and a captain of the militia in the Indian War. He married Esther Mix, daughter of Thomas Mix. Issue: Israel Munson, of whom further.

(IV) Israel Munson, son of Theophilus and Esther (Mix) Munson, was born in New Haven, December 11, 1701, and died July 28, 1754. He married (first), February 1, 1726-27, Elizabeth Bishop; (second), October 28, 1736, Mary Brinsmade; (third), September 27, 1744, Margaret Mansfield.

(V) Israel (2) Munson, son of Israel and Mary (Brinsmade) Munson, was baptized, October 9, 1737, and died December 27, 1806. He married, in New Haven, April 11, 1765, Anna Griswold. Issue: Isaac Munson, of whom further.

(VI) Isaac Munson, son of Israel and Anna (Griswold) Munson, was born in New Haven, April 5, 1771, and died February 11, 1835. He resided in New Haven and Wallingford. He married Sarah Bradley, born April 11, 1775; died June 3, 1821. She was descended from Abraham Bradley, one of the pioneers of New Haven. Issue: Anne Elizabeth Munson, of whom further.

(VII) Anne Elizabeth Munson, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Bradley) Munson,

married Charles Hulett. (Hulett IV.)

(The Munson Line—Two).

(I) Same as Munson Line—One.

(II) Hannah Munson, daughter of Thomas and Johanna Munson, was baptized June 11, 1648; married Joseph Tuttle. (Tuttle II.)

(The Tuttle Line).

The Tuttle family, under various names, has been one of the most anciently established in England. On the Battle Abbey Roll, the name is one of the first, spelled Toteles. There are few localities in England where the family in some form has not been found, and the name has been spelled in probably a score or more different forms, the most notable of which have been Tothill, Tuthill, Tuttil, Tuttell, Totehall, Toothill, and Tuttle. Even more anciently than in England, the family was in Ireland, where it existed before the Christian era. The name was originally derived from one of the early kings of Ireland, Tuathal, and among its various names have been familiar forms as O'Toole and O'Thothill. One of the most notable families in England was the Tothills of Devonshire. The modern branch of this family has been mainly from William Totyl, who was the first high sheriff of Devonshire, in 1549, and lord mayor of Exeter, in 1552. Tradition says that he was the father of thirty-six children. "All the circumstances point unmistakably to the Devonshire branch as the source of the four Tuttle families, who came over in 1635." The armorial bearings of the Devonshire Tuttles were:

Arms—Azure, on a bend argent, cotised or, a lion passant sable, langued and armed gules.

Crest—On a mount a Cornish chough proper, in the beak a branch of olive vert, fructed or.

Three distinct families of Tuttle came from England to America on the ship "Planter," in 1635. The heads of these families were John, Richard and William Tuttle, whose names were on the list of passengers who had received certificates of departure from the minister at St. Albans, Hertfordshire. John Tuttle and William Tuttle settled in Ipswich, and Richard Tuttle in Boston.

(I) William Tuttle, who was born in England in 1609, appeared on the passenger list of the "Planter," as a husbandman, that is, a landed proprietor. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and very soon became engaged in mercantile pursuits and was also part owner of a trading vessel. In 1639 he joined John Davenport and Thomas Eaton in settling the Quinnipiac Colony, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, afterwards the town and city of New Haven. He signed the first covenant of the new colony, June 4, 1639. From the beginning he was one of the most active citizens of New Haven, and acquired much land, not only in New Haven, but also in East Haven and North Haven. Some of his original property included the original site of Yale College. With several of his fellow-citizens he was engaged in the unsuccessful enterprise to plant a colony on the Delaware River in 1644, a project which led to serious complications between New England, the Dutch, and Swede settlers. He was a farmer, a member of many town commissions, a constable, and often appointed to settle town and other boundaries. He died in June, 1673.

William Tuttle married Elizabeth, who died December 30, 1684, at the age of

seventy-six. Issue: John, Hannah, Thomas, Jonathan, David, Joseph, of whom further; Sarah, Elizabeth, Simon, Benjamin, Mercy, Nathaniel.

(II) Joseph Tuttle, son of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, was born in New Haven, where he was baptized, November 22, 1640. He married, May 2, 1667, Hannah Munson, born June 11, 1648, daughter of Captain Thomas Munson. (Munson Line Two-II.) Issue: Joseph, Samuel, Stephen, of whom further; Joanna, Timothy, Susanna, Elizabeth, Hannah, Hannah.

(III) Stephen Tuttle, son of Joseph and Hannah (Munson) Tuttle, was born May 20, 1673. Early in life he removed to Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he received a grant of land in 1695, and became one of the substantial citizens of that colony. He died in 1709.

Stephen Tuttle married, September 12, 1695, Ruth Fitz Randolph. Issue: Timothy, Joseph, Stephen, of whom further; Samuel.

(IV) Stephen (2) Tuttle, son of Stephen and Ruth (Fitz Randolph) Tuttle, was born in New Haven, and was taken to Woodbridge by his parents when he was a young child. Subsequently he returned to New Haven, and afterwards lived in Farmington, Connecticut, where he was killed by lightning. He died June 23, 1735.

Stephen Tuttle married, January 23, 1734, Sarah Stanley, who died July 20, 1736, daughter of Nathaniel Stanley, of Farmington. Issue: Stephen, of whom further.

(V) Stephen (3) Tuttle, only child of Stephen and Sarah (Stanley) Tuttle, was born in Farmington, October 19, 1735. He was brought up in the family of his grandfather Stanley, first in Farmington, and after 1742, in Goshen, Connecticut. In 1773 he removed to Palmyra, Tioga County, New York, and subsequently to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He died in Wilkes-Barre in 1809.

Stephen Tuttle married, March 23, 1758, Lydia Lyman, who was born June 16, 1738, daughter of Ebenezer Lyman, of Torrington, Connecticut. Issue: Sarah, Amelia, Stephen, of whom further.

(VI) Stephen (4) Tuttle, son of Stephen and Lydia (Lyman) Tuttle, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, August 4, 1772, and died in Elmira, in 1851. As a boy he lived in Central New York and in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, but removed from Wilkes-Barre to Elmira, New York, about 1811. He became one of the most energetic and successful of the pioneers in building up that section of the country. He was interested in nearly all its enterprises, and his name has been conspicuously identified with the early history of Elmira. He was the first president of the town of Elmira. He was engaged in farming, in merchandising, in milling, and in other pursuits. He was the first president of the town corporation of Elmira.

Stephen Tuttle married Mary Ann McKerachan, daughter of William McKerachan, born in Kent, Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1773, and died in Elmira, New York, January 3, 1860. She was brought up in the family of her stepfather, Matthias Hallenback, and she was recognized as "a woman of genuine piety, remarkable shrewdness and honesty." Issue: Harriet Tuttle, of whom further.

(VII) Harriet Tuttle, only child of Stephen and Mary Ann (McKerachan) Tuttle, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and died at her daugh-

ter's home, Villa Bosco Bell, High Bridge, New York, December 6, 1877. She married John Arnot. (Arnot II.)

PEEBLES, Robert,

Capitalist.

Robert Peebles was born at Pine Grove Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio, March 6, 1846, the son of John Geddes and Martha (Steele) Peebles. John Geddes Peebles, a pioneer of Portsmouth, Ohio, where he became an industrial leader and capitalist, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, November 30, 1813, and died October 30, 1901. His father, John Peebles, had migrated in his early manhood from Shippensburgh, Pennsylvania, to Portsmouth, and speedily became a power in that community. He was a pioneer iron manufacturer of Portsmouth and was a big factor in that town's industrial life before it obtained its charter as a city. He was a son of William Peebles, a native of Scotland who came to Pennsylvania in 1745, and married Elizabeth Finley, who was born in that State in 1742. Their son, John, married Margaret Rodgers, and of their nine children the eighth was John Geddes Peebles, the father of Robert Peebles, of whom this is a record.

The early education of Robert Peebles was received from private tutors, after which he studied at academies in Lebanon, Ohio, and Sewickley, Pennsylvania. For a short time, after completing his studies, he resided in Ironton, but soon afterwards, in January of 1868, he located in Ashland, Kentucky, where he entered the employ of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company as secretary and treasurer, later rising to the office of vice-president, and finally, to the presidency of this corporation, and of the Ashland Iron and Mining Company. Mr. Peebles was on the directorate of the following corporations: the Ashland Steel Company; the Belfont Iron Works, the First National Bank, of Ironton, Ohio; the Peebles Paving Brick Company, and the Portsmouth National Bank, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and had been an elder and treasurer for many years. He was a Republican in politics but never sought for or held office, preferring to spend his leisure with his family, being much of the home-loving and domestic type.

On September 25, 1873, at Urbana, Ohio, Mr. Peebles married Harriet Boal, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 2, 1853, the daughter of Rev. John Mills and Harriet J. (Hughes) Boal, the former a well-known Presbyterian minister of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Peebles were the parents of eleven children, as follows: 1. Martha M., deceased. 2. Robert Boal, deceased. 3. Samuel Coles, married Helena Salmon; their children are: Helena, Robert, Harriet B., Samuel C., Jr., Susan Vanderslice, James S., John, and Joseph M. 4. Charles Roland, married Florence Houston; their children are: Ina Boal, Charles, Jr., and Russell H. 5. Frances Mills, married John W. Woods; their children are: Mary Bentley, John, Jr., Robert Peebles, Frances H., Harriet Boal, and William. 6. Richard Rodgers, married Hilda Seaton; they had two children, Hilda and Richard, Jr. 7. Harriet, married Sumner S. Boal; their children are: James S. and Harriet Ellen. 8. Marguerite, married Edwin W. Crosby; one child, Marguerite Jean. 9. Ruth. 10. Ina, deceased. 11. Martha Steele, married Dr. Clifford C. Woods; one child, Clifford C., Jr.

On January 5, 1911, Mr. Peebles passed away at Los Angeles, California, whither he had gone in the hope of regaining the health which had been failing him for several months. The news was a great shock to his many friends in all walks of life in Ashland, and the newspapers of Ashland and the vicinity bore testimony in lengthy editorials of the loss the death of Mr. Peebles was to the community, and to the respect and esteem in which he was held by all. The note of the sorrow which was so general was well expressed in one of the editorial eulogies which closed as follows:

He will be sincerely missed and mourned, as his death leaves this city poorer than it was before. Not much more than that can be said of any man.

BEACH, Henry Lindsley,

Lawyer.

The Sixth Judicial District of New York State has had few more loyal, more efficient and more highly esteemed administrators of the law than was the late Henry Lindsley Beach. For thirty-eight years he practiced his profession with substantial and distinguished success, winning the approbation and confidence of his colleagues, clients and the judges before whom he appeared, and for thirty-three years was the official court stenographer of the Sixth Judicial District. In fraternal, civic and educational fields, he likewise enjoyed renown, and contributed talents and services in the promotion of these interests with wholehearted and general public spiritedness. Throughout his long and admirable career, he ably carried his family traditions and heritages to further reputation among his fellows and he added another name to the long list of illustrious members of his line and of community workers. In the "History of Wiltshire," by Hoare, it is recorded that the descent of the family herein contained is traced from the ancient and respectable family De La Beche, lords of Aldworth in England. The immediate ancestor was Robert Beche of Warminster of County of Wilts, whose name appears in the rolls of England as early as 1519.

De La Beche—Beche—(Beach) Arms—Vairé argent and gules.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

Of the family in America, the first progenitor was Thomas Beach, who was born about 1626, and was known to have been in this country in 1646 and who took the oath of allegiance in Milford County in 1647, at the age of twenty-one. He married Sarah Plat, in 1652. Their son,

(II) Zophar, was born in 1652 and migrated from Connecticut to Hanover, New Jersey, in 1683. From him is traced his son,

(III) Josiah, born in 1695, and married Annas Day, in 1726; their son,

(IV) Ephraim, born in 1728, and died in 1768. He married Deborah Johnson, in 1751, and lived in Hanover, New Jersey.

(V) Jedediah Beach, a son of Ephraim and Deborah (Johnson) Beach, was born in 1755. During the Revolutionary War he served as a private in different regiments throughout the continuance of the conflict. He married Mary Post, December 31, 1781, and thereafter removed to Springfield, New York. He died at the age of eighty-five years, May, 1841.

(VI) Ephraim (2) Beach, the oldest son of Jedediah and Mary (Post) Beach,

Engd by Campbell N.Y.

Henry L. Beach

was born in Morris County, New Jersey, October 11, 1783. When he was ten years old, he removed with his parents to Otsego County, New York, then a wilderness, and settled on a farm in Springfield, which remained in the possession of the family until 1924. He worked during the day on the family farm, and then devoted his evenings to study. "When the day's work finished, he would lie on the floor before the open fire, and feed it from a pile of shavings by his side to throw light on his books. He was often heard to say that this was his only opportunity to get an education." He enlisted in the United States Army when he was twenty-nine and was captain of a company which he, himself, raised, serving in the battles of Queenstown and Lundy's Lane, in 1812 and 1814; at the close of the war, he was advanced to brevet major. He then returned to New Jersey where he engaged for many years in public works as assistant engineer on the Erie Canal, being present at the opening in 1825. He surveyed and built the Morris Canal, and was also chief engineer and contractor of the Morris & Essex Railroad from Newark to Dover and Easton. In 1836 he removed to Catskill, New York, and later returned to New Jersey. However, he again came to Catskill in 1850 and died there in 1857. He married (first) Ann Ogden Lindsley, of Morristown, New Jersey; and (second), September 7, 1826, Elizabeth Crane, of Bloomfield, New Jersey. The children of the first marriage: 1. Zena Lindsley. 2. Mary Elizabeth. 3. Ephraim Ogden, of further mention. There were six children of the second marriage.

(VII) Ephraim Ogden Beach, a son of Ephraim (2) and Ann Ogden (Lindsley) Beach, was born December 11, 1822, and died January, 1899. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his life, and spent many years also with his father. He married, at Ninevah, New York, July 7, 1852, Cornelia Stowell, who died in January, 1894. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Henry Lindsley, of whom further. 2. Charles Edward, deceased. 3. Stowell, deceased. 4. Fanny, deceased. 5. James Ogden, deceased. 6. Mary Penfield.

(VIII) Henry Lindsley Beach, the eighth generation of his family in America, was born at East Springfield, Otsego County, New York, April 10, 1855, a son of Ephraim Ogden and Cornelia (Stowell) Beach. He attended the public schools of his native district and thereafter went to school at Montclair, New Jersey, for four years, graduating from Montclair High School. Returning at the end of that time to New York State, he entered the office of Mr. W. Wyckoff, who was at that time the official stenographer for the Sixth Judicial District of the State. Mr. Beach under the latter's tutelage studied stenography and quickly mastered the art. In 1879 he entered the law office of Chapman and Lyon to study for the legal profession. Two years later, in 1881, he passed his examinations and qualified for admission before the bar of New York. Mr. Beach, counselor-at-law, remained a few months longer with Chapman and Lyon, and then established his own office. A short time thereafter he formed a legal partnership with Messrs. Hotchkiss and Crandall, which continued for a short period. Mr. Beach then opened his own office again for the conduct of his practice of both law and stenography. From the early

days of his practice, he proved himself an untiring worker and faithful counselor. He was continually devoting his time and efforts to the improvement of conditions, and while in association with Hotchkiss and Crandall, he formed the system of Annotation of Law and Legal records. He completed annotating Rappelyes' reports by hard and conscientious application to his task, and found to his great satisfaction and distinction that he was a pioneer in this field of endeavor. In 1886, Mr. Beach was appointed official court stenographer for his Judicial District, and continued in that capacity for thirty-three years until his death. During that time he was well known and highly respected as an exemplar of duty and devotion.

At the same time, Mr. Beach was a distinguished typist and shorthand writer. He introduced the first Smith Premier machine used in the city. He was affiliated with the New York State Board of Examiners of certified shorthand reporters under the State Department of Education, and was chairman of the board since its organization. He was a member of the State Stenographers' Association, of which he was president, and likewise a member of the National Shorthand Writers' Association. Mr. Beach was also a member of the board of directors of the People's Trust Company. In politics, he was a Republican, and ardently supported his party principles. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee for a number of years. In addition to his professional affiliation with the Broome County Bar Association, he was a member of the Binghamton Club, and the Binghamton Golf Club, of which he was one of the oldest members. He belonged to the Otseningo Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and held all the intermediate degrees up to and including the thirty-second to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was also affiliated with the Kalurah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith was with the Presbyterian church.

In 1879, Henry Lindsley Beach married (first), at Springfield, New York, Edith L. Carroll, who died in 1900, a daughter of Mark Carroll. He married (second), June 4, 1902, at Yonkers, New York, Caroline Bouton, a daughter of Thomas Smith and Frances (Potter) Bouton.

Henry Lindsley Beach died March 25, 1919, in Binghamton, New York, and his passing brought forth high tributes from those whose privilege it had been to know him and to associate with him. His long service, his able discharge of his duties, his faithful attendance upon the interests of his clients who sought his advice and counsel and his deep interest in the welfare and promotion of his community have firmly impressed themselves in the hearts of his fellows and assured him of a niche in the records of the community in which he lived his distinguished career. Theodore R. Tuthill, the then president of the Broome County Bar Association, gave the following testimonial:

> Mr. Beach was a man of unusual ability. He had an excellent knowledge of the law, was a wise counselor and enjoyed the confidence of the judiciary to an unusual degree. He was a good friend, companionable and lovable. He will be greatly missed.

SEATON, William Biggs,

Industrialist and Banker.

The late William Biggs Seaton was for many years a prominent figure in the fi-

nancial and industrial development of Ashland and eastern Kentucky. He was one of the oldest citizens and in his career as a business man was identified with many enterprises which have aided in the building up of this part of the country. He was the son of Judge John and his wife, Mary Rice Seaton, and was one of a family of ten children.

William Biggs Seaton was born at Greenup, Kentucky, July 18, 1855. At the age of sixteen he went to the old Bellefonte Furnace and there took his first job which was work in the store. In 1881 he went to Mt. Savage Furnace, in Carter County, as manager. Three years later, he went to Charleston, West Virginia, and with C. P. Mead organized the Charleston National Bank, Mr. Seaton becoming the cashier of this institution. This was the first national bank in Charleston.

In 1886, Mr. Seaton returned to Ashland to become cashier and bookkeeper of the Ashland Iron and Mining Company and the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company, and since that time was continuously identified with Ashland's various enterprises. One year after his return, he became general manager of the Means and Russell Iron Company, at Bellefonte Furnace, and was actively associated with that company until his death, serving as president for about thirty years.

When the telephone came into practical use Mr. Seaton was the first to sense its commercial possibilities in this section and under his direction the Ashland Telephone Company was organized. Subsequently he organized the Peoples Telephone Company in Catlettsburg, the Lawrence Telephone Company in Ironton, the Russell Telephone Company in Russell, and was a director in the United States Long Distance Telephone Company. Later an outside corporation endeavored to force the Ashland Company to accept its terms, and it was then that Mr. Seaton put up one of the gamest fights of his career. Throughout the gruelling attack of the big corporation, when it looked like certain defeat would come any minute, he smiled and talked confidently. When the victory had been won a representative of the corporation admitted that they had been whipped by the smile that he wore. Shortly afterward this same corporation, impressed by his fairness and ability, requested him to take over all their properties in the tri-state and Big Sandy regions, but other interests prevented his acceptance.

In 1900, Mr. Seaton was elected secretary and general manager of Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company, which was originally the old Ashland Land Company, the company that laid out the city of Ashland. He was largely responsible for the city of Ashland acquiring Central Park, the beautiful forty-eight acres of woodland in the heart of Ashland. He was elected president of the Ashland Fire Brick Company in 1907, which position he retained until the time of his death.

In 1908, Mr. Seaton became president of the Ashland Iron and Mining Company and then became president of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company. He held the executive reins of these two companies until the merger with the American Rolling Mill Company in 1921. His name appeared on the directorates of many local institutions and he was one of the oldest directors of the Ashland National Bank.

While many different business cares

took practically all of Mr. Seaton's time, he still found moments to give to helping in the development of the social side of Ashland. It was through his generosity and his ability to organize that the Bellefonte Country Club came into existence. His concessions enabled the club to be built at its attractive location in Greenup County, and as its first president he started off the activities and affairs of the club on sound principles that mean so much to a young social organization and so through his time and his talents, this club today stands as one of the many enterprises of this vicinity which he made possible for the benefits and enjoyment of others.

On September 17, 1885, William Biggs Seaton married Eliza Isabella Means of this city, and together they walked down life's trail through forty-two useful, happy years. He was a faithful and devoted husband, in whose heart his home ever held first place. To this union were born five children. One daughter, Mrs. Hilda (Seaton) Peebles, preceded her father to the spirit world four years ago. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Isabella S. Humphrey, and three sons, John Means, Kendall Gordon, and Edward William.

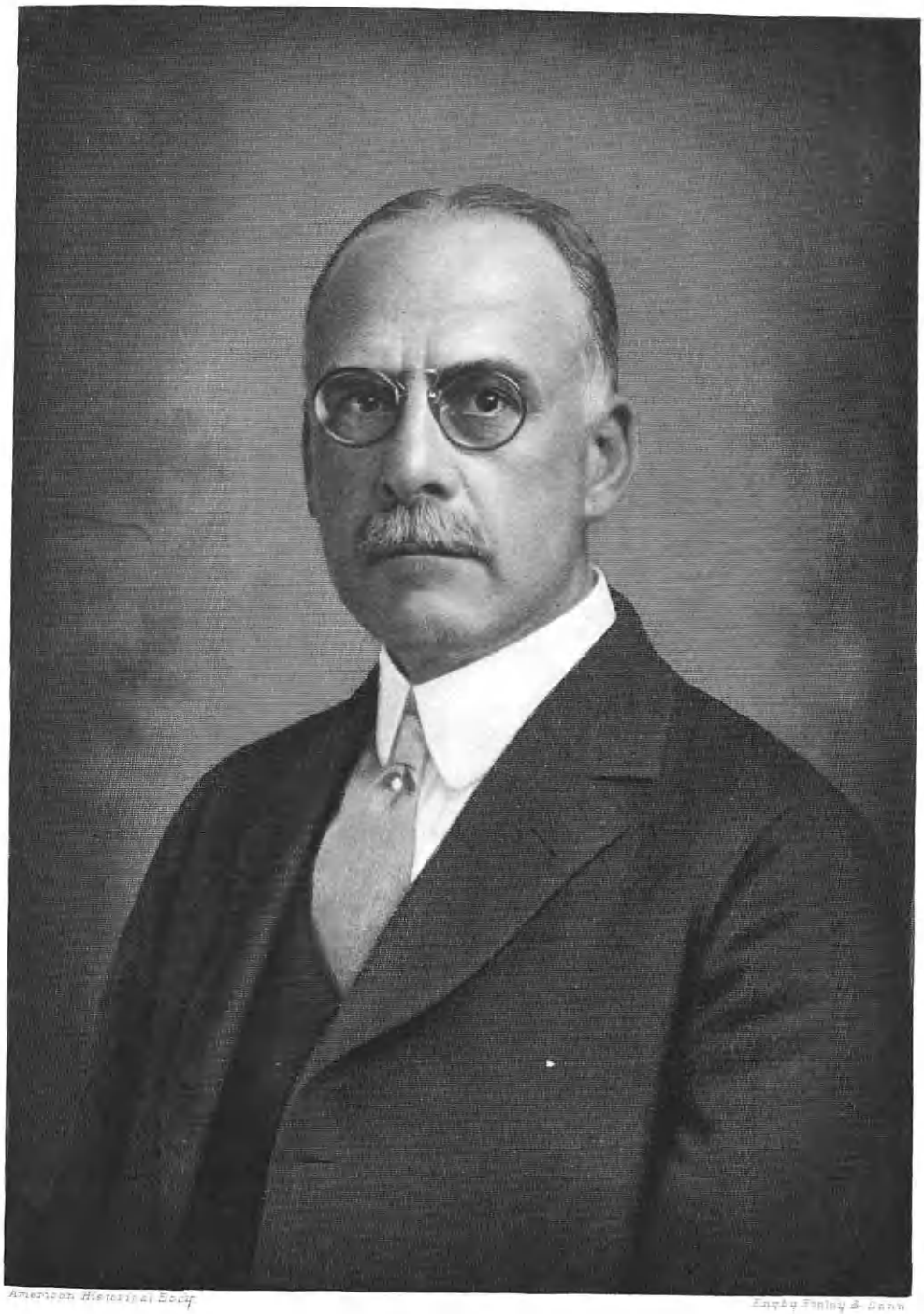
By his minister, the Rev. H. B. Smith, it has been said of Mr. Seaton:

> Possessing a great sheltering nature he was a tender, indulgent father. Though companionable with his children, yet they revered him with a strong and abiding affection. He had a sympathetic understanding of youth, and ever remained young in spirit and outlook. In his last years his grandchildren were a source of great pleasure to him.
>
> It was one of the greatest pleasures of my ministry to receive him into the church and to serve with him for more than thirty years. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years, then deacon, then elder, which office he held at the time of his death. He was chairman of the building committee which erected the beautiful church on Winchester Avenue and Twentieth Street. He served as trustee, and on the official board of the church so long as health permitted. Mr. Seaton always believed in the verities of the Christian's Holy Faith and the First Christian Church of Ashland never had a more faithful or more valuable member of its congregation. He was devoted to his church. He held firmly some convictions that to him were very dear and sacred. He was tolerant of all faiths and gracious to all who differed from him in convictions. He was religious without being pietistic; he held convictions without being dogmatic. When to him came ill health and he was forced to discontinue the tense, active, aggressive business career that he had pursued for forty years, he acquiesced with amazing patience and a beautiful spirit of submission. He remained optimistic and cheerful always, and his unconquerable spirit was ever sustained by an undaunted courage and unshaken faith in the "Eternal Goodness."
>
> He approached the sunset with upturned brow all aglow with confident faith in the life immortal, and with an unfaltering trust in God he "put out to sea," "taking the trail past the evening stars, peacefully and unafraid."

STONE, Charles Waterman,

Electrical Engineer.

His life-long training and experience in the activities of the general electrical world have rendered Charles Waterman Stone's association therewith of increasing value to the various drafting, equipment, engineering, lighting and other departments of a vast industry, his present position as manager of the Central Station Department of the General Electric Company itself, at Schenectady, New York, being recognition of continuous and productive service in the broad field of his profession. A writer and speaker of



American Historical Society

Engby Stanley B. Dunn

fluency upon subjects relating to electrical science, Mr. Stone is also a prominent and effective coöperator in invention, discovery, and the application of all electrical progress to the uses of industry and the enlightenment of humanity. The paternal name from times Colonial has been thus concerned with the expanding programme of civic, industrial and institutional events, his lineage from the first of his branch in America being as follows:

Deacon Gregory Stone, who was born in 1590, and died in 1672, came from England to Lincoln, Massachusetts (where the old homestead still stands), in 1635, and he was a deputy to the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1638. He married Margaret Garrard, who was born in 1597 and died in 1626.

The descendants of Deacon Gregory and Margaret (Garrard) Stone, in succession, are as follows: David (9), Daniel (8), Daniel (7), Sergeant Henry (6), Lemuel (5), Henry (4), Lemuel Morse Ellis (3).

Waterman Stone, son of Hon. Lemuel Morse Ellis Stone, was born March 10, 1847, and died March 30, 1896. He married, January 3, 1872, Emily Clark Steere, daughter of Clark and Emily Elizabeth (Whipple) Steere. Their children were: 1. Mary Winsor, born February 26, 1873; married Edward David Ellison. 2. Charles Waterman, of further mention. 3. Robert Clark, born March 20, 1876, died in 1881. 4. Elizabeth, born November 24, 1878; married Professor Arthur Tappan Walker, Ph. D. 5. Emily Clark, born December 19, 1880, died in 1881. 6. Waterman, born July 10, 1884, died in 1910. 7. Marguerite Bernon, born May 26, 1890; married Byron George Bliss. 8. Katharine Fetterplace, born February 13, 1892. (Bartlett-Gregory Stone Genealogy, pp. 751-753.)

Charles Waterman Stone, son of Waterman and Emily Clark (Steere) Stone, was born December 24, 1874, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he attended the public schools, and with his removal to Kansas City, Kansas, he attended the schools of that city; and later took the electrical engineering course at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, class of 1896. He was a member of the Fraternity Beta Theta Pi, while in college.

Mr. Stone began his professional career as a machinist and later as an engineer, in charge of the W. S. Hill Electric Company plant, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, from 1896 to 1898, and he was with the Hancock Equipment Company, in Boston, in 1899-1900. Since 1900, Mr. Stone has been associated in various capacities with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, at first in the drafting department, later assistant engineer in the lighting department, and subsequent to this consulting engineer in charge of the consulting department, then as manager of the lighting department, and now as manager of the central station department.

In his many professional affiliations, Mr. Stone is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Electric Light Association, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Society of the Engineers of Eastern New York, Franklin Institute, and he is a life-member of the Navy League. He is an Episcopalian in religious preferences, and a Republican in political matters.

Mr. Stone is a member of the Mohawk and the Mohawk Golf clubs, and life-

member of the latter of Schenectady; also the Engineers', Bankers', and Lotus clubs, of New York City; and he has contributed numerous papers to engineering associations, having lectured at various times before the Engineers' School, at Washington, District of Columbia, and at Columbia University.

Charles Waterman Stone married, September 4, 1902, at Kidders Ferry, New York, Harriet Anna Westinghouse, born August 6, 1875, at Schenectady, daughter of John Westinghouse. Their children: 1. Clara Westinghouse, born June 30, 1903. 2. Margaret Anna, born November 22, 1905.

GRIGGS, Robert Foote,

Financier.

For almost twoscore years Robert Foote Griggs was most prominent in the financial circles of Waterbury, Connecticut, and his death brought sincere grief and a sense of deep personal loss to many in all circles of business, professional and social life of that town. During the whole of his business career he was closely and prominently identified with the industrial, banking and educational interests of the city in which he had been born and his keen insight and knowledge contributed in no small degree to the success of many of the enterprises of prime importance to the Naugatuck Valley. He was one of the guiding spirits of Waterbury, and his high standing in the community was earned by his business integrity, his unswerving honesty and his common sense and logical manner of dealing with all situations. He was interested in all community projects and gave willingly of his time and talents for the advancement of his city or its people. He was always ready to give advice to those seeking it in business or financial matters, and gave freely of his service to public affairs. With his passing, Waterbury lost a man it could ill spare.

Mr. Griggs was born in Waterbury, February 22, 1868, the son of Henry Charles and Mary Bassett (Foote) Griggs. He was educated in the private and public schools of Waterbury, and at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, from which he graduated with the class of 1885. He then entered Yale College, class of 1889, but left that institution after his sophomore year. On August 5, 1889, he entered the Fourth National Bank at Waterbury, this concern being later amalgamated with the Colonial Trust Company. After being associated with that company for two years, he became bookkeeper for the Malleable Iron Company, which position he held for about a year, and in 1893 he became secretary and treasurer of the Matthews & Williard Company, continuing in these offices to 1903, in which year he founded his own brokerage business under the name of Robert F. Griggs, changing the firm name in 1914 to The R. F. Griggs Company, investments, securities and brokerage. In addition to being president, treasurer and director of this firm, he was president and director of the Waterbury Savings Bank; member of the executive committee and director of the Colonial Trust Company; secretary and director of the American Mills Company; director of Blake & Johnson Company, of the Manufacturers' Foundry Company, the Smith & Griggs Manufacturing Company, the Waterbury Buckle

Johnston MacLeod, M. D.

Company, the Clark Brothers Bolt Company of Milldale, and Mitchell Vane, Incorporated, of New York City. From 1915 to 1927 Mr. Griggs was president and director of the Waterbury Gas Light Company. He was a member of the Waterbury Club, the Country Club of Waterbury, and of the Union League Club and the Yale Club of New York City. He was a communicant of St. John's Church, of which he was at one time a member of the vestry. For some years he was secretary and a member of the board of trustees of St. Margaret's School. He was a member of the board of trustees of Westover School, and was on the board of directors of the Visiting Nurses' Association. He was a member of the Waterbury Chapter of the Red Cross, and was a member of the Post Commission for several years. Of Revolutionary ancestry, he belonged to the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he was a Republican, but he never sought nor held office. During the World War, Mr. Griggs took an active part in the work of the Red Cross, being at the time president of the Waterbury Chapter.

On April 11, 1893, Mr. Griggs married (first) Charlotte Hamilton Branch, of Savannah, Georgia, who died in May, 1897. By this union there was one child, a daughter, who died at the age of nineteen months. On February 4, 1902, Mr. Griggs married (second) Caroline Haring White, daughter of George L. and Julia Phelps (Haring) White, of Waterbury, and they were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Haring White; a graduate of Yale College, class of 1927, who is entering his late father's business. 2. Carolyn White. 3. Robert Foote, Jr.

It was on December 18, 1927, that Mr. Griggs died at his home on Hillside Avenue, Waterbury. His passing was the occasion for much deep and sincere grief throughout business and social circles in and around Waterbury. The following editorial from Waterbury's leading paper will serve to convey some slight idea of the sorrow which was felt at Mr. Griggs' death and of how he was appreciated in his community:

> The passing of Robert F. Griggs marks another break of the life of Waterbury with a generation that in business building and civic spirit did able work in the making of the city. In the financial activities that constituted his principal efforts, Mr. Griggs won the confidence of the community by good judgment and an integrity of the highest order. But he was not content with having done his work well there. His mind was always alert to give encouragement and substantial help to activities of many kinds in behalf of community welfare. The city is indebted to him more especially for the active interest he took in the work of the Visiting Nurses' Association and the Red Cross. No one ever took to Mr. Griggs an appeal for assistance in any good cause without finding him willing to coöperate. His was a pleasing personality that will be missed by a large number of close friends and a larger number who met him only in business contacts, but who found these contacts always honorable and friendly.

MacLEOD, Johnston, M. D.,

Physician.

In civil life and in warfare, Dr. Johnston MacLeod, of Flushing, Long Island, has made an excellent record in his chosen profession of medicine and surgery, and is widely known as a specialist of the internal anatomy. By his skill and ability he has made himself known throughout the ranks of his profession and there are many of the men who suffered casualties

in the World War who have today good reason to be thankful for the science which he possesses.

Dr. MacLeod was born in New York City, July 7, 1867, the son of Dr. Samuel B. Wylie and Sarah B. (Irving) MacLeod, the former a notable physician of his day and a veteran of the Civil War, and the latter a member of a prominent family of New York State. His early education was obtained in the Chapin Collegiate Institute and in the Lyons Collegiate Institute, both of New York City, and he also studied under private tutors. He took an academic course at New York University, class of 1887, leaving that institution in his junior year, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he studied for three years, later entering Bellevue Medical College from which he graduated in 1891 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Towards the close of the same year he began practice with his father, on Twenty-third Street, New York City. From 1891 to 1898, Dr. MacLeod served as attending physician at the old Northern Dispensary at Christopher Street and Waverly Place, New York City, where he had charge of the general medical and surgical work. For five years he was district consulting physician to the old Marion Street Maternity Hospital. During this time his health became affected by his unremitting attention to his professional duties and for two years he located at Aurora, Cayuga County, New York, where he filled the position of physician to Wells College. In 1890 he established himself in practice on Sixty-fourth Street, New York City, and on April 30, 1901, opened his office in Flushing at No. 49 Parsons Boulevard. He is physician for the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, the New York Queens Gas Company, the New York Gas Company's Employees' Mutual Aid Society, and the Consolidated Gas Company.

In April, 1917, Dr. MacLeod was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and was assigned to the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in August of the same year. In September of 1917 he was appointed instructor, serving in that capacity until December 22, 1917, when he was assigned to the Base Hospital of the Twenty-ninth Division at Camp McClellan, at Anniston, Alabama. On March 4, 1918, he was made Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, and on April 20, 1918, he was given his commission as captain. On July 3, 1918, he was assigned to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and placed in command of the July Automatic Replacement Regiment. He sailed for the battlefront on July 13, 1918, and arrived in France on the 27th of the same month. From July 30 until August 11 he was stationed at St. Aignon, and was then sent to Angers. There he was made Post Surgeon of Organization and Training Center No. 4, for artillery work and in April, 1919, was Post Surgeon of the casual officers' camp. From April 15, 1919, to July 3, 1919, Dr. MacLeod was consultant of Camp No. 1, at Camp St. Nazaire, where, on May 16, 1919, he was promoted to the rank of major. He completed his work there on July 3, 1919, and on July 30 sailed from Brest for the United States, receiving his honorable discharge at Camp Upton, Long Island, on August 18, 1919. On December 9, 1919, Dr. MacLeod was recommissioned

a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, being later assigned to the Three Hundred and Forty-second Engineers.

Of the many associations and societies with which Dr. MacLeod is connected, mention may be made of the following: the Queens County Medical Association; the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, of which his father was a founder; the New York State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; the Flushing United Association; Gamma Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity, and the Delta Phi Club, of New York City. He is consultant for the Queensboro Tuberculosis Society, and attending physician of the Flushing Day Nursery. He is a member of the Niantic Club, in which he has served for many years as a member of its board of governors; a member of the Military Order of the World War; the American Legion; the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and of the Reserve Officers' Association. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. George. His main recreation is motoring, and he is fond of all traveling.

On September 11, 1898, at Waterford, Pennsylvania, Dr. MacLeod married Mary V. MacKay, daughter of Maria (Wood) MacKay. Dr. and Mrs. MacLeod are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Maria Louise. 2. Sarah Margaret; married to Erskine Van Houten. 3. Mary Vincent.

ALLING, John W.,

Attorney and Corporation Executive.

The story of the bar of New Haven and of the larger industries of that section of New England is interwoven with the achievements of the late John W. Alling, leading lawyer and business builder. His mind and influence permanently impress the town. For sixty-three years Mr. Alling was cumulatively successful in his undertakings, whether from the standpoint of his private career or of his public usefulness. Many leaders exercise their greatest influence during the prime of life and make a gradual retirement from the active arena to live out old age in comparative quiescence. The reverse was true of this unusually able man, whose age of more than fourscore years did not prevent him from taking a vigorous part in the numerous business enterprises which he served as officer or director, and where his counsel was eagerly sought. He was always intensely concerned with public problems of importance, whether local, State, or national, and to the last maintained his clear-headed and analytical understanding of them. In him flowered a fine New England family, which had handed down from early Colonial days the high virtues of keen intelligence, strong character, and wide public spirit. His own words, drawn from him with difficulty on his eighty-fifth birthday, in a sense explain his remarkable story. He said,

> Whatever you undertake to do, that do with all the power there is in you and never give up until you have to. Don't mind partial failures or mistakes; everybody makes them. But get up and go at it again. I believe that not many persons with this spirit can fail.

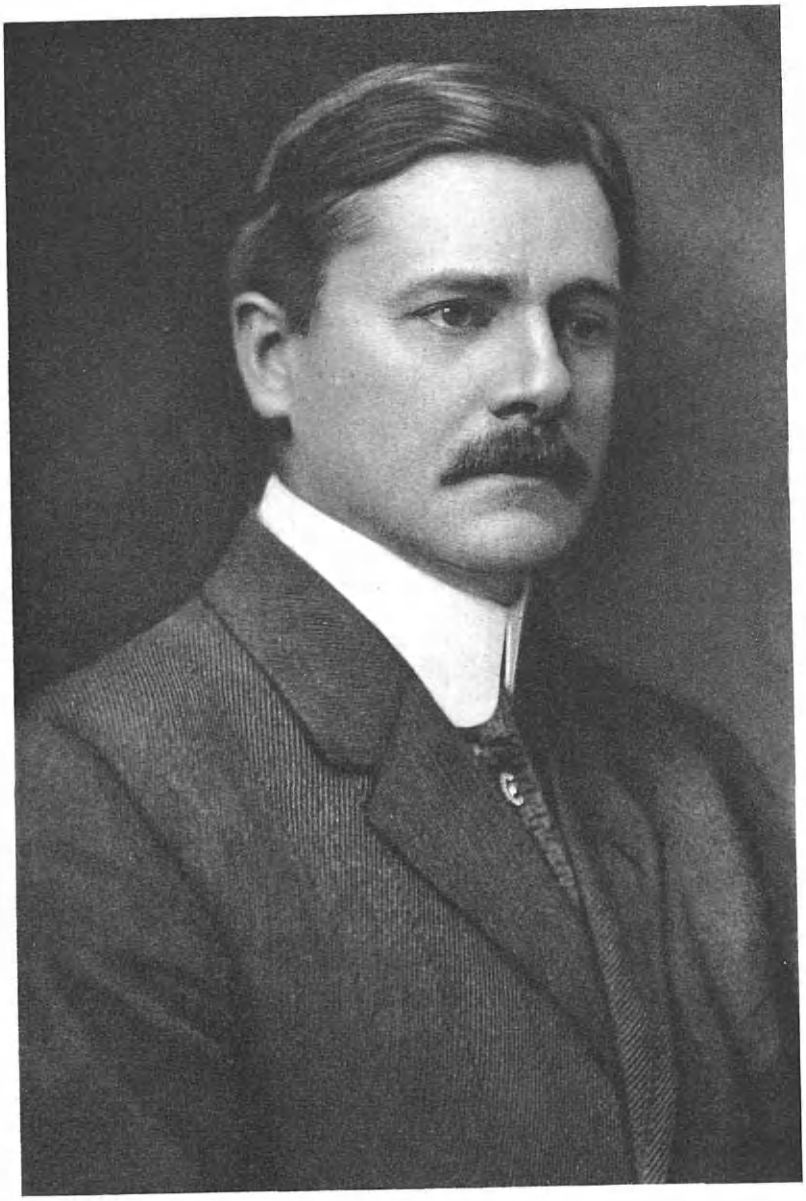
John W. Alling was born in Orange, Connecticut, October 24, 1841, son of Charles Wyllis and Lucy (Booth) Alling, and descendant of Roger Alling, who came from England and was an early settler and treasurer of the colony of New Haven, which he joined in 1638. He learned the virtues of hard work and

perseverance on his father's farm, and had instilled into him by a father who was selectman and grand juror at various times and who was a sergeant of militia in the War of 1812, the larger attributes of public service. His mother's strong character and fine mind powerfully influenced her son toward noble effort. He loved to read, and spent every hour free from the exacting requirements of the farm in improving his mind and building his foundation of knowledge broad and deep. Thus, when he finished the district schools, he went forth to Wilbraham Academy and to Yale College a youth vigorous mentally, physically, and spiritually. He graduated from Yale in the class of 1862, distinguished as salutatorian of that group. During the next two years he attended Yale Law School, taking a degree of Master of Arts in addition to his regular degree. Of the young man just ready to attack life, an editorial written after a long lifetime had proved the valor and efficiency of that attack, spoke these eloquent words:

> Mr. Alling was devoid of any egotistical spirit, being unaffected and without the least touch of superiority; but others may say and with truth that his mental equipment was exceptional. On a foundation of farm training in the town of Orange, sprung from a father who was looked up to as a leader by his fellows, and a mother whose worth the son appreciated, the youth added Yale training, which was not uncommon, but he was salutatorian of his class, which in the early sixties, when scholarship was the unrivalled activity of the big school, connoted much. To rank thus among his mates meant power, framed as it was in a strong body, in sense and balance. He was truly "all set" for a career, which was maintained to the end of a very long life.

In 1864 he entered the practice of law in New Haven. Success came with remarkable promptness. As senior member of the law firm he founded—Alling, Webb and Morehouse—he came to be regarded as one of the ablest members of the Connecticut bar and achieved a wide reputation. After more than three decades in the practice of law, Mr. Alling gradually diverted his energies into business channels. Convinced of his high order of ability, his energy, his integrity, his vision, those in control of important and growing industries called on him for help. He was one of the organizers of the Southern New England Telephone Company, as well as the United Illuminating Company, and served both for years as director. He later became president of the telephone company and after many years of guidance became chairman of the board of the corporation. The Security Insurance Company, which he served also as president, was largely his creation. A director for years of the Merchants' National Bank and of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, he was faithful in his attendance on meetings. In the recent rehabilitation of the finances of the New Haven Railroad, he was an esteemed adviser.

Keenly interested in his fellow-men and in all public matters, he courageously, clearly, forcefully expressed his considered opinions in regard to them. He wrote letters for the press which doubtless exerted a wide shaping influence on the community mind. Force, sincerity, and dynamic effort always attracted him, as to "Billy" Sunday, superabundantly endowed with these qualities. Mr. Alling himself was one of the strong men of the able leaders shaping the progress of the community he loved. Death came to him at a time when his life forces were still vital and useful, during



Henry B. Covington

his eighty-sixth year. He died at his home on Mansfield Street in New Haven, January 9, 1927. His political views were those of the Republican party, and his clubs, the Graduates' and the Lawyers'. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church.

October 10, 1887, John W. Alling married (first) Constance Adelaide Parker, who died January 11, 1903. He married (second), January 25, 1906, Margaret Thompson, who survives him, as does a son, Colonel Arnon A. Alling, State's attorney and chairman of the Board of Education; and daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Durland, wife of a New York attorney.

An editorial writer spoke of the "masterfulness of the man, the firmness of his convictions, and the unerring accuracy of his mental reactions," as true of him at eighty-five as it had been of him throughout his long life. This was an exemplification of the advice to young men quoted in the first paragraph.

> He did everything he undertook with all the power there was in him. He never let temporary set-backs discourage him. He always went at it again until he succeeded. And he most certainly never gave up until he had to. Illness delayed him only for the moment. Throughout his long life he displayed unusual vigor and energy. Accomplishment and achievement followed as a matter of course, and to the lasting benefit of the community and State in which he lived and so of his fellow-men.

He held only one public office—that of public prosecutor in the "seventies," but all that he did redounded to the public welfare. Widespread is the memory of his "kindly bearing and uninvaded integrity." His was an honorable record, his were achievements incorporated in the very progress of the city and State.

COVINGTON, George Bishop,

Lawyer and Corporation Official.

The law is one of the most exacting of all professions, in that it requires its followers to be at all times mentally alert and active, and to be possessed of extraordinary capabilities in addition to a wide and comprehensive knowledge and training. The choice of the late George B. Covington of a legal career was a particularly wise one, for he was well equipped by nature for success in this endeavor, and throughout the thirty-four years in which he was actively identified in the practice of law, specializing mostly in corporation and bankruptcy fields, he enjoyed foremost honor and respect among his many friends, his clients and his colleagues, and acquired the esteem and the respect of the judges before whom he appeared. With a wide variety of interests, he was a prominent figure in corporate bodies, in both advisory and directional capacities, and was well known and popular in the social and civic affairs of his community.

Mr. Covington was born at Snow Hill, Worcester County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, June 28, 1868, the son of George and Sallie (Bishop) Covington, the former a lawyer and Representative in Congress for many years, who was born in Maryland in 1838, and died in 1911. Both parents of Mr. Covington were direct descendants of English settlers who located on the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland in the seventeenth century.

The early education of Mr. Covington was acquired in the public schools of Snow Hill, and he prepared for college at Maupin's University School, Ellicott

City, Maryland. He entered Princeton University in 1887, as a sophomore, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890, receiving special honors in mathematics. Three years later he received his degree of Master of Arts. It was thirty-seven years afterwards that the class of 1890 expressed the general feeling of its members as follows, in the issue of the "Princeton Alumni Weekly," dated March 11, 1927:

> George was rather quiet, but a man of force. He never pushed himself forward, but it was well known that if you wanted a thing well done you had only to call on George Covington. He was a good friend and we know of no other who can fill just the place that he occupied. His memories will always remain the cherished possession of his friends.

After a brief term as professor of mathematics at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Covington came to New York, where he studied law at the New York Law School. He gained admission to the bar in 1893, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with Herbert A. Heyn, which continued until the death of the latter in 1918.

During his long legal career, Mr. Covington was engaged chiefly in cases involving the laws of corporations and of bankruptcy. He was noted throughout the profession for his diligence and for the conscientious service he rendered his clients, as well as for his faithful adherence to the ethics of his profession, of which he was ever a staunch and ardent supporter and champion. Giving the best of his ability and devoting tireless efforts to the cause of justice and right in all litigations in which he was counsel, his life and record as an attorney will ever inspire those who follow to achieve the heights which were gained by him who has now passed from this earth. In social and fraternal circles he won parallel recognition, and he was identified with several of the important organizations of the city. He was a member of the bar associations of the city, State and county, and held membership in the Princeton Club, the Nassau Club and the Church Club. He was one of the incorporators and a former president of the Maryland Society of New York, and was a member of the Southern Society. During his lifetime he was interested and active in the Seventh Regiment, of which he was at one time a member, and was affiliated with the Seventh Regiment Veterans Association (Fifth Company). His business interests were varied and he held directorships in the Havana Central Railroad Company, the American Cuban Estates Corporation, and the Metropolitan Casualty Company, and was treasurer and a director of Birds, Heilgers, Ironsides, Incorporated.

On June 24, 1914, Mr. Covington married Lucile Wood, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Covington were the parents of one child, a son, George Bishop Covington, Jr., born October 12, 1915.

It was on February 15, 1927, that Mr. Covington passed away in his sleep at his home, No. 349 Central Park West, New York City. The funeral was held from his late residence, and Mr. Covington was interred at his birthplace, Snow Hill, Maryland. Mr. Covington was survived by his widow, his son, his mother, a sister, and a brother, Harry F. Covington, Professor of Public Speaking and Debate at Princeton University.

In memory of her late husband Mrs. Covington has established at Princeton University, an annual prize of two hun-

dred dollars, to be known as the "George B. Covington Prize in Mathematics."

There are few men of whom it can be truly said that they possessed to such a large degree the strength and courage, and at the same time the gentle and lovable qualities of Mr. Covington. One of his colleagues in a litigation made the comment that service, fidelity and devotion to those whom he undertook to serve were his watchwords; that he was interested in causes first and compensation afterwards, and that no greed marred his professional career. It was often remarked that he ever seemed wholly impervious to anything that interfered with his sense of duty.

His widow received a number of tokens of the sincere sympathy and deep sorrow felt by his many friends when they learned of his passing, of which some are hereby quoted.

A client and friend wrote:

In the passing of your truly magnificent husband I feel a loss almost too keen and sacred for words. . . . I thank God for the privilege of having known him.

From a lifelong friend:

When a soul like his passes on, it leaves a void which can never be filled. Is it a wonder that he was beloved?

Another old friend wrote:

What a tragedy it is that such an unselfish, kind, generous and noble soul, of whom this world holds all too few, should be taken from amongst us.

Still another friend wrote:

Mr. Covington will ever remain in my mind the personification of a perfect Southern gentleman and husband and father. I shall never cease to wonder at his goodness, nor to praise his name.

Another friend and client:

I shall never forget the engaging personality of your husband, his clear mind and unselfish loyalty as a friend; and with all his outstanding qualities he was so simple and unaffected. It is very seldom we ever meet his like.

The Vestry of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York City, passed a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Covington's family, stating how he brought aid to the church in a very crucial period of its history and by his wise counsel and experienced advice helped much to its upbuilding.

During the World War, while on shipboard, returning from Europe to America, he wrote a beautiful poem, which happily sums up the life and faith of Mr. Covington. The words which are so expressive of his hope of life eternal and consolation therein, follow:

I heard a Voice from o'er the sea,
As though the Voice were meant for me.
It seemed to say "I died for thee";
It was the call of Christ to me.

I saw a Light from o'er the wave,
As though the Light were meant to save;
It seemed to shine for you and me—
The Light of Christianity.

I felt a sorrow in my heart,
That friend from friend must soon depart;
But the Voice and Light contrived for me
A solace for Eternity.

AHERN, Thomas W.,

Newspaper Executive.

By the death of Thomas W. Ahern the town of Naugatuck, Connecticut, lost one of its best citizens, the "Daily News," of which he was the guiding spirit, suffered an irreparable loss, and his bereaved family were left to mourn the passing of

a devoted husband and loving father. As a newspaperman he was a splendid example of all that is best in the profession of journalism, and the greatest praise that can be given him is in the statement so often made about him to the effect that he not only believed in but faithfully practiced the precept of the Golden Rule. During his residence of forty-five years in Naugatuck he held numerous public offices and had leading positions with several of that borough's most successful business enterprises, but during his long and active career he devoted the greater part of his time to his newspaper business. The news of his death, after an illness of several days, while not unexpected, came as a great shock to his many friends, and it occasioned much deep and sincere mourning in business, fraternal and social circles throughout the borough of Naugatuck.

Mr. Ahern was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, October 1, 1863, a son of William and Mary (Leahy) Ahern, both natives of County Cork, Ireland, who came to the United States about 1859. They settled in Glastonbury and resided there until they died.

Thomas W. Ahern acquired a high school education, after which he entered the insurance business in Hartford, representing both life and fire insurance companies there when but seventeen years of age. He continued in the insurance business in Hartford for four years and then located in Naugatuck on May 14, 1882, taking a responsible position in the office of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company. He remained with that company until August 15, 1885, when he resigned to become treasurer of the Union City Coal Company. He held that position until June 1, 1894, when he was appointed postmaster of Naugatuck by President Grover Cleveland. He was at that time elected secretary of the Union City Coal Company, which office he continued to hold. At the expiration of his four-year term, it was the general opinion that Mr. Ahern was one of the most popular and efficient postmasters Naugatuck ever had. When his term as postmaster ended, Mr. Ahern became business manager of the Naugatuck "Daily News," which was established in 1895. In 1897, he was elected treasurer of the Daily News Company, which office he held at the time of his death. Under his administration the newspaper enjoyed a healthy growth and expansion, and gained a great increase in its circulation, due mainly to his executive ability. He was one of the organizers of the Naugatuck Building and Loan Association and took an active part in its affairs as a member of its board of directors.

Politically, Mr. Ahern was a Democrat, but he was not a party man, and preferred to steer an independent course. Many times he could have had the highest political honors within the gift of his fellow-citizens, but he did not seek political preferment and repeatedly declined to accept nominations for political honors. He was an active member of Naugatuck Lodge, No. 967, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a charter member and Past Exalted Ruler. He was also affiliated with Ojeda Council, Knights of Columbus, and was a prominent member of the Naugatuck Chamber of Commerce.

On November 24, 1885, Mr. Ahern married Nellie Brennan, the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Martin) Brennan. Mr. and Mrs. Ahern were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Ed-

ward J., secretary of the Daily News Company. 2. Francis W. 3. Minnie. 4. Mrs. Raphael Ford. Mr. Ahern was survived by his four children, his wife, two grandchildren, and a brother, John Ahern, of Philadelphia.

It was on June 17, 1927, that Mr. Ahern died at his home, No. 220 North Main Street, Naugatuck. The expressions of sorrow were numerous and heartfelt, uttered by people in all walks of life when the sad news of Mr. Ahern's passing was known. All the business houses of the borough closed during the hours of the funeral services and his lodges held special meetings in his memory. The following is an extract from a lengthy eulogy in the "Daily News:"

If ever there was a man who deserved honor, respect and tribute, that man was Thomas W. Ahern. He was the finest type of character. Honest and upright in all his actions, clean and manly and dependable, with a heart that beat for all humanity, and charitable in the highest degree, his life was an open book, an inspiration and a benediction, and we are at a loss for words to express the sorrow we feel or the poignancy of the grief his death has caused us.

COFFIN, Charles Hector,

Insurance Official.

The record of Charles Hector Coffin, who rose through his own unaided efforts from the position of an obscure clerk to that of president of an old established corporation, is a source of unbounded gratification to those who knew him, and of inspiration to those who did not. His untimely death removed from the business world of America one of its outstanding figures: a man who was as universally beloved as he was admired.

The family from which Charles Hector Coffin was descended comprises a long line of worthy ancestors living in Normandy, England, and New England. America is still so young a nation, in comparison with the countries of Europe, that few of her families can follow their ancestry for many generations into the past. The conditions of the settlement of this country, the rough and ready life and the frequent catastrophies of the pioneering period, have brought about an extreme scantiness of early records. Fortunate, indeed, is the family which can trace its lineage to the English stock from which it sprang, and even fewer in number are those who can point to a line of illustrious ancestors dating back to the Norman Conquest. The Coffins, however, are among this fortunate few. Of Norman-French extraction, the family came to England in 1066, and both French and English branches flourished on either side of the Channel for many centuries. The original home of the Coffins was at the town of Falaise in Normandy, where stands the old chateau of Courtitout, owned by the Coffins for countless generations. This mansion remained in the family until 1796, when Mademoiselle Coffin, the last of the line, married a Monsieur Le Clere, and the Coffin name became extinct in Normandy. The chateau is now owned by a grandson of this marriage.

In connection with the origin of the Coffin family, it is interesting to note the theories which have been propounded concerning the derivation of the name. The earliest form in which it appears in the English records is Chaufin, from which it evolved to Cophin, Kophin, Coffyn, and finally Coffin. Etymologists, noting the similarity between the early

form of the name and the French word *chauve*, meaning bald, have seen in this fact evidence of a probable origin of the name in a nickname, "the bald." The researches of many authorities have borne out this theory, and is now generally accepted.

Among the Norman knights who accompanied William the Conqueror to England was Sir Richard Coffin, to whom, in return for his services to the victorious monarch, was assigned the manor of Alwington in the county of Devonshire. From him sprang numerous branches of the family, the greater number of which remained in Devon, although, some removed to other counties and spread the name of Coffin over England. Before 1254 a branch of the family was flourishing at Portledge-near-the-Sea, in the parish of Alwington, five miles from Bideford, England. The following arms are recorded for the Coffin family:

Coffyn (*Coffin*)—Azure, four bezants within five crosses crosslet or.

Crest—A bird or, between two cinquefoils argent, stalked and leaved vert.

Of the branch from which the American family came, three generations are definitely recorded in the parish of Brixton, Devonshire:

(I) Tristram Coffin, the great-grandfather of the American emigrant, married and lived in Brixton. His will mentions Ann and John, children of his son, Nicholas Coffin; Richard and Joan, children of Lionel Coffin; Philip Coffin, and his son Tristram.

(II) Nicholas Coffin, son of Tristram Coffin, was appointed executor of his father's estate, and lived in Butler's Parish, Devonshire, where he died in 1603. In his will, which was proved at Totness, in Devonshire, November 3, 1603, mention is made of his wife Joan and five children: Peter, Nicholas, Tristram, John, and Anne.

(III) Peter Coffin, oldest son of Nicholas Coffin, was born on the Coffin estate in Brixton about 1580, and died there in 1627-28. He married Joan or Joanna Thember, and their six children were born and baptized in the parish of Brixton. Their names were as follows: 1. Tristram, the American emigrant. 2. John, born about 1607; was a soldier and died in the service from a mortal wound received in battle during a four years' siege in the English Civil War, about 1642. 3. John, born about 1609 in England, probably died there. 4. Deborah, died probably in England. 5. Eunice, born in England, came to Massachusetts Bay Colony with her mother; married William Butler, and died in 1648. 6. Mary, married Alexander Adams, and died about 1677. Joan Coffin, widow of Peter Coffin, with her children Tristram, Eunice, and Mary, her sons-in-law, her daughter-in-law, Dionis, and five grandchildren, came to Salisbury in 1642. She died in Boston in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven years, and in the notice of her death it is quaintly stated that the Rev. Mr. Wilson "embalmed her memory."

(IV) Tristram Coffin, son of Peter and Joan Coffin, was born in the parish of Brixton, Devonshire, England, about 1605, and died at his home on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, October 2, 1681. He married Dionis Stevens, daughter of Robert Stevens of Brixton, and they were the parents of nine children, many of whom came to America and left descendants here. Tristram Coffin was the heir of his father's estates in Brixton, and one of the landed gentry of Devonshire. To-

gether with his mother and other members of his family, as stated above, he came to the colony of Massachusetts and settled first in Salisbury. In 1642 he is recorded as witnessing the deed given by the Indians to a number of inhabitants of Salisbury, for land at Pentucket. He moved in 1643 to Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts, being one of the original settlers of this place, and, according to tradition, the first man to plow land in Haverhill, using a plow of his own manufacture. Five years later he removed to Newbury, where he kept an ordinary, sold wine and liquor, and managed the Newbury end of Carr's Ferry, on the Merrimac River. Returning to Salisbury, he served as a commissioner of the town.

It was while living there that he purchased, or planned the purchase of, the island of Nantucket. Early in 1654 he took Peter Folger, grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, as an interpreter of the Indian language, and proceeded to the island to ascertain "the temper and disposition of the Indians, and the capability of the island, that he might report to the citizens of Salisbury what inducements were offered to emigrants." The report was apparently favorable, for the plans for colonizing Nantucket went on, and in 1659 Tristram Coffin and others obtained a deed of the island. Soon afterward a company from Salisbury removed thither and established a colony. Among them were Tristram, Sr., James, Mary, John and Stephen Coffin, each the head of a family. During the first year of his residence there Tristram Coffin was the richest proprietor on the island, but his possessions were soon exceeded by those of his son Peter, who in a short time owned about one-fourth of the whole island. Tristram Coffin was one of the two or three leading citizens of Nantucket, and on June 29, 1671, he was granted by Francis Lovelace, governor of New York, a commission to be chief magistrate of the island of Nantucket and Tuckanyckett. His second commission, dated September 6, 1677, was signed by Sir Edmund Andros, governor-general of New York. As chief magistrate of Nantucket Tristram Coffin exerted a profound influence on the subsequent history of that colony and of Massachusetts, and may be truly said to have been one of the founders of the American commonwealth.

Among the descendants of Tristram Coffin are many notable names, one of the most famous being that of Sir Isaac Coffin, a distinguished naval officer. He was in the British Navy at the outbreak of the Revolution, and although his sympathies were with the mother country in whose service he was, he asked to be transferred to the Mediterranean in order that he might not have to fight against his own kindred. In 1826 he visited Boston and Nantucket, where he was honorably received, and granted an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University. He founded a school in Nantucket, chiefly in the interests of the Coffin family; this institution still survives, and is now the Mechanical Training School of Nantucket. Another unique figure in American history, Lucretia Mott, is also descended from the Coffin line.

The great-grandfather of Charles Hector Coffin traveled on horseback from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Nashville, Tennessee. His memory is preserved in a portrait which now hangs in the State House at Nashville. His grandson, James P. Coffin, father of Charles Hector Coffin, was born in Tennessee,

September 22, 1846, and is still living. He moved to Arkansas and during his active life was a banker at Batesville in that State. He fought in the Civil War as an officer in the Confederate Army, in Wheeler's brigade. A member of the Democratic party, he took an active part in politics, and was especially prominent in the affairs of the Presbyterian church. He married Lucy Lyons and had three children, among whom were Jessie Fitzhugh, now living in Batesville, Arkansas, and Charles Hector, of whom further.

Charles Hector Coffin, son of James P. and Lucy (Lyons) Coffin, was born at Hawkins County, near Rogersville, Tennessee, October 29, 1863. To the inestimable gift of being brought up in a peaceful, industrious and God-fearing home, were added all the benefits which education can bestow. At an early age he moved with his father to Arkansas, and attended the public schools of Powhatan, Arkansas. His father and mother, ever thoughtful of the welfare of their children, and realizing that in their son Charles lay mental gifts which should not be denied the exercise and development afforded by college training, sent the boy to the Presbyterian College at Batesville, Arkansas. He was graduated from this institution with the good wishes of the members of the faculty as well as those of his fellow-students.

Fortunate thus in the influences of his early years, Mr. Coffin was equally happy in his choice of a profession. He was not doomed, as so many are, to drag out tedious years, or a whole lifetime, in an occupation to which he was not suited and for which he had no taste. At the very outset of his career, he entered the field of activity in which, as the events of subsequent years proved, he had a strong natural aptitude, and toward success in which he could bend all his talents and energies without stint or hesitation. Not that his path to success was an easy one. He had to overcome many obstacles and meet with many disappointments which demanded the utmost fortitude; but his indomitable perseverance and quiet, courageous will to succeed never deserted him.

He entered, in 1885, the employ of Adams and Boyle, a large insurance agency doing a general business in Little Rock, the capital and commercial center of Arkansas. As a traveling agent for this firm he became familiar with the foundations of the insurance business, the contact with actual customers, and knowledge of the details of every kind of policy. He also did work in the adjusting department, investigating and attending to the settlement of claims against the companies represented by the agency. Throughout these early years the young man, while attending to his work with a fidelity and constancy that won for him praise and promotion, kept his eyes and ears constantly open for every scrap of information that might come his way. Thus, at the end of a period of eight or ten years, which might be called his apprenticeship in the business, he was equipped with a fund of experience and knowledge that would have done credit to a much older man. At the same time his judgment had so ripened and matured that he was ready for the next step in his career, which was to open an insurance business of his own.

In 1895 he became a special agent for the German-American Fire Insurance Company, now the Great American Fire Insurance Company. He was given charge of the work of this company in the

State of Texas, and shortly afterward Louisiana was added to his territory. This appointment necessitated his removal to Dallas, Texas, in which city he resided for four years. Considerable responsibility had been entrusted to him in appointing him to this position, which demanded not only knowledge of insurance, familiarity with the territory, and knowledge of men, but an executive ability which would be able to combine and coördinate these toward the building up of a vigorous and firm business organization. This, Mr. Coffin accomplished, and in four years he had made such a success of the Texas and Louisiana business that the company felt that his services were needed in a nearer and more important capacity. He was called to the home office in New York in the year 1899, and was given the post of assistant secretary of the company. At this time he moved his family to New York, and continued to live in the city or in a nearby suburb until his death.

In the general office of the company Mr. Coffin's energies found the outlet for which they had been waiting. Instead of being promoted himself, he was now in a position to promote others. His keen brain soon adjusted itself to its new surroundings, and his abilities adapted themselves quickly and easily to the larger demands made upon them. It was not long before his influence was felt and appreciated in all the affairs of the company. In 1912 he was chosen as its vice-president. This elevation drew to him the attention of other concerns of like nature, and he received several offers of excellent positions with other companies, which he declined. In 1915, however, he accepted the vice-presidency of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, an old and respected institution, and in 1916 he became its president. At this turning-point, when he had achieved the success dreamed of in his youthful days, yet was looking forward to even wider fields of expansion and service, his career was cut short by death. He died at Lakehurst, New Jersey, February 24, 1916.

Thus closed a career which had won the respectful admiration of insurance experts throughout the South and East. Mr. Coffin was devoted to the highest ideals of his profession, one which combines with the advantages of commercial success the quality of doing, with every policy paid and every family assured a living income, a great constructive work in the life of the country. Eloquent testimonials in Mr. Coffin's memory were drawn up by several bodies of which he was a member. Among these were the South Eastern Underwriters' Association, which Mr. Coffin had served as its vice-president from 1908 to 1910, and as a member of the executive committee from 1911 until his death; the Western Union, of which he was an active supporter; and the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In this last organization, Mr. Coffin was chairman of the Committee of Laws from May, 1914, to May, 1915. To quote from the minutes of the Board:

> This was a period of extraordinary strain on the occupant of that position. Mr. Coffin served his associates with devotion and self-sacrifice and so ably, tactfully, and successfully that he was besought to continue as Chairman of the Committee. Other duties prevented his acceptance, to the great regret of his associates. At the time of his death Mr. Coffin was Chairman of the Committee having charge of arrangements for commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Board. . . . We grieve that our brilliant and beloved friend has been taken from us. His ability commanded our admiration; his honorable character gained our re-

spect; his charming personality won our affection; his memory will long be cherished.

As a resident of New York City, which he was for eighteen years, Mr. Coffin naturally took part in the social life of the metropolis. He belonged to the Southern Society, the New York Club, and the Reform Club. Though kindly in his relations with every one, he was particularly fond of the company of his men friends, who in return were strongly attached to him. His qualities were such as appealed to men—men like himself, strong, vigorous, successful. The following tribute from those who knew him well shows the affection in which he was held:

Charlie Coffin's sudden death was a distinct shock to his friends and associates. He was a man of much ability and an untiring worker, sacrificing his own comfort and recreation that he might more fully serve the interests he represented. Possessed of a quiet, unassuming manner, he was nevertheless of strong and convincing personality. A generous nature behind a dignified exterior was ever ready to respond liberally to those who needed his assistance. To those of us who knew him intimately, his society was a joy and pleasure and the remembrance of his many virtues will never fade.

The personality of Charles Hector Coffin was one in which an innately modest mind and an unassuming manner could not conceal the presence of strong personal magnetism, rare wisdom, and penetrating vision. His charity was as broad as it was unostentatious. Finally, his was a dignity which rested upon the firmest of all foundations: perfect sincerity in all things, and uprightness in every phase of life.

Charles Hector Coffin married, at Batesville, Arkansas, Janet Maxfield, daughter of William and Mary (Case) Maxfield. William Maxfield was a merchant until his death some thirty years ago. His wife, Mary (Case) Maxfield, is still living. Mrs. Coffin performed her wifely duties in abundant measure by making for her family a home whose comfort and happy atmosphere held more attraction than outside pleasures. Mr. Coffin himself was notably a home-loving man. Mrs. Coffin, however, in addition to her domestic responsibilities, finds time to do much good outside of her home. Her sympathies are kindled by the sight of suffering, and particularly by children needing care and nourishment. She is very active in the West Park Presbyterian Church, especially in the church's Red Cross work. She is, also, the vice-president of the Walter Scott School for Crippled Children, and is actively interested in the Washington Heights Day Nursery. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin had no children.

WART, Wellington H.,

Insurance Executive.

One of the most popular men in insurance circles and in the community was the late Wellington H. Wart of Hartford, Connecticut, who has been known for many years as an insurance man operating throughout New England States. He was a man of special ability in his chosen line of business, and particularly qualified to fill the different positions which were in the line of his many promotions on account of natural talents and educational advantages which equipped him to meet the public at all times with a winning grace, which is a great asset to a man in his profession. He made and held his many friends because they loved him and found in his companionship something they hoped never to be with-

out. His deserved popularity was the result of ingenuous kindliness towards all men alike, and was expressive of his own big-heartedness.

Wellington H. Wart was born at Sandy Creek, New York, November 29, 1866, the son of the Hon. Azariah and Eliza (Castor) Wart. He attended the local schools and acted as clerk in his father's law office. This was where he had the beginning of his business career and laid the foundations of the ability for thoroughness which served him in such good stead in after life. When his father was appointed by President Grover Cleveland as postmaster, Wellington H. Wart became the chief clerk and obligingly and most conscientiously looked after the affairs of the post office. Later, he took a course in business in Chaffee's Business College in Oswego, New York, and graduated with honors from that institution.

Mr. Wart's next move was to read law in his father's office. After spending some time in reading law, he went to Higganum, Connecticut, and in 1892 he became associated with the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford. He was soon made a special representative of this company in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. He remained with this company until 1911 and at that time transferred his activities to the Aetna and was made special agent for that company in Maine and New Hampshire. During the time that he was special agent, he made his home in Portland, Maine. In 1920, Mr. Wart was made State agent for Maine and New Hampshire.

In 1923, the Aetna Insurance Company, because of its large and growing business, found it necessary to centralize the handling of losses of all departments of the Home Office under one head. When this new office was created, under the titular head of General Adjuster, Mr. Wart, or "Captain Wart" as he was called in insurance circles, was chosen for the position. His knowledge of law and his many years of training in the adjustment of losses and in the business of underwriting, together with his keen understanding of human nature, made him the logical man for the work. He held this position from 1923 until 1926 when he was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary of the company.

Mr. Wart was an authority on insurance law and loss adjustments. In his conduct of the affairs of the loss department of the Aetna Insurance Company, he gained a signal success, and, through his sound judgment and knowledge of conditions, he brought about an even closer relationship between the agents and the company than had before existed. But his talents were not confined to business alone. He was a noted and a well-known orator and was often called upon to use this talent at company functions, and also in other organizations in the field of insurance activities. Had Mr. Wart applied himself entirely to the practice of law, it is not to be doubted that his ability as an orator would have carried him to the pinnacle of fame. His eloquence held his listeners spellbound, and with his gift of carrying his hearers with him, he could make them see vividly the pictures he painted with his words as an artist does with his brush. He never stinted himself nor his friends in giving of his time, his talent and the pleasure he afforded by the gift of his brilliant oratory.

In his work of adjustment, he was as eager to make settlements in the interest

of the client as in the interest of the company, for his whole idea was one of justice and fairness, and he never forgot the lessons learned from his mother of respect for moral rectitude, which made him a man with breadth of vision and a masterful mind in mapping out the affairs of the company.

Wellington H. Wart married, August 26, 1891, Mary E. Johnson, daughter of Lyman B. and Mary E. (Arnold) Johnson, of Middletown, Connecticut. They had one child, a son, Harold E. Mr. Wart's death occurred November 18, 1927. He is survived by his widow and son.

It is not every man who is so surely missed by friends and business associates as is "Captain" Wellington H. Wart. His warm heart, his never failing sympathy, his sound judgment made a strong appeal to all with whom he came into contact, and many were those who sought his counsel and advice on both business and personal affairs.

A memorial written by Ralph B. Ives, president of the Aetna Insurance Company, as a token of respect to "Captain" Wart, closes with these words: "We will all miss him greatly, both as an able business associate and as a dear friend."

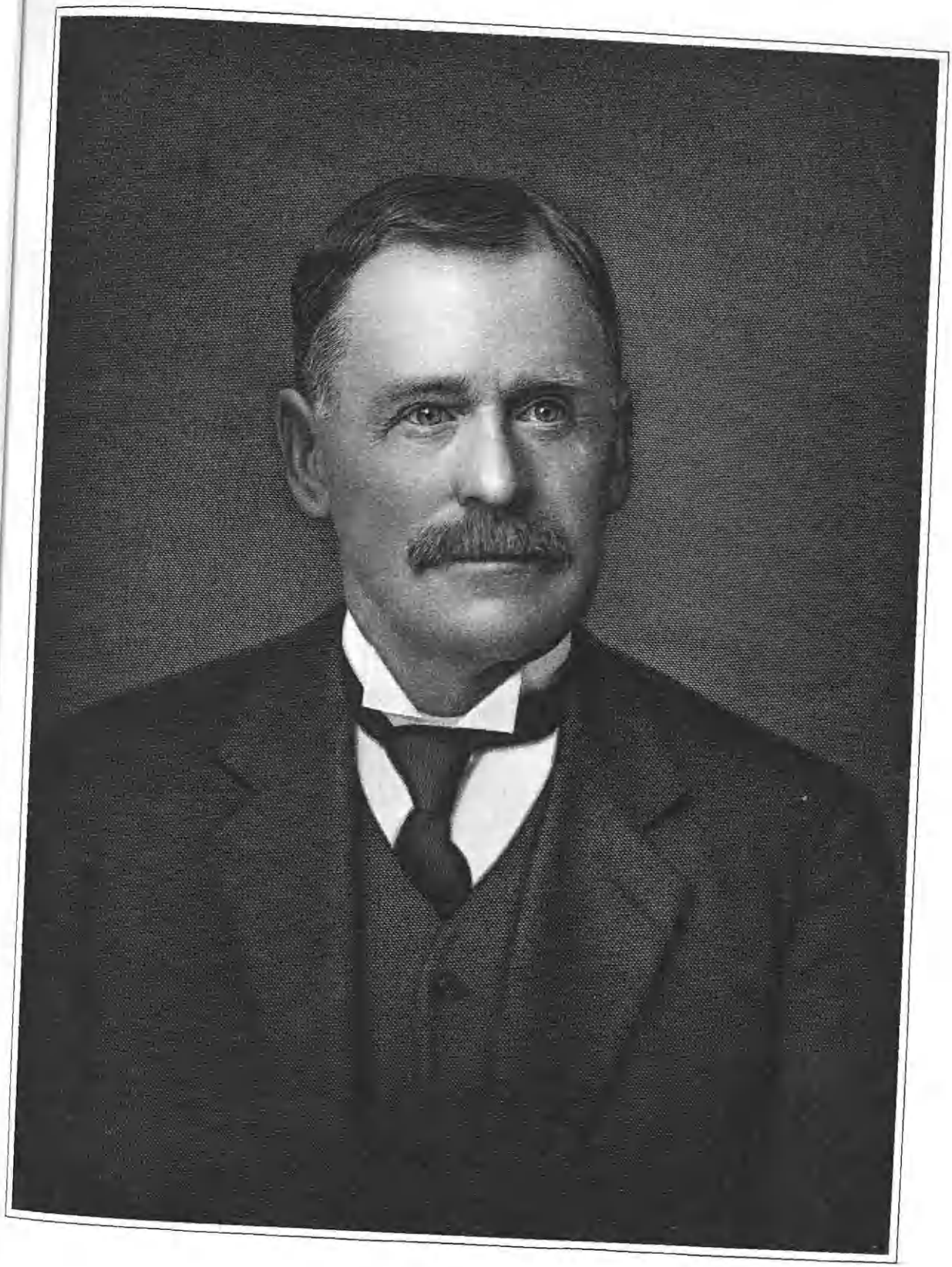
JAMIESON, John,

Financier.

In the history of America few men have so wrought for the ultimate benefit of others that their monuments are the works of their creative genius. Still fewer are those whose achievements comprehend developments of almost incalculable value and include great business and residential communities in their scope, adding to the beauty, wealth and prosperity. Such a heritage was the gift to Rockaway Beach, New York, of John Jamieson.

Endowed by nature with a coördinating mind, a vision of far-reaching radius, an indefatigable industry and a limitless ambition for achievement of a purpose that might benefit a vast potential population, Mr. Jamieson was also gifted with that indescribable quality that drew men to him and enabled him to convince others of the value of the propositions for improvement that had their birth in his active brain. He was an altruist whose faith in his judgment lent a zest to the work he did to prove it sound and in his operations he moved with the smooth action of a perfect machine, never heralding his designs for improvement, but leaving to others whatever commendation may have been forthcoming. His religion was deep seated and sincere, his love for his fellow-man an unuttered conviction and his obligations to that creed were effectively shown by his self-imposed labors for the benefit of all, regardless of any hardship he may have been called upon to undergo in the process of constructive effort.

Mr. Jamieson held a place in the hearts of the people of Rockaway Beach that was far higher than the respect that is given those of average communal importance. His was a nature to win a more tender regard, to draw to himself those who understood the quality and extent of the work he was constantly doing in a closer bond than mere friendship. Men of large affairs respected and admired him and his works, those of the professions held him in high esteem, while a legion of others held him in closest reverence and affection, for to these he meant the embodiment of all



John Jamieson

that was good for the moral, spiritual and commercial welfare. It may have been to these last named that he first came to be known as the "Father of Rockaway Beach," but the title clung and will long linger in the memories of thousands who knew and loved him and will be passed down to future generations by historical record of the seaside suburb of the American metropolis which, through a period of more than half a century, he had such a large share in creating. In the intercourse of his daily life ities to do, by deed or word, some good for some one, ever ready with a helping hand, charitable in his thoughts and generous in his assistance. It was a nature such as this that won for him a great affection and which will continue his memory in grateful tenderness and permanency.

John Jamieson was born in Scotland, November 22, 1851, a son of James and Jane (Taylor) Jamieson, who came to America when he was a boy and settled in Brooklyn, New York, where he acquired his education in the public schools. Engaging in the business of contracting and building, he undertook the erection of Hammel's Hotel at Rockaway Beach and began that structure March 16, 1874, making his home there and in the following year establishing a partnership with John Bond, under the firm name of Jamieson & Bond. From that initiative he steadily climbed the ladder of success, success both for himself and his firm and for the seaside resort in which he had taken an intense interest that was to continue through life. He immediately foresaw the possibilities of Rockaway and determined to do what he could to bring them to fruition. One of his chief ambitions was to see the beach connected with Brooklyn and the mainland of Queens Borough by a causeway across Jamaica Bay, the route to the beach at the time he settled there being very long and roundabout from the city. Agitation for this improvement began when he was president of the old Rockaway Beach Taxpayers' Association, long since defunct, and was carried on in the Rockaway Board of Trade while he was chairman of the Cross Bay Road Committee. In association with the late Michael P. Holland and later with Commissioner Thorndyke C. McKennee, then president of the Rockaway Board of Trade, he devoted time and energy to the construction of the causeway, making it possible to hurry construction by granting a right of way through his property from Beach 94th Street to Beach 98th Street, and donated the land for the street from Jamaica Bay to the Boulevard. He personally bore the expense of an extensive fill in the line of the projected road, which he had had dredged out for the benefit of the barges that brought material in connection with his building operations. Neither Mr. Holland nor Commissioner McKennee lived to see the completion of the work, but Mr. Jamieson was chairman and master of ceremonies of the celebration, which day was the proudest, admittedly, of his life. He had worked for the causeway for twenty-five years, with all his heart and with all his strength, and its completion and the immense patronage it received instantly proved his long contention of its value to the Beach.

Another of his characteristically intensive occupations was devoted to his religion. He was one of the founders of the First Congregational Church, the first religious edifice to be erected on the Beach, and was a constant attendant,

having been president of the board of trustees and an incumbent of almost every office that could be filled by a layman. He was the first superintendent of the Sunday school, holding that office for over forty years, during which period he was strongly instrumental in shaping the character of hundreds of young people. Second to his regard for the church was the Rockaway Beach Hospital. For many years he had known the inconvenience and cost of delay in transporting patients to Long Island City or other points for hospital treatment and when the matter of a local hospital was broached he became an enthusiastic supporter. He was a member of the board of directors of the hospital from its inception until his death and had been a member of the building committee, as well as of the committee in charge of later construction and improvements. Communal development was never undertaken at Rockaway Beach until John Jamieson had been consulted, among the enterprises of this character having been the Rockaway Beach National Bank, in the organization of which he was one of the leaders, investing heavily in its stock and being honored by the board of directors with election as its first president.

In 1905 Mr. Jamieson purchased "Berkeley," on the James, the fine estate of Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, near Westover, Virginia, where he and his family spent a part of each year.

While enroute to his estate in Virginia, Mr. Jamieson was overcome by illness and taken to Richmond for hospital treatment. His ailment developed into influenza, which was epidemic there at that time, and he passed away, February 14, 1926, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

John Jamieson married (first), July 23, 1873, Fannie Sturgis, of Brooklyn. Their children, who survive, are: Adelaide, who married William A. Rogers; Lillian, who married Matthew J. Charde; Ella, who married Edward Zimmerman. Mrs. Jamieson died May 26, 1905. Mr. Jamieson married (second), January 23, 1907, Harriet L. Barber. Their surviving children are: Constance, Malcolm, and Frank, all residents of Rockaway Beach. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Mary A. Wood, of Brooklyn, who mourns his loss.

The death of Mr. Jamieson brought to Rockaway Beach a sense of loss of a great leader, a builder of enduring things, a personal friend of every resident. By a life that was beautiful in its consistency, by a character that commanded deep respect and admiration, by a catholicity that endeared him to people of all classes and faiths, by unwavering devotion to every interest that appertained to the public good during more than half a century of labor for the community, he earned the recognition, respect and affection of all who love honor, truth and fidelity to a worthy cause. His life was filled with action and he died full of honor and of devoted memory, the whole population of the Beach doing him the honor of sincere mourning.

HOLCOMBE, John Marshall,

Financier, Philanthropist, Civic Leader.

To steer the major finances of a rich section of the United States, to revolutionize at its center the insurance organization of an army of American citizens, to give generously to every worthy form of charity, to serve his city by modernizing the municipal government from many angles and enriching the cultural

life of the community—such were the widely varied responsibilities eagerly undertaken and admirably discharged by John Marshall Holcombe, lifelong resident of Hartford, Connecticut, and representative of a long ancestral line of Hartford residents.

The Captain Joseph Wadsworth who hid the charter in the Charter Oak was one of his forebears. Nine generations of the family in an unbroken line were members of Center Church; and individuals throughout its history took part in the epoch-making historical developments, the upbuilding of the government, the making of wars, and the works of peace. The ancestral home was that occupied throughout his life by Mr. Holcombe, looking down from Lord's Hill, in one of Hartford's choice old residences which withstood the inroads of commerce, stocked with valuable art treasures.

In this home John Marshall Holcombe was born on June 8, 1848, son of James Huggins and Emily Merrill (Johnson) Holcombe. He attended the local schools, graduating from Hartford High School in 1865 and from Yale University in 1869.

Throughout his business life Mr. Holcombe laid the emphasis on insurance. He began in the office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company immediately on graduating from college and remained in that organization until 1871, when he entered the State insurance department as actuary. In 1874 began his fifty-year connection with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. Assistant secretary for a year, he was in 1875, advanced to the position of secretary, and in 1889, when the company was changed, through his efforts, from a stock to a purely mutual company, he was elected vice-president. In 1904 he became president; and on February 28, 1924, rounding out half a century of service, he resigned the presidency and accepted the position of chairman of the board of directors. That span of years saw the company assets increase from $10,000,000 to $91,500,000; the policies in force from 17,000 to 157,000; and insurance from $23,000,000 to over $340,000,000. A progressive insurance man, open-minded as regarded the business of his company and insurance as a whole, he advocated conservative improvements as they presented themselves, and was largely responsible for the rapid growth of his company with his experience and vision. He was influential in effecting the union of the Connecticut Fire with the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. He was one of the first lecturers in the insurance course inaugurated at Yale University shortly after 1900, continuing his services there for some fifteen years. He wrote authoritatively on his subject; articles, brochures, some of which have been compiled and published in one volume, and discussions for the "North American Review." When his *alma mater* conferred on him in 1909 the degree of Master of Arts, the orator of the day summarized something of what this significant figure meant to the insurance world:

> In the enormous activities of modern life insurance, one of the most complex and difficult subjects to master, Mr. Holcombe has achieved eminence; he possesses that optimism which is the philosophical basis of his vocation; he has added reputation to a city which with less than one hundred thousand inhabitants has never hesitated to insure the entire world. And lastly, in a field of work that has been peculiarly subject to attack from the moral reformers' standpoint, Mr. Holcombe has been true

to the name he bears, the name of the greatest judge in American History—John Marshall.

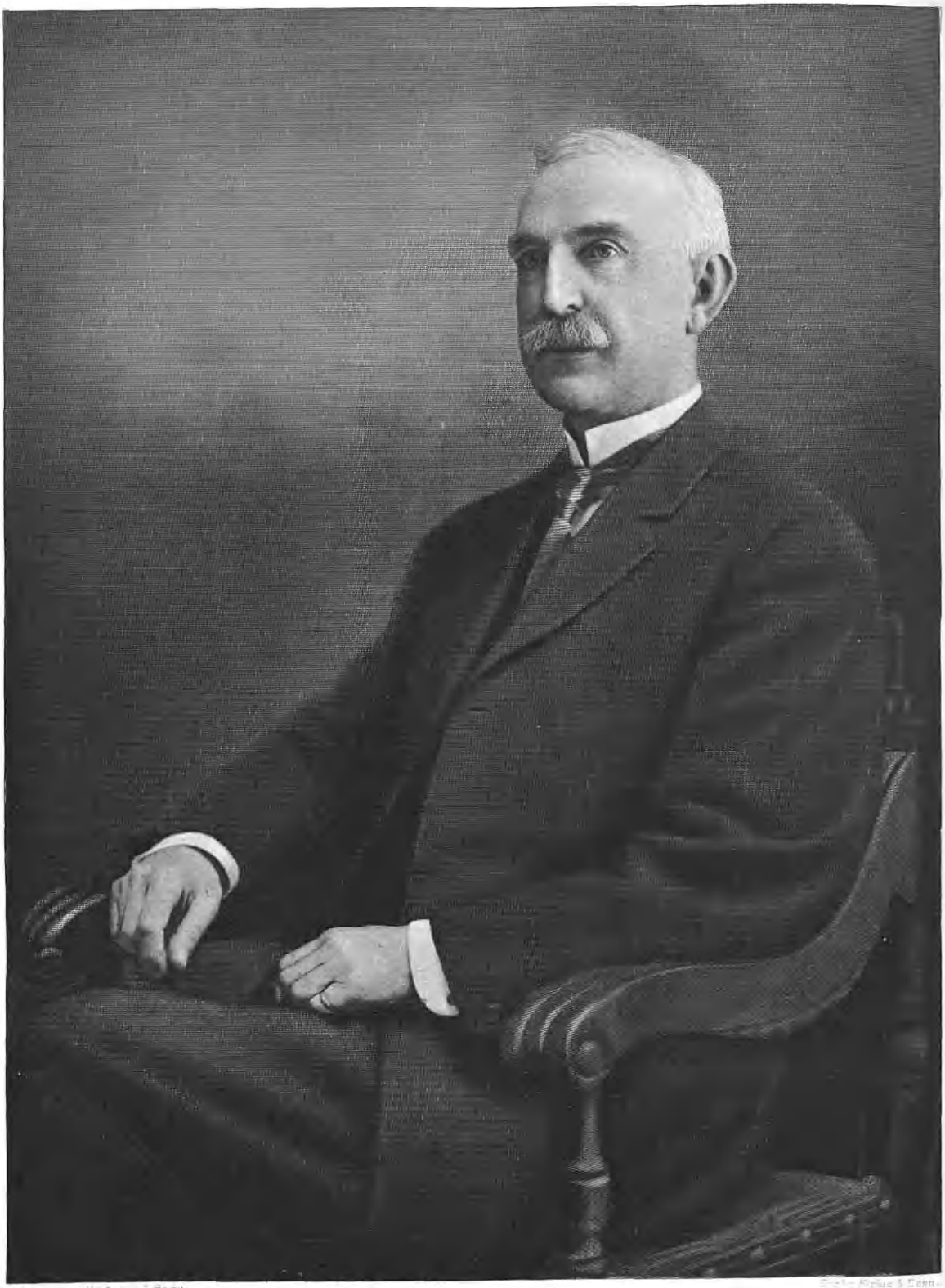
The field force of his own company testified to their respect and esteem for Mr. Holcombe frequently and effectively, and on the seventieth birthday of the company in 1921, which was also his seventy-third, they arranged for extra production of new business in his honor and presented him with the desk formerly used by Chief Justice John Marshall. The same type of testimonial was offered the veteran insurance expert at the second annual Connecticut insurance day, over which he presided, when the whole audience rose as one man to applaud him. He had been elected honorary member of the Connecticut Underwriters' Association, the first to receive the honor. On that occasion, as on innumerable others, Mr. Holcombe spoke forcefully and informatively on the insurance theme.

His experience outside insurance in the financial world was broad and varied. He was one of the organizers of the old Fidelity Trust Company, of which he was a director and for some years president. He was on the directorate of the Phoenix National Bank until the amalgamation of the Fidelity Trust with two other banks under the name of the United States Security Trust Company, made his connection with the two illegal, and he chose to remain with the Fidelity Trust Company, and to relinquish his post with the Phoenix National. He was president and trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, director of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of the National Surety Company of New York, and of the Peck, Stow and Wilcox Company of Southington. During his later years, Mr. Holcombe was active in the reclamation of the south meadows as president of the Hartford Meadows Development Commission.

Such a program, more than that to which most men can aspire, by no means exhausted the resources of Mr. Holcombe. His civic conscience was very active and constructive. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen, serving as president. One of the organizers of the City Health Department, he served for many years as health commissioner and was largely instrumental in securing for the city in 1890 its system of intercepting sewers. He was a member of the board of finance and the City Plan Commission. He found time, also, to serve as treasurer of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, and to join his efforts to those of his wife in all efforts to make a better Hartford in both a material and a spiritual sense, including the reclaiming of the old Center Church Burying Ground.

Seventy-eight years of health and vigorous exercise of all his gifted faculties were not enough for him to do all that he dreamed of doing, and death found him in the act of furthering the civic improvement of reclaiming the south meadows. He died at his home in Hartford, in the house in which he was born, on January 15, 1926. By vote of the Common Council in June, 1923, which authorized the park commissioners to permit not more than two burials in the ancient Center Church Burying Ground, permission was granted for the interment of this great civic leader in that resting-place, where his wife had been carried after her death on March 28, 1923.

Mr. Holcombe was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Tourilli Fish and



Daniel J. Lehigh

Game Club of Quebec, and the University Club of New York. He was a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, president of the Insurance Institute, the Municipal Art Society and the Yale Alumni Association.

On January 29, 1873, John M. Holcombe married Emily Seymour Goodwin, of Brooklyn, New York, and fifty years later they celebrated their golden wedding. Mrs. Holcombe was a leader in patriotic organizations, was one of the organizers of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and its first president during an eleven-year term. She organized and put through the plan to save old Center Church Cemetery, widened Gold Street, and removed a row of tenement houses which had obstructed the view of that landmark. She was a charter member of the Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America, serving as a member of the board of managers, historian and president. Her efforts were freely used in the movement to preserve the old State house from destruction. Connecticut member of the national board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1901, she was honorary member of the State Commission to the Exposition; and in 1907 she was a member of the advisory board of the Connecticut Commission for the Jamestown Exposition. To Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe three children were born: 1. Harold Goodwin, of H. G. Holcombe, Inc. 2. Emily Marguerite. 3. John Marshall, Jr., manager of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

The bare record of Mr. Holcombe's achievements is his best epitaph. He played the part of a leader in the economic, civic, and historic interests of Hartford; and his influence in the better adaptation of insurance methods to the needs of mankind was of national significance. Personally, he was a man of great dignity but real kindliness, sincere, straightforward, and accustomed to inspiring liking and confidence wherever he went. There is no doubt that Hartford enjoys a richer and more complete civic life because of his career.

LEHIGH, Daniel F.,

Lawyer, Pioneer of the West.

Throughout his long life, Daniel F. Lehigh occupied a place of extraordinary importance in California affairs. He was a native son, born before 1850, and in the span of his life the marvelous development of the West took place. He himself was quick to sense the opportunities of the section. He had faith in the future of the Pacific coast territory, and by his own life, his fine presence and many business successes he contributed to the growth and prosperity of the West and shared in the working out of its destiny.

Mr. Lehigh was born February 3, 1847, at Fort Sutter, California, a son of parents who had driven the overland route in a covered wagon. His sisters, Isabella J. Norris, and Mary A. T. Miller, who also made this hazardous journey in 1845, died recently. Of his five brothers but one, James B. Lehigh, of Elsinore, California, survives.

Daniel F. Lehigh received his education in local schools, among others attended Public School on Union and Kearney streets, San Francisco, in 1856, and while still very young entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in San Francisco. With this organization he remained until 1866. For two years thereafter, Mr. Lehigh resided in Fort

Vancouver, Washington, and then went to Portland, Oregon, to enter the employ of the Oregon Steamship and Navigation Company. In this connection his brilliant talent and strict attention to the task at hand won for him merited promotion, and he rose rapidly to positions of confidence and trust. He became, eventually, superintendent of this company, directing its affairs with the utmost competence and efficiency, and he resigned this place only to accept a similar position with the Western Union Telegraph Company. In returning to the organization for which he had first worked in San Francisco, he became superintendent of the entire northwest division, comprising the territories of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and to the duties of this office, he devoted himself for a period of years. He organized in Portland the American District Telephone Company in 1879, the first telephone organization in the Pacific Northwest. In 1890, however, he returned to San Francisco, there to become superintendent of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, in which position he remained for fourteen years, until 1904. Coming to Los Angeles, where he was to make his home thereafter until the time of his death, he began the general practice of law, in which he was joined, in 1910, by his son, J. Vincent Lehigh, who gradually took over the larger responsibilities of the work. In every phase of his varied career, Mr. Lehigh displayed the same remarkable ability and fine capacity for executive control which made him uniformly successful, whatever the occupation to which he chose to devote himself. His absolute integrity and the high ideals which he set for himself in his relations with others, won him the complete confidence of all those with whom he came in contact, while his personal charm, his ready tact and quick intelligence made him indeed a man of few acquaintances but many friends.

On July 29, 1873, at St. John's Church in Victoria, British Columbia, Daniel F. Lehigh married Mary A. Harvey. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of persons, among whom were the families of most of the officers connected with the Hudson Bay Company's service, and the bride was given away by the Governor-General of British Columbia, Sir James Douglas. Of this marriage there were three sons: 1. J. Vincent, who later became associated in law with his father. 2. William F., who died in 1926, for many years a prominent California real estate operator. 3. Daniel Harvey, born July 5, 1874; died December 29, 1882.

Mary A. (Harvey) Lehigh was a daughter of Daniel and Eloisa (McLoughlin-Rae) Harvey, and a granddaughter of Dr. John McLoughlin, president of the Hudson Bay Company, who was known historically as the "Father of Oregon." No history of the Northern Pacific Coast is complete without a detailed account of Dr. McLoughlin's life and its relation to the development of Oregon. He was indeed "the autocrat of the early Oregon Country," and his every move and impulse are reflected in the life of the State today. Many published volumes pay tribute to his life and work, and from one of these the following quotation is taken:

> Whatever Dr. John McLoughlin did to or for the Oregon settlers, missionaries and immigrants, he did to every citizen of Oregon, man, woman, and child, for all time, then, now,

and to come. In honoring him, we honor ourselves. To fail to honor him and his memory, we would dishonor ourselves. To every true, honest Oregon pioneer, and to the descendants of every Oregon pioneer, has come the pleasing and loving duty of letting the whole world know of Dr. McLoughlin's actions and character, so that memory of him and his humanity shall never perish.

Of all the men whose lives and deeds are essential parts of the history of the Oregon Country, he stands supremely first—there is no second. In contemplating him, all others sink into comparative insignificance. You may search the whole world, and all its histories from the beginning of civilization to today, and you will find no nobler, no grander man than Dr. John McLoughlin. His life and character illustrate the kinship of man to God. He was God-like in his great fatherhood, in his great strength, in his great power, and in the exercise of his strength and of his power; he was Christlike in his gentleness, in his tenderness, in his loving-kindness, and in his humanity.

Daniel F. Lehigh died at his home, No. 846 South Westlake Avenue, May 16, 1928, in his eighty-second year. Though he had lived to a great age, his passing was still a profound shock to the community which had come to know him and to love him so well. It is impossible to explain the charm of his character, the strength of his integrity, or to estimate the value of his presence and the vital influence of his example. His was a life of achievement, success, and honor.

CUSHMAN, Allerton Seward, Ph. D.,

Chemist, Metallurgist.

Whether as college professor of chemistry, as a writer of scholarly conclusions concerning that science, or as an investigator and demonstrator of its value to the exigencies of war or to public utilities, Dr. Allerton Seward Cushman has invariably focused his professional creed in the direction of the practical uses of chemistry in industry. Founder and director of the Industrial Research Laboratories in Washington, District of Columbia, he is rightly accounted as one of the most eminent metallurgists of our times. From New England forefathers he is an inheritor of initiative, of creativeness in his chosen field, and of rare abilities to be of service to humanity.

(I) Robert Cushman, who was born in 1580 and died in 1625, was the leader and the financial agent at Leyden, Holland, of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims; he was a passenger in the "Speedwell" which was compelled to return to England, but coming in the "Fortune" in 1621, he returned to England one month later.

He married, at Leyden, in 1617, Mary Singleton, who came to Plymouth with her family after 1625.

(II) Elder Thomas Cushman, son of Robert and Mary (Singleton) Cushman, was born in 1608 and died in 1691. Coming to New England with his father, he remained at Plymouth in the family of Governor William Bradford.

He married, in 1636, Mary Allerton, who died at the age of ninety years, the last surviving "Mayflower" passenger, daughter of Isaac Allerton, "Mayflower" Pilgrim.

(III) Deacon Elkanah Cushman, son of Elder Thomas and Mary (Allerton) Cushman, was born in 1651 and died in 1727; he married Elizabeth Cole, daughter of James Cole, Jr., of Plymouth.

(IV) Elkanah Cushman, son of Deacon Elkanah and Elizabeth (Cole) Cushman, was born in 1678 and died in 1714; he married Hester Barnes, daughter of Jonathan Barnes.

(V) Elkanah (2) Cushman, son of Elkanah (1) and Hester (Barnes) Cushman,

was born in 1706 and died in 1742; he married Lydia Bradford, a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the New Plymouth Colony.

(VI) Elkanah (3) Cushman, son of Elkanah (2) and Lydia (Bradford) Cushman, was born in 1741 and died in 1776; he married Mary Lathrop.

(VII) Elkanah (4) Cushman, son of Elkanah (3) and Mary (Lathrop) Cushman, was born in 1769 and died in 1841; he married Mary Eliza Babbitt.

(VIII) Susan Cushman, daughter of Elkanah (4) and Mary Eliza (Babbitt) Cushman, was a beautiful actress and supported her sister, Charlotte Cushman, the great actress, in her début in London. Susan Cushman was married when she was fifteen years of age to Nelson Merriman, but the marriage was unhappy and it was soon followed by a divorce. Edwin Charles Merriman was the issue of this marriage, but Charlotte Cushman caused the Legislature of Massachusetts to authorize the change of name to Edwin Charles Cushman, and then legally became guardian of Edwin Charles and made him her residuary legatee.

(IX) Edwin Charles Cushman was born in 1839 and died in 1915, aged seventy-six years. A student at the United States Naval Academy, he afterwards joined the British Mercantile Marine; and he was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln Secretary of the American Legation at Rome, Italy, from 1861 to 1865, and he was Consul at Rome, from 1865 to 1872. He married Emma Conn Crow, who died in 1921. (See Crow III.) Children: 1. Wayman Crow, M. D., who was born in 1864 and died in 1923; married Mary Semple, daughter of Edgar Ames. 2. Allerton Seward, of whom further. 3. Edwin Charles, born in 1869, died in 1907. 4. Victor Nilsson, born in 1872; married Louise, daughter of United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker. 5. Guy, born in 1876; married Eleanor Forester, daughter of James Parker.

(X) Allerton Seward Cushman, son of Edwin Charles and Emma Conn (Crow) Cushman, was born June 2, 1867, at the United States Consulate, in Rome, Italy. He attended the Rogers High School at Newport, Rhode Island, and was a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1884. He was graduated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, with his Bachelor of Science degree in 1888; and he received his Master of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1896, and his Doctorate of Philosophy from that university in 1897. He studied at the Freiberg School of Mines, in Saxony, Bavaria, in 1888-89, and at Heidelberg University, under the celebrated Bunson, in 1889, and in 1890 he began his professional career as an assistant superintendent at a Colorado mine.

From that time onwards, Dr. Cushman's career was devoted to the development of the various opportunities of service to his profession; presently he became instructor in chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in which chair he continued from 1892 to 1896; and he occupied a similar position in Harvard University from 1896 to 1898. From 1898 to 1900, he was assistant professor of chemistry at Bryn Mawr College, and then, consecutively, he was chemist and metallurgist for the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1900; assistant director for the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, 1900 to 1910; in 1908 he was founder of

William Goodman

Com. A. 5, of the American Society for Testing Materials, and continued as chairman therewith to 1911; and he was founder of the Industrial Research Laboratories, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1911, and has continued as director therein to date, as well as professor of explosive chemistry at George Washington University. In 1910, he received the Franklin Institute Medal for electrolytic theory of corrosion.

In the Spanish-American War, Dr. Cushman served as captain of United States Volunteers, and as commissary of subsistence with the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, and he was in action at Yauco Road, Porto Rico. In the World War, he received promotion from major to lieutenant-colonel; and he was in charge of the chemistry of explosives and investigations at Frankford Arsenal, from 1917 to 1919.

Dr. Cushman is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion; and his clubs are: Cosmos, Metropolitan, and Chevy Chase, of Washington, District of Columbia; Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia; Harvard, of New York City, New York; and Authors', of London, England. His recreations are farming, gardening, and motoring. He is the erudite author of numerous pamphlets and books, including "Corrosion and Preservation of Iron and Steel," in collaboration with H. A. Gardner, published by McGraw, Hill Company, New York City, "Chemistry and Civilization," published by E. P. Dutton & Company, New York City; and "The Rôle of Chemistry in War," published as a United States Senate Document, in 1914.

Allerton Seward Cushman, Ph. D., married, June 20, 1900, at Pomfret, Connecticut, Sara Dunn Hoppin, who died in 1921, a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, daughter of Dr. Courtland Hoppin, of Providence, Rhode Island. Their children: 1. Charles Van Brunt, born May 4, 1902, in Boston, Massachusetts; was graduated at Harvard College in 1925. 2. Agnes Hoppin, born November 4, 1905, died September 24, 1920.

(The Crow Lineage).

(I) William Crow, who was of Montgomery County, Maryland; married Elizabeth Farmer.

(II) Joshua Crow, son of William and Elizabeth (Farmer) Crow, was of Hartford, Kentucky; he married Mary (Polly) Wayman, of Maryland.

(III) Wayman Crow, son of Joshua and Mary (Polly) (Wayman) Crow, was a merchant and a philanthropist, residing at St. Louis, Missouri; he married Isabella Conn. Their daughter, Emma Conn Crow, married Edwin Charles Cushman (Cushman IX), and they were the parents of Allerton Seward Cushman.

GOODMAN, William,

Mechanical Engineer and Industrial Executive.

Connected for more than three decades with one of the most important industrial enterprises of this country, Mr. Goodman was known as one of the leading mechanical engineers and industrial executives of the United States. Entering upon this work immediately after graduation from college, his genius and inventive powers as an engineer, his exceptional executive ability and his remarkable talent as an organizer, rapidly gained him promotion to very responsible positions, first in Cincinnati and later in New York City. In full accord with the honorable traditions

of his family, he proved his own patriotism by taking an active part in both the Spanish-American and the World wars, during which he rendered valuable services to his country.

The Goodman family, of which he was a member, is of English origin and was founded in this country, in 1632, by Richard Goodman, who lived successively at Cambridge, Massachusetts; Hartford, Connecticut, and Hadley, Massachusetts, and who lost his life in King Philip's War. Mr. Goodman was seventh in direct descent from Richard Goodman and a great-grandson of Moses Goodman, 1750-1831, who was a lieutenant in the War of the Revolution, taking part in the siege of Boston, in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, and in many other engagements. The first of the family to leave New England and to settle in Cincinnati, Ohio, was Mr. Goodman's grandfather, William Goodman, 1797-1876, who, in 1817, made his way down the Ohio River in a flat boat and from then to the time of his death remained a prominent and respected resident of that city. Engaging at first in general merchandising and conducting a successful drygoods store, he became, in 1835, president of the Washington Insurance Company of Cincinnati, a position which he continued to occupy until his death and in which he brought this enterprise to a high degree of prosperity and usefulness. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. He married, in Boston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1828, Margaret Rand Adams, a daughter of Dr. Samuel and Margaret (Austin) Adams, and a member of a prominent New England family. They were the parents of eight children, now all deceased, of whom: Fanny, married L. B. Harrison; Emma, married J. O. Eaton; and William Austin Goodman, the father of the subject of this article, married Grace Hastings Griswold.

William Austin Goodman, son of William and Margaret Rand (Adams) Goodman, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 2, 1845. He was educated in the public grammar schools of his native city and at Hughes High School, of which his father was a trustee and from which he was graduated. Later he became a student at Harvard University and, after completing his studies there, entered upon a legal career, in which he achieved great success. For many years he was considered one of the leading members of the bar of Cincinnati, in which city he was also prominently active socially and as a clubman. He married, June 11, 1873, Grace Hastings Griswold, who was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 19, 1854, a daughter of Hezekiah and Frances Norton (Welles) Griswold. Mrs. Goodman was a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Connecticut, which traces its line in England back to the fourteenth century, being even then prominent in Warwickshire, where the ancient family seat at Kenilworth is still in the possession of the family. The founder of the American branch, to which Mrs. Goodman belonged, was Edward Griswold, son of George Greswolde, of Kenilworth, and one of several brothers who came to this country about 1639. Edward Griswold settled in Connecticut, at Windsor. His great-great-grandson, Alexander Griswold, 1745-1815, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Goodman, served as a sergeant in the War of the Revolution. Through her mother Mrs. Goodman was also a de-

scendant of the Welles family, founded in this country in 1635 by Thomas Welles, who was Governor of the Colony of Connecticut during 1655-58 and Commander for the United Colonies in 1649. Many of his descendants were prominent in the civic, legislative and military life of this country, the sixth in direct descent, General Roger Welles, 1753-1795, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Goodman, having been a graduate of Yale College, class of 1775, an officer in the War of the Revolution and brigadier-general of the Connecticut Militia. William Austin Goodman died in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 30, 1912.

William Goodman, son of William Austin and Grace Hastings (Griswold) Goodman, and seventh in direct descent from Richard Goodman, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1874. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Cincinnati and at the Hughes High School, from which he was graduated in 1891. He then became a student at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, where he acquitted himself most creditably and from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was one of the founders of the Triangle Society of that institution. He then continued his studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having completed his education, he returned to Cincinnati and became connected with the Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company, manufacturers of machinery. He entered the employ of this company in 1896 as a draftsman and continued in this capacity until 1898, when he saw active service with the United States Navy during the Spanish-American War. At the end of this conflict he became associated, in 1899, with E. D. Leavitt, consulting engineer, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but before long returned to Cincinnati and resumed his connection with the Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company, in the capacity of testing engineer. Two years later, in 1901, he was made chief engineer, in 1905 assistant manager, and in 1909 manager, succeeding in this latter position Mr. Walter Laidlaw.

The Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company, with the modern development of which Mr. Goodman was so closely and prominently identified, was established as an individual enterprise by T. J. McGowan and was reorganized in 1881 as the McGowan Pump Company. Later its name was changed to Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company, and still later it was consolidated with the International Steam Pump Company. Its main offices were located in New York City, but its works were located at Elmwood Place, Cincinnati, and constituted one of the largest industrial enterprises of that city. Its name is known all over the world, and its products find a ready market even in the most remote countries. Under Mr. Goodman's able and aggressive management its output was largely increased and its high standing was still further enhanced. In 1915 the company was consolidated with the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation. This large and internationally known industrial enterprise, besides the Cincinnati plant, included plants at Buffalo, New York; Holyoke, Massachusetts; East Cambridge, Massachusetts; Cudahy, Wisconsin; Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Harrison, New Jersey; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; an English plant at Newark-on-Trent; a French plant at Le Bourget; and a small German plant. In April, 1918, he was called

to the main office in New York City as assistant to the vice-president. In 1922 he was elected vice-president and from then until his death in 1927 he was in active charge of all manufacturing and engineering of the various plants of all the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, with headquarters at New York City. Under his supervision the engineering department of this corporation developed a new two-cycle double acting Diesel engine, which proved so successful that it was finally adopted by the United States Shipping Board for many of its ships. Mr. Goodman also developed various types of air compressors and many other engineering devices. He invented numerous mechanical improvements, many of which proved of the utmost importance and which gained him a very high rank in engineering and industrial circles, not only in the United States, but all over the world.

During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Goodman accepted a commission as Ensign in the United States Navy and filled with much credit the position of an assistant engineer. Again, when the United States entered the World War, he placed at the disposal of the Government his gifts and long experiences as an engineer. He was put in charge of the manufacture of munitions at the Worthington plant at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and there rendered great services to his country and to the cause of the Allies.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His clubs included the University and Commonwealth clubs of Cincinnati, the Lawyers' Club of New York, the Englewood Field and the Knickerbocker Country clubs of Englewood. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal church, in the affairs of which he took an active interest, being a member of various organizations of this denomination.

William Goodman married, at Coronado, California, October 15, 1902, Mary Wilbur Healy, daughter of John Charles and Helen (Wilber) Healy. Mrs. Goodman's father is a native of Kentucky; the son of Daniel O'Connell Healy, a native of Cork, Ireland, and at one time Professor of Latin and Mathematics at the University of Dublin; and a direct descendant of Daniel O'Connell. Her mother, who died in 1904, was a daughter of Perlee B. and Mary (Cole) Wilber, the former at the time of his death, president of the Wesleyan Female Seminary at Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman were the parents of two children: 1. William, born in Cincinnati, December 11, 1905. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, in Englewood, New Jersey, and at Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut. He then entered Harvard University with the class of 1927, being the fifth in direct line from father to son to become a student at this institution. 2. Helen Mary, born December 27, 1909, at Cincinnati, a student at the Dwight School for Girls, Englewood, New Jersey. Since 1918 the family residence has been located at No. 220 Chestnut Street, Englewood, New Jersey.

EDMONDS, Stuart C.,

Stock Broker.

An analytical mind, quick observation, and the faculty of rapid but conservative decisions, are some of the principal and important qualities needed by any young man who hopes to attain and hold

leadership in the Wall Street district of New York City—now the financial center of the world. That these qualities are possessed to a striking degree by Stuart C. Edmonds, whose offices are at No. 42 Broadway, New York, is generally admitted, and although a comparatively young man and of somewhat brief experience, he has already impressed those with whom he has come into contact as an individual of somewhat remarkable force and personality. Mr. Edmonds specializes in the financing of small corporations and increasing the capitalization of corporations already organized and operating under the laws of New York, Connecticut and Delaware, and he has had much success in his chosen line of endeavor.

Mr. Edmonds was born in Bronxville, New York, September 23, 1902, the son of Samuel Owen and Lillian (Coles) Edmonds, the former a prominent patent attorney, of distinguished English ancestry, whose history will be found in the following biography.

The early education of Mr. Edmonds was obtained at the New York Military Academy and the Stone School, both at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York. He continued his studies for a brief time at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after which he was for three years at the New York Law School. He was admitted to the New York Stock Exchange in March, 1925, since which time he has devoted himself mostly to caring for the financing of small corporations, and increasing the capitals of going concerns. He is president, treasurer, and has the controlling voice in the United Service Stations, Incorporated, and in the Edmonds Holding Company, Incorporated. He is president, treasurer and controller of Colonial Diners, Incorporated, and treasurer of Yellow Taverns, Incorporated. Mr. Edmonds is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers, the Pennsylvania Society, and several clubs, among them being the Calumet, the New York Athletic, and the Norwalk Yacht.

In April, 1925, Stuart C. Edmonds married Audrey Barclay Ulman. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds are the parents of two children, Audrey Barclay, and Stuart Coles, Jr.

EDMONDS, Samuel Owen,

Patent Lawyer.

It is to the painstaking investigation and the careful scrutiny of the competent and skillful patent lawyer that the big corporations owe many of the valuable inventions which have done so much to lighten the burden of work and forward the advancement of civilization, and to the patent lawyer, also, the young—ofttimes poor—inventor owes much for encouragement and kindly advice and assistance. Of the many distinguished lawyers in this branch of the legal profession, the late Samuel Owen Edmonds was noted for his skill and for his thorough knowledge of all phases of the patent laws, as well as for his strict ethical views, and for his loyalty to the highest ideals of his profession.

Mr. Edmonds was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1869, a son of Howard and Mary Elizabeth (Owen) Edmonds. On his father's side he was the descendant of a long line of distinguished Englishmen, his early ancestors including Admiral Sir Spencer Smythe; Sir Clement Edmonds, a Fellow of Oxford University, a Member of Parliament,

and author of "Cæsar's Commentaries" (1655), and Sir Thomas Edmonds, Minister to the Court of Henry of Navarre, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His father, Howard Edmonds, was born at St. Helen's, England, March 3, 1840, and came to this country in 1853, where he engaged in the coal and iron business until the outbreak of the Civil War. During the struggle between the North and the South, Mr. Edmonds served as a major in the Union Army with the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, taking part in the campaigns in Virginia, and in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, being severely wounded during the latter engagement. Upon his recovery he was appointed Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial at Washington, in which city he made his home until he died, September 16, 1917. Mr. Edmond's mother, who was born in Washington, January 6, 1844, and who died in Chicago, Illinois, February 16, 1917, was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Owen, a planter of Virginia, who also had residence in Washington. He was commanding officer of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil War.

The early education of Mr. Edmonds was obtained in the public schools of Washington, and during that period of his life he was a member of the National Rifle Cadets. After leaving school he took up the study of law at the New York Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1893. Admitted to the bar in 1895, he was associated at various times with Edwin H. Brown, and with Francis Forbes. Eventually, he became a member of the law firm of Dyer, Edmonds & Dyer, with which he continued until 1902. From that time until his death, he practiced alone. In his special branch of the profession, patent law, he became one of the most successful and widely known authorities. For many years he was attorney for the General Electric Company, the Underwood Typewriter Company, and many other large and important corporations. Among the most notable cases in which he appeared may be mentioned those of Cortelyou versus Johnson, the Ely-Morris Safe Company versus the Mosler Safe Company, and the case of A. B. Dick versus Henry, which was the approximate cause of the Clayton amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Edmonds was a member of the American Bar Association; the American Patent Law Association; the New York County Lawyers' Association, of which he was a director; the New York Patent Law Association, of which he was a founder and a member of its first board of governors; and the Committee on Patents and Trade Marks, of which he was chairman. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Dwight Alumni, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. His clubs included the Calumet, of which he was president for five successive terms, beginning with 1917, and a governor from 1915 to 1922; the Lawyers'; the Crescent Athletic; the Woodway; the Ox Ridge Hunt; and the Orange and Essex Country clubs. A resident of New York since the early "nineties," he was a vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church.

On November 21, 1901, Samuel O. Edmonds married, in St. Mark's Church, New York City, Lillian Coles, a daughter of Edward Oliver Coles. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds were the parents of three chil-

Charles E. Shepard

dren, as follows: 1. Stuart Coles, whose record will be found preceding this biography. 2. Helene Ormonde. 3. Caston Coles.

It was in New York City, on January 20, 1927, that Mr. Edmonds passed away. His death was deeply and sincerely mourned by his numerous friends and by his professional associates who had ever recognized him as a fair and courteous adversary.

SHEPARD, Charles Edward,

Editor.

With the passing of Charles Edward Shepard, of Huntington, Long Island, New York, owner and editor of the "Long Islander," and editorial writer for the "Brooklyn (New York) Eagle," the newspaper world lost a strong, forceful and courageous writer, and his community mourned the loss of an upright citizen, one who was ever sincere, trusting, open-hearted, and helpful, the possessor of tact, kindliness and public spirit. The news of his death was the occasion for expressions of sincere sorrow in the editorial columns of most of the leading newspapers of the Eastern States, while the mourning for him in the community in which he had lived and labored for so many years was deep and unaffected.

Charles E. Shepard was born in Huntington, Long Island, June 25, 1848, the son of George Hull and Sarah (Silliman) Shepard. The father of Mr. Shepard was a notable and prominent resident of Huntington. He was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, June, 1815, and died in Huntington, May 30, 1877. In his early manhood he taught school, which he soon deserted for a mercantile career, entering the grocery business. This he soon left and for a time worked as a baker. Then he removed to Huntington, where he became acquainted with Walt Whitman, the poet. Whitman had established the "Long Islander" in 1836, and Mr. Shepard bought the paper from him, running it for twenty years until, on January 1, 1875, he sold it to his son, Charles Edward Shepard, of whom this is a record. The elder Shepard was married (first) to Phoebe Wiltse, who died, leaving one daughter, who was named after her. He married (second) in Brooklyn, New York, October 25, 1847, Sarah Silliman, a native of Flushing, Long Island, daughter of Gold Silliman, a merchant of Brooklyn, and a native of Fairfield, Connecticut. George Hull and Sarah (Silliman) Shepard were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Charles Edward, of this record. 2. Jessie W. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Mary C. 5. George A. Records in possession of the Shepard family show that the founder of the race in America was Allen Shepard, who came from Cornwall, England, in Colonial days and settled in Connecticut. The Silliman family was also of English origin.

The early education of Mr. Shepard was obtained in the Union School of Huntington. As a scholar he was fond of mathematics and history, but had little use for tales of fiction. When he was fifteen years of age the Civil War was in progress and he ran away from home to enlist, but was brought back before he was able to achieve his purpose. He soon showed his literary genius and during his father's ownership of the "Long Islander" he contributed to it a number of editorials, one of which was reprinted by James Gordon Bennett, in the "New York Herald," another being

favorably commented on at length by Horace Greeley in the "New York Tribune." After he acquired possession of the "Long-Islander" in 1875, he was kept busily at work for a number of years, gathering news, editing it, writing headlines and attending to the many details of publishing. He never took more than a few weeks' vacation during these years, and even when away he would send in editorials. In 1895, he incorporated his paper and formed the "Long Island Publishing Company." This gave him a little more leisure, which he made use of by joining the staff of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" as editorial writer, serving both publications up to the day of his death.

A characteristic of his editorials was their wealth of sentiment for anniversaries and holidays. Such annual events as Christmas, New Year's, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, Easter, Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day and Thanksgiving, were to him so many opportunities for appropriate editorials, which were widely appreciated, not only by the regular subscribers of the "Long-Islander," but also by two Presidents of the United States, Justices of the Supreme Court, heads of big railroad systems, leaders of industry, and prominent ministers, all of whom wrote him many letters of commendation. In 1925 an estimate was made that he had written more than four hundred miles of editorials. He enjoyed in his younger days friendships with such notables as Horace Greeley, William Cullen Bryant, Charles A. Dana, and Mayor William J. Gaynor, of New York City. When he took over the management of the "Long-Islander" it had a circulation of less than four hundred. By vigorous canvassing he brought this up to twenty-four hundred, and since then it has passed the four thousand mark. For several years he was industrial editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but for thirty-two years prior to his death his chief contributions were to the Long Island section of the paper and to the real estate columns, his keen appraisal of values and his encyclopedic knowledge of local history and developments making his statements of unusual value. For several years he was a member of the Huntington Board of Education and he also rendered service as a volunteer fireman. Botany was a favorite study of his and his interest therein often took him on long tramps afield for specimens for his herbarium.

Mr. Shepard was twice married and died a widower. He married Juliet Loper, of Farmingdale, Long Island, November 28, 1872. They had three children, of whom one died in childhood. The second marriage of Mr. Shepard was to Amanda Hillyer, of Brooklyn, in 1914. She died November 12, 1925, after an illness of over four months. The surviving children by his first wife are as follows: 1. Caroline Elinor, married Raymond S. Spears, of Englewood, California; they have two children: Charles R. and John S. 2. Jessie Louise, married David Max Salls; they have three children: David, Elinor Louise, and Arnold Briggs.

It was on the afternoon of June 30, 1927, that Mr. Shepard left the office of the "Brooklyn Eagle" and descended the steps of the Boro Hall Subway Station, in Brooklyn, with the intention of taking a train to Huntington. Upon reaching the platform he collapsed, and a physician who was called pronounced him dead of heart failure. The news of his death was a great shock to his

many friends and messages of sympathy and sorrow were received by his sisters, who resided with him in his Huntington home, from all over the country. His funeral was a most impressive one, his friends and neighbors, his church companions and his business and professional associates coming to pay their last token of sorrow at the passing of one they so deeply and sincerely respected and admired. Interment was in the Huntington Rural Cemetery, and the pallbearers were all officials of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which edifice Mr. Shepard was an elder.

Elizabeth Silliman Shepard, daughter of George Hull and Sarah (Silliman) Shepard, and sister of Charles Edward Shepard, of this record, resides in the former home of her late brother, No. 45 Oakland Avenue, Huntington. Miss Shepard was born in Huntington, February 13, 1852, and after her preliminary schooling took up the profession of teaching. She taught in Brooklyn public schools for thirty-one years, residing at the home of her father until his death in 1877, after which she lived with her mother. The latter lived to the age of eighty-six years, passing away in Brooklyn, February 9, 1909. Miss Shepard has always been actively interested in the work of the Methodist church and has taught in the Sunday school of that faith since she was sixteen years old. Miss Shepard is a Daughter of the American Revolution, a member of Ketawamoke Chapter of Huntington. In 1917 she returned to Huntington to reside, having retired from active school work in 1916 together with her sister, Mary C. Shepard, who was for twenty-seven years also a teacher in the Brooklyn schools.

CHISHOLM, Hugh J.,

Manufacturer.

Hugh J. Chisholm, prominent in the manufacturing world as president of the Oxford Paper Company, was born at Portland, Maine, on April 17, 1886, the son of Hugh J. and Henrietta (Mason) Chisholm. Mr. Chisholm, Sr., the father, who died July 8, 1912, founded the manufacturing industries, railroads and utility enterprises which identify the town of Rumford as an industrial center. Among the more important companies which Mr. Chisholm, Sr., organized are the Rumford Falls Power Company and the Oxford Paper Company; he also was prominent in the organization of the International Paper Compay, of which company he became president.

Mr. Chisholm graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908 and followed this by a course at the Harvard Law School where in 1911 he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Chisholm entered business, receiving his first real contact with the world of commerce during the year 1911 when he became identified with the Oxford Paper Company, its plant being located at Rumford, Maine, with offices in Portland, Maine, and New York City.

Mr. Chisholm met with increasing success and as time went by, his commercial interests broadened very considerably in scope so that now he is not only president of the Oxford Paper Company but is also president of the Rumford Falls Power Company and subsidiary companies; of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad; of the Rumford Falls & Rangeley Lakes Railroad Company; of the Nash-

waak Pulp and Paper Company, Limited; of the Oxford-Miami Paper Company; director of the Portland National Bank, Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Delaware, and the Maine Central Railroad Company.

Mr. Chisholm holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, the Union League Club, the Metropolitan Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Yale Club of New York City, the Riding Club, the Apawamis Club, the Blind Brook Club, the City Midday Club of New York and the Mount Royal Club of Montreal. His favorite recreations are yachting and travel.

Mr. Chisholm has been intensely interested in the breeding of Ayrshire cattle at Strathglass Farm, his country estate, for the last twenty years. He has enjoyed great success in this venture, and his breeding farm is known all over the world for the excellence of its cattle.

Mr. Chisholm married, on June 25, 1910. Sara C. Hardenbergh, daughter of William P. Hardenbergh, of Bernardsville, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm are the parents of three children: Hugh J. Chisholm, Jr., Barbara Chisholm, and William H. Chisholm.

Mr. Chisholm is a resident of Portland, Maine, but spends a greater part of his time in New York.

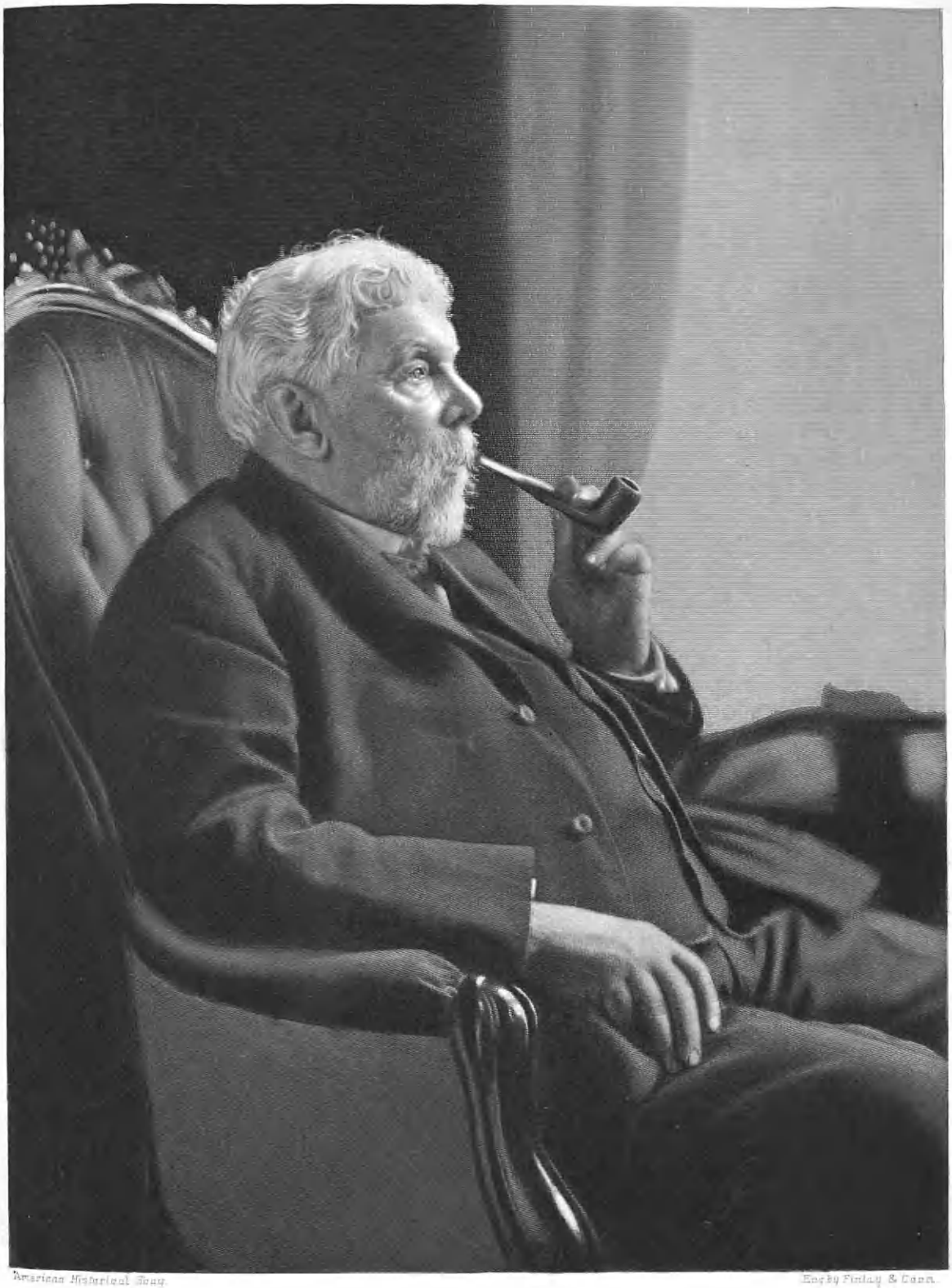
BALDWIN, Charles Clinton,

Journalist and Scholar.

A picturesque and engaging figure in Worcester, Massachusetts, was that of the late Charles Clinton Baldwin, formerly proprietor of the Worcester "Daily Spy," a factor in the history of the Civil War period. His family controlled this journal for thirty-three years. After ownership passed out of their hands, Mr. Baldwin followed his natural inclination for a quiet life of reading, study, and horticulture. Even to the extreme age of ninety-two years, his mental and physical energies remained full and vigorous and were in part expended on the genealogical themes which so captivated his interest. This was not unnatural, for Mr. Baldwin himself belonged to a notable and long-established New England family which played an important part in the making of New England and this country.

Charles Clinton Baldwin was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, May 4, 1835, son of John Denison Baldwin. A Congregational minister of broad culture and scholarly bent, the father turned his attentions to journalism and statesmanship. He founded the Hartford "Republican," a "free soil" paper, and one of the first in the United States to use the word "Republican" in its later party significance. He subsequently founded the Boston "Commonwealth." In March, 1859, he purchased the Worcester "Daily Spy," which had made its first appearance July 22, 1845. In the hands of Mr. Baldwin and his sons, this publication throve for many years. He was Congressman from Worcester from 1863 to 1869 and died in 1883.

Trained in journalism and the administrative side of publication by his father, Charles Clinton Baldwin, and his brother, John S. Baldwin, joined their distinguished parent in 1859 in the ownership and production of the "Daily Spy," the firm being known as John D. Baldwin and Sons. The paper became one of the nationally influential dailies of the Civil War period. One of its proprietors, Mr.



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Charles C. Baldwin

Baldwin was treasurer of the publishing company for thirty years, until the paper, which had been famous since before the American Revolution under various guises, passed into other hands. Thereafter he lived in retirement, enjoying the leisure of scholarly pursuits and of horticulture. His library and his garden were the scene of his quiet happiness and the hospitality extended by this gentleman and scholar to his cultured group of friends. Because of his interest in antiquarian research, Mr. Baldwin belonged to the American Antiquarian Society, while his zeal for gardening enrolled him among the members of the Worcester Horticultural Society. His club was the Worcester, his church All Saints' Episcopal.

On October 1, 1868, Charles Clinton Baldwin married Ella Lois Torrey Peckham. He is survived by three daughters: 1. Katherine T., married Lynde Sullivan, of Boston and Durham, New Hampshire; they have one son, John Langdon Sullivan, a graduate of Harvard, who married Florence Greene, has one daughter, Diana Lynde Sullivan, and resides in Weston, Massachusetts. 2. Grace, married Israel White, and they live at No. 17 Fernwood Road, Summit, New Jersey. They are the parents of three children: i. Charles Baldwin, of Princeton College; an athlete. ii. Esther Brocket, a graduate of high school, and a splendid swimmer. iii. John Howell. 3. Edith E., resides in Worcester.

Full of years and honors, Mr. Baldwin quietly passed away from his happy and useful life at the age of ninety-two, May 13, 1927. This long span of years had witnessed many changes in the economic, industrial, and social life of America, in which during his active years Mr. Baldwin had been a progressive participant. Toward the end, however, he remained one of the few representatives of a gracious past left to his city and was the more prized because he continued to illustrate, as he had all his life, the gentleman of culture, of dignity, of genuine public spirit.

HYDE, William Henry,

Editor.

All men desire, but few attain, the tribute that the world is better for their having been in it. Among the few, who, by unselfish inspiration to extend a friendly hand to others, have gained this tribute of esteem is the late William Henry Hyde of Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Hyde was known to his friends and among his acquaintances as "Billy" Hyde, the genial, quiet, happy, gentle, fun-loving, kind, friendly chum and friend to all who had the real joy of knowing him. He was brought up in the newspaper world where he was one of the most proficient in his line from his early days in the printshop to his last post as editor of "The Chat." His life was not along the easy lines, nor was he born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but no adverse circumstances or unpleasant condition ever kept "Billy" Hyde from making others happy. He did it by personal contact and he did it in his writing. It was this great big, generous, thoughtful heart that made people love him and glad to be numbered among his friends.

William Henry Hyde was born in Brooklyn, New York, at Fort Hamilton, on May 8, 1859, the son of Henry Guischard and Elizabeth (Miller) Hyde. His father had a business of blocking felt hats, and during the Civil War, while

engaged in active military service imperilled his health and died when "Billy" was a very young boy. On his father's side he was descended from John Hyde who was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1706, and sailed from Bristol, England, on the ship "Robert and Alice," for New York on April 5, 1732. He landed on September 11, 1732, having been five months and five days in making the voyage. In 1733, he built a fulling mill at South Huntington, Long Island, and lived there for twelve years. On his mother's side he had four uncles, his mother's brothers, known as the Miller boys, who had the distinction of being the first pioneers to cross the continent from East to West in covered wagon caravans and settling in what was at that time the Indian country in the now States of Washington, Oregon and California. In the late home of Mr. Hyde there hang two old-fashioned samplers, one of which was embroidered in 1733 and the other was "worked" by Mary Hewson in 1822. Both were done by members of Mr. Hyde's mother's family.

Mr. Hyde attended the public schools in Brooklyn up to the time that he was twelve years of age when he had to go to work to help support his mother. His first work was as a delivery boy for Frederick Loeser and Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, New York. This was when only twelve years of age. He next got a job as typesetter for the "Sentinel;" and then was in the same capacity with the "Record." His next work was as a reporter for the "Mirror;" then as reporter for the Brooklyn "Daily Times," 1888-1908, being district editor during the latter year, when he was called to be editor of "The Chat," which position he held until the time of his death.

Before taking the editorial chair of "The Chat," Mr. Hyde wrote special stories for the "Brooklyn Eagle," the "New York Journal" and also for the "Herald-Tribune." He was an expert stenographer and it is said of him that when a small boy, he was so anxious to learn this art of quick writing that he got a book and studied it out for himself, and during a short time, when he was quite young, he had a job in a hat factory blocking hats. He studied his self-instructed lessons at night and in the day, he would dip his finger in the hot water and trace the shorthand characters on the metal block. This writing had to be done very quickly before the next hat came to be blocked and it was by this quick work that he acquired the speed for which he was noted. One special achievement of note was when William Jennings Bryan made his initial speech in the Brooklyn Academy of Music and spoke with such rapidity that the reporters could not keep up with him. "Billy" Hyde with his swift pencil got it all down and then with his big, generous heart, he gave it to his fellow-reporters.

On another occasion, when he had a special privilege, he showed the same generous spirit. This was when "Johnny" Hayes, winner of the Olympic Marathon race in London returned and was received by the late President Roosevelt at his home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island. Colonel Roosevelt said, "I want just one newspaper man on the grounds at this reception; that man is to be 'Billy' Hyde. With him here I know that an accurate story will be printed about what occurs here." And "Billy" Hyde was the only reporter on the ground and he handed out the story to the other newspaper men.

Mr. Hyde was always fond of athletics and was a fine athlete himself up to the time of his death. He was also fond of music and played on several instruments, but the violin was his favorite and he learned to be a creditable performer on this instrument. In this instrument he found much personal comfort and often spent his evenings playing for his own pleasure. He was for years a member of the National Geographic Society, and since 1924, he was a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. His clubs were the Mattaewak Bicycle Club, of which he was captain in 1891; member and president of the Brighton Athletic Club, in 1891; member of the Twenty-second District Republican Club; he was president of the Philyric Orchestra, in 1897; a member of the Old Brooklynites; and about 1884 he was a member of the Typographical Union No. 6; and in 1907, he became a member of the Brooklyn Times Benevolent Association.

In 1880, at the First Baptist Church, on Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, New York, William Henry Hyde married Emily Williams Taylor, daughter of John and Elizabeth Taylor. They had four children: 1. William Edward, who died in infancy. 2. Anna May, now the wife of U. D. Everts. 3. Emily Williams, now the wife of Frank L. Camm, Jr. 4. Frances Elizabeth, now the wife of Dr. Royal E. Cummings. Mr. Hyde's death occurred on October 13, 1927. He is survived by his widow and his three daughters and their children.

Many beautiful tributes have been written to the memory of Mr. Hyde by the many friends who loved him for his wonderful kindness and truly Christian spirit. Although he was not connected with any church, he was a zealous student of the Bible and believed in it, and in all of his daily conduct endeavored to live according to the Golden Rule. He never would print, if he could help it, anything that would cause suffering to others, and as one co-worker has said of him, "Billy alone knew the thousands of 'news value' stories he destroyed because their misery would bring shame and sorrow to innocent ones." One of the most beautiful memories to Mr. Hyde worthy of incorporating in this sketch was written by a linotype operator in the office of "The Chat," and printed in that paper is as follows:

A more beautiful life he could not have lived. He was the symbol of purity, sincerity, honesty and had a disposition that was marvelous, considering the manifold responsibilities which were his as editor of an ever-growing paper—"The Chat."

He was everybody's friend—always ready to extend the hand of fellowship and give a lift; always ready to give a fatherly tap upon the shoulder and send you away with a smile. His very life and actions and his every spoken and written word portrayed the man as a friend of all mankind.

As a newspaperman, with a wide range of experience in journalism, he gave his best to the paper he so dearly loved—and his many years of unselfish devotion to give readers a paper of wholesomeness that even a child might read—has been manifested in each issue.

Sensationalism did not appeal to him; and his entire life and the years as editor of this newspaper was one of inconspicuousness; yet he was the "pilot," one of those cool, level-headed men whose brain always functions despite the "storm and tossing of the ship."

To have known him intimately was a blessing. And his friends were legion. His magnetic personality made you "Come"—never "too busy" to give a friendly word, or exchange greetings.

His life, his heart and soul were just like his editorial desk—a massive flat-top desk, forever strewn with papers and papers—always exposed—nothing ever hidden—nothing "pig-

eon-holed"—his thought being all the time—if it's important enough to send to me, it is important enough for me to give it due attention. Always the other fellow.

A beautiful life indeed. Never did the terrific pace of progress make him pessimistic; never did he allow himself to believe that the world is going to Hades—instead he kept apace. He loved the young people—he delighted in discussing with the youth. That he was the friend of many, who only a few years ago were in their 'teens is certain—and many "youths" of yesterday would most graciously acknowledge that to "The Editor" they owe much.

Many times has he written "30"—which is the editor's finish mark—and now the Supreme Editor inscribes the same figures—his body will return to the dust—but his memory, his goodness and his life will remain to many a goal for emulation—and what more could a man really leave than of that of living his earthly life, so that those who remain, would use it as a beacon to bigger and better things.

William H. Hyde, the man, is gone. "Even though he is dead—he lives."

CURTIS, Bracey,

Hotel Proprietor, Philanthropist.

With sincere devotion to the finer qualities of human behavior and conduct, Mr. Curtis fulfilled the destiny which was his in the performance of his daily tasks and in the discharge of the duties which were placed before him. With characteristic adherence to the principles, which in the words of Elbert Hubbard, that "Men are only great as they are kind," Mr. Curtis had been true to the heritages of the long established and ancient family from which he was descended, and had won substantial and distinguished success in his chosen field of endeavor. The family name of Curtis is derived from the expression meaning courteous, or one of courtly manners, and it is perfectly natural that a sobriquet of this complimentary character should be retai throughout the succeeding generatic In the early days as remote as 1 it appeared in the Hundred Rolls of E land and was found in variations as, C teis, Curtice, Curtiss, Curtius, and Cur which has been carried by the fan whose record is herein contained.

(I) The family in America is traced Jacob Curtis born in Rowley, Massac setts, about the year 1700. He came Arundel, which is now Kennebunkp Maine, in 1724. He established the fam seat in 1727 when he purchased fr Ebenezer Barton, a tract of land on Kennebunk River and removed th from his earlier home at Cape Porpo He married Abigail Bracey, of Yo Maine, and they were the parents of following children: 1. Bracey, a veteran the French and Indian wars, and in campaign of which he died on the fi 2. Jacob, Jr., of whom further. 3. Jo 4. Betsy, married to Asa Durrell. Mary, married to Dixey Stone. 6. H nah, married Jeremiah Wakefield. Phebe, married to Moses Banks. Charity, married to John Lord.

(II) Jacob Curtis, Jr., a son of Jac (1) and Abigail (Bracey) Curtis, v born April 10, 1746, and died Decemb 14, 1786. He married Mehitable Walker daughter of Gideon Walker, of Ken bunkport, Maine, and they were the p ents of the following children: Brac of whom further; Abigail, Gideon, Dan Hannah, Ebenezer, and Thomas.

(III) Bracey Curtis, a son of Jacob, and Mehitable (Walker) Curtis, was bo August 21, 1771, and died at the age seventy-six years, February 13, 1848. married (first) Hannah Walker, a daug ter of Joshua Walker, and they w the parents of: Mehitable, Bracey (

Bruce Curtis

of whom further; Oliver, Miriam, John, Daniel, and Elizabeth. He married (second) Hannah Lord, of Kennebunk, Maine.

(IV) Bracey (2) Curtis, a son of Bracey (1) and Hannah (Walker) Curtis, was born January 20, 1799, and died July 12, 1870. He married Eliza Day, born January 30, 1804, and died October 5, 1877, a daughter of Steven Day, of Kennebunk, Maine. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Henry, born in July, 1824, and died September 6, 1851. 2. Susan, born March 14, 1827, and died May 7, 1838. 3. Daniel, of whom further. 4. Lydia, born July 3, 1832. 5. Charles, born July 1, 1834. 6. Irving, born January 28, 1837. 7. Susan, born April 28, 1839. 8. Martha, born January 28, 1841. 9. Bracey Edward, born in July, 1845.

(V) Daniel Curtis, a son of Bracey (2) and Eliza (Day) Curtis, was born January 19, 1829, and married Martha C. Day, a daughter of Steven and Hannah (Curtis) Day, and they were the parents of: 1. Bracey, of whom further. 2. Fred, born December 22, 1854.

(VI) Bracey Curtis, a son of Daniel and Martha C. (Day) Curtis, was born January 9, 1853, near Kennebunkport, Maine, in the family home on the Kennebunk River, established six generations ago by the progenitor of his family. He received his early education at the public schools of the township, and later at a private school nearby. His father had planned a medical career for him, but Mr. Curtis preferred pharmacy, and as a result entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy from which he was duly graduated. Upon the completion of his studies, at the age of twenty, he entered the employ of Theodore Metcalf Company, a prominent drug concern in Boston, Massachusetts. Applying himself with wholehearted energy and diligence, he soon mastered the intricacies of the business world, and established a chain of three drugstores in his own name in Chelsea, Massachusetts. After a number of years, Mr. Curtis purchased a hotel in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, which he managed and operated with encouraging prosperity. Thereafter he opened another hotel in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and a little later one in St. Augustine, Florida. In 1900, Mr. Curtis went to Nantucket, Massachusetts, where he established a hotel called Point Breeze Hotel, and which in the beginning was a small inn. Under his careful and skillful management the reputation of the hotel gained widespread recognition, and during the course of his term of ownership, he enlarged the building to a one hundred-room structure. With the invaluable aid of Mrs. Curtis, who was a charming hostess, as Mr. Curtis was a host, the Point Breeze Hotel flourished to great volume and catered to guests from the very remote parts of the country, particularly from the West. Mr. Curtis studiously created a home-like and comfortable atmosphere in his hotel, and this appealed keenly to the travelers and tourists who welcomed the cozy and warm touch of the place after long and tiresome journeys. The motto of the hotel was "Once a guest, always a friend," and the many mementoes presented to Mr. Curtis by his many friends and acquaintances are ample evidence of the successful manner in which he carried on.

His charming manner, inviting personality and unassuming yet forceful attitude won for him the high regard and esteem of those with whom he daily came in contact, and placed Mr. Curtis as a popu-

lar member of the social circle of his community. He was keenly interested in civic affairs and was a generous and beneficent contributor and supporter of all the worthy charitable and philanthropic enterprises carried on by the prominent members of the township. He had graduated from a small Sunday school class in a little town in Maine, and each year thereafter, he would send a little gift as a token of remembrance. An outstanding characteristic which he displayed during his life was his charity, and he performed these offices in the true spirit of Christian kindliness, for he abhorred publicity, being content with solely the personal knowledge that he had contributed to some worthy recipient a little sunshine and joy, and delighted in sharing with the less fortunate than himself the means whereby they, too, might taste the sweets of life, such as they might be. A little episode, which long remained unknown to even his wife tells graphically just what Mr. Curtis was time and again moved to do. Knowledge of an old couple, who, because of lack of funds, were forced to live in separate almshouses came to his notice, and without any ado or hesitation, he supplied the means whereby they might spend their last days together. This was only brought to light by the finding by Mrs. Curtis of the letter of appreciation by the couple. It is doubtful that even now full recognition can be or is given Mr. Curtis for his numerous altruistic acts, for all of them may not be known. To him, therefore, belongs all the more reverence for these bounties. Mr. Curtis was a great bridge player and delighted in spending his recreative moments engaging the best players among his friends and guests in the game. He was considered an authority in it. In chess, too, he ranked with the best players of the community, and many enjoyable evenings were spent in the manipulation of the chess-men on the checkered squares. He was a prominent member of the local Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was likewise affiliated with the Boston City Club, the Chess Club, the Hunnewell Club, and the New England Hotel Association, and he was president for many years of the Cape Cod Hotel Association. He was a devout Christian, and attended regularly and staunchly supported the Methodist church of his community.

Mr. Curtis married (first) Anna Elizabeth Colter, born August 2, 1850, at Boston, Massachusetts, a daughter of James and Jane (Ballou) Colter, of Boston and New Brunswick, Canada, respectively. They were the parents of Roy Bracey Curtis, born July 28, 1880, and died August 29, 1890. Mrs. Curtis died June 14, 1910, and Mr. Curtis married (second) Elizabeth Horton Douglas, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane (Finneran) Douglas, of Boston.

Bracey Curtis died January 21, 1925, at the age of seventy-two years. His life had been devoted to the diligent and faithful attendance upon the comfort and ease of his friends, guests, and patrons, and he performed his rôle in the community with utmost regard for the feelings and emotions of his fellows. He possessed a genial temperament and marvelous disposition, which made him accept the various trials and tribulations which entered his life with serene and calm reactions. As a friend and neighbor he was loyal and sincere; as a public-spirited citizen, he was active and interested in the affairs of his community;

as a philanthropist, he was generous and sympathetic, lending a willing ear and an open pocket-book to all deserving and meritorious causes; as a husband, he was a kind, thoughtful and loving head of his home and deeply concerned himself in the welfare, comfort and happiness of his beloved ones. The tokens of respect and the tributes of reverence which were sent upon his death were fitting testimonials of the positions which Bracey Curtis had won during his long, active and beneficial life, and the memory of his exemplary deeds shall ever remain warm in the minds and hearts of his fellows.

SMITH, Edward Le Roy, M. D.,

Physician.

The high ideals and fine traditions of the medical profession in America were upheld during the nineteen years of his practice by Dr. Edward Le Roy Smith, of Binghamton, New York. He was the old-fashioned general practitioner, self-sacrificing, sympathetic, tireless in his devotion to duty and to the needs of the suffering. His clientele was large and had complete confidence in both his humanity and his scientific attainments. His broad-gauged interest in the general welfare found expression also in many lines of public endeavor, including twelve years as city health officer.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Smith was Captain John Smith, prominent in the annals of Delaware County. His son, Lyman B. Smith, was born in Sydney Plains, New York. He spent his mature years in part in Maine, Broome County, where he farmed, taught music and held singing schools throughout a large section. Later he moved to Castle Creek, New York, where he conducted a mercantile establishment and served as Under Sheriff. His final place of residence was Binghamton, where his bakery throve until 1874. He married Angeline Simonds, of Sydney, New York, and they had two children: Edgar B., of whom further; and De Etta, who married Dr. J. H. Chittenden.

Edgar B. Smith, son of Lyman B. and Angeline (Simonds) Smith, was born in Castle Creek, Broome County, in 1837. He completed a well-rounded education in the country schools and at the Binghamton Academy. Learning the jewelry business in Oneonta, he opened a store of his own in Whiting Point, New York, and successfully conducted it until difficulties with his eyes necessitated his relinquishing a business which so frequently strained them. Selling his jewelry store, he then returned to Binghamton and was associated with his father in the bakery until 1874, when he opened a repository for the sale of wagons of Eastern manufacture. His final venture was the establishment of a factory which prospered under his management until his death, December 3, 1886. In 1858 Edgar B. Smith married Ann French, daughter of Root French, a prominent agriculturist and lumber man of Castle Creek, New York. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Smith was a Free and Accepted Mason and member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. They had three children: Nettie, who married Dr. Nathaniel Love; Edward Le Roy, of further mention; and Mattie.

Edward Le Roy Smith, son of Edgar B. and Ann (French) Smith, was born in Binghamton, New York, September 1, 1862. After completing the public school

course in Binghamton, he attended high school, graduating in 1881, and entered Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1886 after completing a scientific course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then had a position with the Binghamton State Hospital for eighteen months, during which he also studied medicine under Dr. J. H. Chittenden. His medical training was completed by his attendance on lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated in 1889. Dr. Smith served on the House staff of Charity Hospital in New York City for three years and spent a summer with the Board of Health in New York City. He also had valuable experience as surgeon for the United States and Brazilian Steamship Company. The "Alliance," to which he was assigned, caught fire during one of his trips on her, and all hands had to take to the small boats; the fire was soon extinguished, however, and the refugees were able to return to the ship and proceed to Brazil. The year 1891 found Dr. Smith established in his native town of Binghamton and beginning on the professional career which proved to be successful to him and so beneficial to his town. His medical equipment was unusually complete, for he had enjoyed the advantages both of broad scientific training and of specific medical technique. Likewise his course of preparation had included public health work. It was not surprising, therefore, that he soon gained the confidence of the whole town. For seventeen years, until his death, he was one of the leading physicians of the community. For twelve years he was health officer in Binghamton. The position he held in the esteem of his medical confreres was evidenced by his office of secretary of the Binghamton Academy of Medicine and his popularity in the Broome County Medical Association. Dr. Smith belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Binghamton Club, and the Binghamton Country Club. His favorite out-door sport was baseball, in which he was very proficient, for he had played first base while at Cornell University. He was a communicant of the Baptist church.

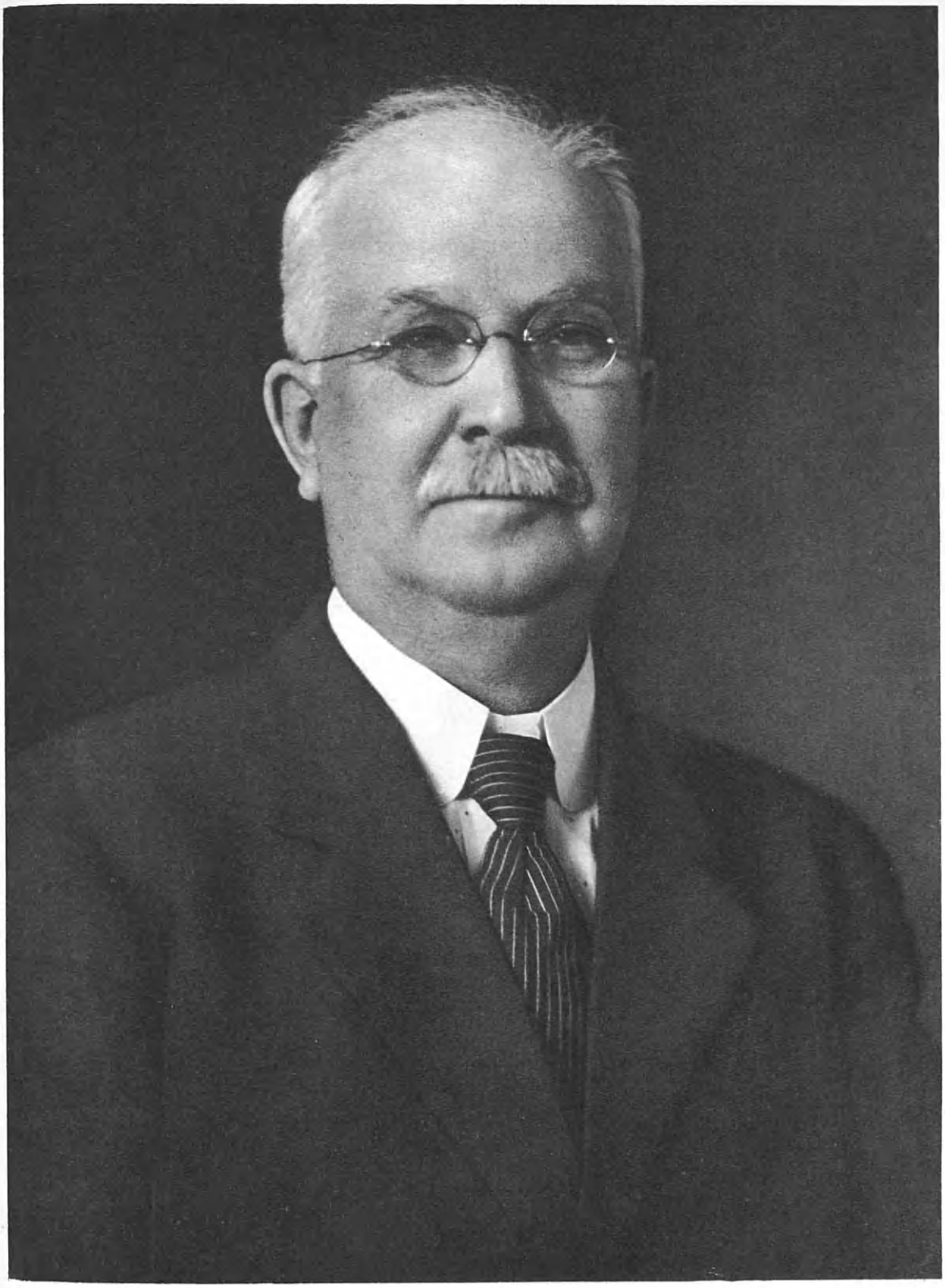
At Owego, New York, September 1, 1886, Edward Le Roy Smith married Carrie Louise Armstrong, daughter of William H. Armstrong, a farmer in Tioga County. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Smith: Helen Louise, now Mrs. Warren Clute of Watkins Glen; and Stuart Armstrong, who died at the age of three and a half years.

At the early age of forty-six, death claimed Dr. Smith, in August, 1908. His sunny disposition, his genial presence, his courteous consideration for others, his sincerity and loyalty endeared him alike to his friends and all his fellow-townsmen, while his professional standing and achievements won him universal respect. Forward-looking and progressive, he used his official standing to further the advancement of the whole community, both along general and health lines. To his own family he was the center of a happy home life, cultured and hospitable.

DRAPER, Jason Fletcher,

Manufacturer.

For the threescore and a half years that Mr. Draper devoted to the commercial interests of his career and his community, he achieved substantial success in his chosen enterprise and gained the esteem and respect of all those with



J. F. Draper.

whom he came in contact, commercially, socially and fraternally. The ancient name of Draper, like Weaver and Taylor, is derived from the calling followed by the one who first bore it, and is found in the early rolls of New England history, having been brought to the country by the Puritan settlers who contributed so materially to the founding of this republic, and it has descended through generations of worthy successors. The first progenitor of the family herein contained was Jacob Draper who was born in the part of Kingston now known as Sandown, in 1750, and died in 1817. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, serving on the frontier under the command of Captain Jeremiah Eames. His son, Nathaniel, was born at Plymouth in 1790 and died in 1875. During his life he was a dealer in produce and an importer. Prominent in civic affairs he served as selectmen of his township during 1824. His son, Nathaniel Fletcher Draper, was born January 12, 1826, and died November 5, 1871. After a varied career he came to Plymouth, New Hampshire, and established the firm of Blanchard and Draper, manufacturers of gloves, which business has been maintained by successive members of the family.

Jason Fletcher Draper, a son of Nathaniel Fletcher and Emma (Bridgman) Draper, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 10, 1850. He received his education at the primary schools of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and then at Master Hiram Cass' Private School at Center Harbor, completing his schooling at Tilton Seminary. Soon after leaving school, Mr. Draper entered the employ of Sargent Brothers & Company, drygoods merchants of Boston, Massachusetts, with which concern he continued for two years. Thereafter he returned to Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he became a traveling salesman for his father, selling gloves throughout New England and Canada. Devoting his wholehearted efforts in the performance of his duties and aiding markedly in the growth of the business, he engaged in this work for more than fifteen years. In 1871, upon the death of his father, Mr. Draper assumed the former's place in the firm, and was a partner of Samuel Blanchard for six years. At the end of that time Mr. Blanchard retired and Mr. Draper formed a partnership with George A. Draper of Bristol, and Lemuel Draper of Winchester, Massachusetts, which continued for two years. Mr. Draper then organized the firm in association with a brother-in-law, John F. Maynard, of Manchester, under the style of J. F. Draper & Company, the concern operating with extending markets and increasing volume of trade until 1897, at which time it was incorporated as Draper-Maynard Company with a capital of $25,000. The plant previously located in Ashland, was removed to Plymouth, in 1900, and in short intervals the capital stock of the company was increased sixfold. The officers of the company were: President, John F. Maynard; treasurer, Harry S. Huckins; general manager, Jason Fletcher Draper. In 1904 the regular manufacture of gloves was superseded by the production of sporting goods. Under Mr. Draper's skillful guidance and management the business continued to flourish and soon gained a commanding position in the trade. More than one hundred and fifty persons are employed by the establishment, and the capacity of production has reached very large proportions.

Mr. Draper was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, and the Plymouth Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Plymouth. He was likewise affiliated with the New Hampshire Club of Boston, of which he was one of the early members. In politics Mr. Draper supported the Republican party.

Jason Fletcher Draper married, February 26, 1881, Harriet Cora Russell, born June 3, 1855, a daughter of Pelatiah and Mary Ann (Woodman) Russell, of Plymouth, New Hampshire. Pelatiah Russell was born in Woodstock, New Hampshire, and resided in the town of Thornton, New Hampshire, until 1869, when he came to Plymouth, where he died February 2, 1892. Upon his removal to Plymouth he engaged in the tanning of leather for gloves, and later became a glove manufacturer, the business developing rapidly under his able management, and being known as the Pelatiah Russell Company. In his political faith Mr. Russell was a supporter of the Republican party, and was a member of the Methodist church. Pelatiah Russell married, October 12, 1834, Mary Ann Woodman, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Locke) Woodman, born May 1, 1816, in Woodstock, New Hampshire, a direct descendant of Captain John Locke, of Rye, New Hampshire. Pelatiah and Mary Ann (Woodman) Russell were the parents of fourteen children, Mrs. Draper being the eleventh child.

Jason Fletcher and Harriet Cora (Russell) Draper were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Emma, born May 5, 1882, who, after completing her studies at Andover, New Hampshire, Plymouth High School, and the Lucy Wheelock School of Boston, from which she was duly graduated, married C. Burton Lyman, manager of the Mount Prospect Lodge, a summer hotel on the Daniel Webster Highway, just outside Plymouth Village. 2. Catherine Muriel, born February 25, 1884, and died March 21, 1885. 3. Harriett Marguerite, born July 17, 1889, who went to the Plymouth High School and Dean Preparatory School at Northwood, New Hampshire, and later was graduated from Wellesley College. She married Walter B. Adams, associated with the investment bankers, E. H. Rollins and Company, of New York. Their home is in East Orange, New Jersey, and they have two children: Blair and Jean. 4. Jason Russell, born May 27, 1900, is associated with the New York office of the Draper-Maynard Company. He attended the Plymouth High School and Phillips-Exeter Academy, and was graduated from Yale University. He married, in 1926, Ianthe Jennings, of East Orange, New Jersey, where they now reside.

Jason Fletcher Draper died March, 1916, at the age of sixty-six years. He had spent his life in the successful promotion of his business interests and proved himself to be an estimable and beloved member of his community. His civic contributions, his loyalty to his friends and his devotion to his family are indelible tributes to his memory.

ANDREWS, Walter Scott,

Student of Anthropology.

With his opportunities for travel and study, from the beginning of his career, Mr. Andrews has specialized both in this country and abroad in the science of anthropology, and as a result of research in educational institutions and in museums of natural history, he has acquired a

wealth of information along those lines. He is a patron of the fine arts, and prominent in the membership of societies for art culture. He is a son of Loring and Blandina Bruyn (Hardenbergh) Andrews. Loring Andrews, who was born in 1799 and died 1875, and who was a leading leather merchant of New York City, was a philanthropist and a generous donor. He gave the sum of $100,000 to New York University, in memory of his mother; and he also lent substantial aid to the laying of the Atlantic Cable, when that was regarded as a visionary project. His son, the late William Loring Andrews, one of the pioneer patrons of art in New York City, was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a founder of the Grolier Club, and a writer of books on art which he had published in a most attractive style; he was a member of the Union League Club.

Walter Scott Andrews is a descendant of William Andrews, who came from England in the "Hector" with Rev. John Davenport's company to Boston in 1635; and was a founder of Quinnipiac (New Haven, Connecticut), where he built the first meeting-house. Mr. Andrews was born in Bronxville, New York, October 25, 1852, and preparing for college at Williston Seminary, he graduated at Harvard University with his Bachelor's degree in the class of 1877, and received his Master's degree from that University in 1898. He took the course in law at the Law School of Columbia University, where he graduated with his degree Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1883. Mr. Andrews practiced law but a short while in his association with the Legal Aid Society, and he resided at the University Settlement. In 1887 and 1888 he was a member of the staff of the New York "World." He has devoted most of his life to study, and in 1896-1897 he took courses in horticulture at Cornell University; and after receiving his Master of Arts degree at Harvard, he began the study of anthropology, which he afterwards continued at the Natural History Museum, and in Paris and elsewhere abroad.

Mr. Andrews is a life-member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; he was formerly a member of several prominent clubs in New York City, but has retained membership only with the University and Harvard clubs; and in the Kingston Club, at Kingston, in which township he resides, and where he formerly owned a farm.

Walter Scott Andrews married, April 3, 1879, at Nice, France, Irene Filtsch, who was born in Hermanstall, Transylvania, daughter of Joseph Filtsch, a distinguished amateur musician of Vienna, Austria. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are the parents of: 1. Daisy Hardenbergh, who died in 1921. 2. Ada, who married Evan L. Evans, of England. 3. Walter Scott Andrews, Jr., who married Avis Fitch, daughter of Ashel P. Fitch. Walter S. Andrews, Jr., is a manufacturer, graduated at Collegiate institutions at Cambridge, in Germany, and Switzerland; and is a member of the Racquet and Tennis and Ardsley-on-Hudson clubs.

BEALE, Harriet Blaine,

Author, Social Worker.

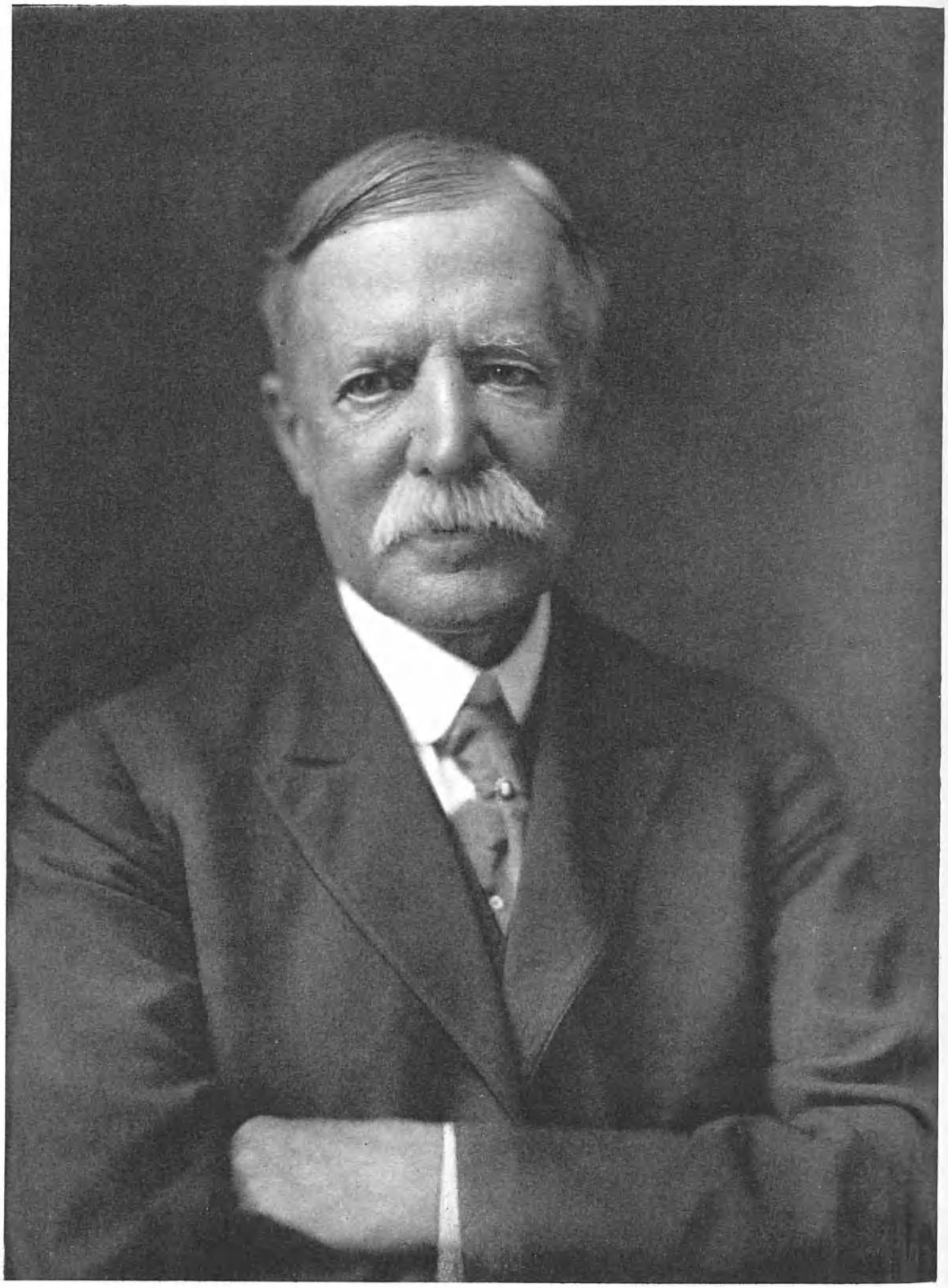
A broad-minded and constructive leader of American women, particularly in industrial matters, is Harriet (Blaine) Beale, daughter of the famous James Gillespie Blaine. The family in America is descended from James Blaine, who was

born in Ireland in 1724, migrated to Toboyne Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, about 1745, and died in this country in 1792. He married, first, Rebecca Galbraith, and their son, Ephraim Blaine, born in 1741, died in 1804, was commissary general for the northern department of the Continental Army. His son, James Blaine, born in 1766, died in 1832, married (second) Margaret, daughter of Colonel Samuel Lyon, assistant commander general for the northern department of the Continental Army. Their son, Ephraim Lyon, born in 1796, died in 1850, married, in 1820, Maria Gillespie.

James Gillespie Blaine, one of the most notable figures of American history, was born January 31, 1830, son of Ephraim Lyon and Maria (Gillespie) Blaine, and died January 27, 1893, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Blaine was editor of the Kennebec "Journal," member of the State Legislature, of which he was speaker, and then became a national factor in politics. From 1863 to 1876 he was a member of Congress, and was speaker for the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third congresses. An appointment as senator was followed by his election as United States Senator, and from March to December, 1881, he was Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Garfield, which portfolio he again carried in 1889, when appointed by President Harrison. In the interim, in 1884, James G. Blaine was Republican nominee for President. He married, in 1850, Harriet Bailey Stanwood, daughter of Jacob Stanwood, of Augusta, Maine. Mrs. Blaine was born in 1828, and died in 1903. Children: Harriet Stanwood, of further mention; Emmons, who died in 1892, having married Anita McCormick, sister of Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the reaper; Margaret, who married Walter J. Damrosch, one of the world's famous musicians and long a conductor of notable orchestras in New York City and elsewhere; Walker, who died in 1890; Alice, who died in 1890, having married General John J. Coppinger, of the United States Army; James G. Blaine, Jr., who married Marie Nevins.

Harriet Stanwood Blaine, born in Augusta, Maine, daughter of James G. and Harriet B. (Stanwood) Blaine, has illustrated the intellectual traits of her Scotch-Irish ancestry, has played an important part in American literature and the movement for industrial reform, and has been interested in international developments. She was educated at St. Catherine's Hall, in Augusta, in Farmington, Connecticut, and at a school in Paris, 1887 and 1888. Practically her entire life has been spent in high executive and diplomatic government circles, and her experiences have enriched American literature with the "Letters of Mrs. James G. Blaine," edited by Mrs. Beale. She also wrote the popular "Stories from the Old Testament for Children." She is chairman of the National Industrial Employees' Committee of the National Civic Federation. Her club is the Colony, of New York.

Harriet Stanwood Blaine married Truxton Beale, son of Edward Fitzgerald and Mary (Edwards) Beale, of San Francisco, a diplomat, United States Minister to Persia, Greece, Roumania, and Servia, in turn. To Mr. and Mrs. Beale was born a son, Walker Blaine, March 22, 1896, who died September 18, 1918, from wounds received in battle in France during the World War. The old Blaine house in Augusta which had belonged to



A. Gilbert

him was given in his name to the State of Maine for a residence for the Governor.

GILBERT, Alexander,

Banker.

Among the financiers of this country whose activities have done much to bring about the present economic stabilization and the prosperity which characterizes most of the country, mention should be made of Alexander Gilbert, banker of New York City and executive in banking affairs of national significance. Besides serving as president of the Market and Fulton Bank for many years, he was president of the New York Clearing House in 1907-1908. He has participated actively in both local and national affairs and served as a presidential elector from New Jersey in 1908, casting his vote for William H. Taft for the presidency.

Alexander Gilbert was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 10, 1839, son of Thomas and Phebe Elizabeth (Matthews) Gilbert. He was educated in a preparatory school of New Haven, Connecticut, and began his banking career in 1859, with the Market Bank of New York. Made cashier in 1863, he advanced steadily in the favor of officials and stockholders, and in the confidence of patrons and his superiors, until 1897, when he was elected president of the bank. He was also for many years a director of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company of New York. While advancing in individual institutions, he was also progressing in the New York Clearing House, which he served as secretary in 1894-95, a member of the Clearing House Committee in 1904-05, and as president 1907-08. He is a director of the New York Clearing House Building Association and of the Gardiner Binding and Mailing Company, and is the dean of the New York Clearing House Association. He is a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and the Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey, as well as the American Academy of Political Science and the Pilgrim Society.

His effort and energy have gone into many departments of public affairs. A Republican, he was delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892 which elected President Harrison. In 1908 he was a presidential elector. From 1891 to 1897, Mr. Gilbert served Plainfield, New Jersey, where he resides, as mayor and made an enviable record in that office of great potential usefulness. He is president of the Public Library and of the Hillside Cemetery Association of Plainfield. His club is the Union League, and his favorite form of recreation, golf.

In 1865, Alexander Gilbert married Louise Fitz Randolph, daughter of Isaac and Isabella Fitz Randolph, of New Durham, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert had but one child, Alexander Gilbert, Jr., who died in infancy.

BEELER, John Allen,

Director of the Beeler Organization.

The profession of engineering has been described as the art of directing great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man, as the means of production and travel, and the construction and adaption of facilities and machinery for manifold phases of human endeavor. Wide and varied as engineering is, with its development through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a new and distinct branch of the profession has

been created, wherein there are specialists known as consulting engineers, who must thoroughly understand every department of their profession and its almost limitless variations. It is such a rôle that Mr. Beeler plays at the head of one of the best-known and largest consulting-engineer organizations in this country. For more than forty years he has been engaged in this profession and during this time has risen through positions of increasing responsibility and confidence in many of the large cities in the United States. Coming to New York ten years ago, he has filled an important part in engineering in this city, and has written and published many articles, on various phases of engineering work.

Mr. Beeler is the representative of a family long established in America, his ancestry tracing to Henry Beeler, who came to this country in 1805, and settled for a time in Hagerstown, Frederick County, Maryland. Later he located on what became known as the Beeler Farm near Sharonville, Ohio. John Beeler, a son of Henry Beeler was born in Ohio, March 16, 1837, and died February 12, 1920. He attended the Farmers' College at College, Ohio, and was graduated in 1858. Thereafter he went to the Cincinnati Law School and received his degree with the class of 1860. In 1863, he enlisted in the Eighty-third Volunteer Infantry, and in the battle of Vicksburg, May 22, 1864, was so seriously wounded that he was discharged from active service in August of that year. Returning to civilian life, he became the senior member of the firm of Beeler and Curry, engravers and stationers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued for many years with success. He married, September 19, 1865, Emma Walker Mead, and celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding in 1915. They were the parents of a son, John Allen, of whom further.

John Allen Beeler was born at Towanda, Illinois, June 28, 1867. His parents removed to Cincinnati, and he attended the local public schools of that city, completing his educational training in 1885. Immediately thereafter he was employed as assistant engineer for the Vine Street Cable Railway Company of Cincinnati, at which work he continued for two years. During the years 1887 and 1888 he assumed the office of assistant engineer on construction work for the Walnut Hills Cable Railway Company of that city. At the end of that time, Mr. Beeler went to Denver, Colorado, where he secured appointments in rapid order. From 1888 until 1890, he was assistant constructing engineer for the Denver Tramway Company, and for the next two years was advanced to constructing engineer for the Denver Electric and Cable Railway Company. During this same period he acted as chief engineer for the Metropolitan Street Railway of Denver, and constructing engineer for the Denver Suburban Railways. In recognition of his efficient and valuable service with these companies, Mr. Beeler was made vice-president and general manager of the Denver Tramway Company, which office he held until 1915. He was also vice-president and general superintendent of the Denver and Northwestern Railway Company until 1915, and likewise vice-president and general manager of the Denver Tramway Power Company and Tramway Terminal Railway Company until 1915. In 1913, he was made a member of the board of di-

rectors of the Denver and Inter-mountain Railway Company, which position he held for two years. In 1913, he was called for a time to Boston, Massachusetts, where he served as consulting engineer for the Bay State Street Railway Company, the largest street railway system in the world, comprising ninety-one cities north and south of Boston.

In 1916, Mr. Beeler came to New York and established the Beeler Organization which carries on a general practice and specializes as public utility engineers and consultants. Hs long experience in this field has brought him to foremost rank among his associates. In 1917, he was consulting traffic expert for the city of New York with reference to certain fare raises, and has during the past few years been consulting engineer for the Public Service Commission of the States of New York and Massachusetts; for the Transit Commisson of this State, of the Municipalities of New Jersey and the cities of Atlanta, Georgia; Houston and Dallas, Texas; Canton and Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, Louisiana; Louisville, Kentucky; and Richmond, Virginia. In 1918, he aided the commissioners in Washington, District of Columbia, to formulate plans and means of relieving the abnormal congestion brought about by the war, and through his advice traffic was speeded up and improved with increasing facility. In 1919 he was made consulting engineer for the United States Navy Department for the betterment of traffic conditions between Philadephia and the Hog Island Shipbuilding plant, and a little later was called by the United States Shipping Corporation to assist in the valuation of the Philadelphia Railways Company's properties. Among the cities to which he has been called to make surveys, investigations, appraisals and reports on the traction situations are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Richmond, Virginia; Chicago, and many other cities throughout the Southern, New England and Middle Atlantic States. The Beeler Organization has been an important factor in assisting the public authorities in bringing about constructive regulations of traffic and other utilities. For quite some time, Mr. Beeler has acted as special examiner for the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the city of New York.

Through his active and intimate association with traction conditions throughout the country, Mr. Beeler has gained a comprehensive understanding of affairs and has written many interesting articles on his findings and has made many valuable suggestions for their betterment. Among these are: "What Ails the Street Cars," "Coach and Bus Operation in New York," "Modern Tendencies in Local Transportation," "Civic Changes and Growth Demand that Local Transportation Keep Pace," "Traffic Problems in a City of 70,000," "The Electric Railway Car," "Planning Future City Transportation," "Thumbnail Analysis of the Electric Light and Power Industry," "Principles and Precepts of Rate-Making" (in course of preparation), and numerous other treatises on particular localities. His club affiliations number the Engineers' Club of New York, the Transportation Club of this city, the Scarsdale Golf Club at Hartsdale, New York, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

John Allen Beeler married (first), at Denver, Colorado, Fannie M. Gillette, who died November, 1908. They had a daughter, Dorothy, who is married to Samuel Wesley Long. He married

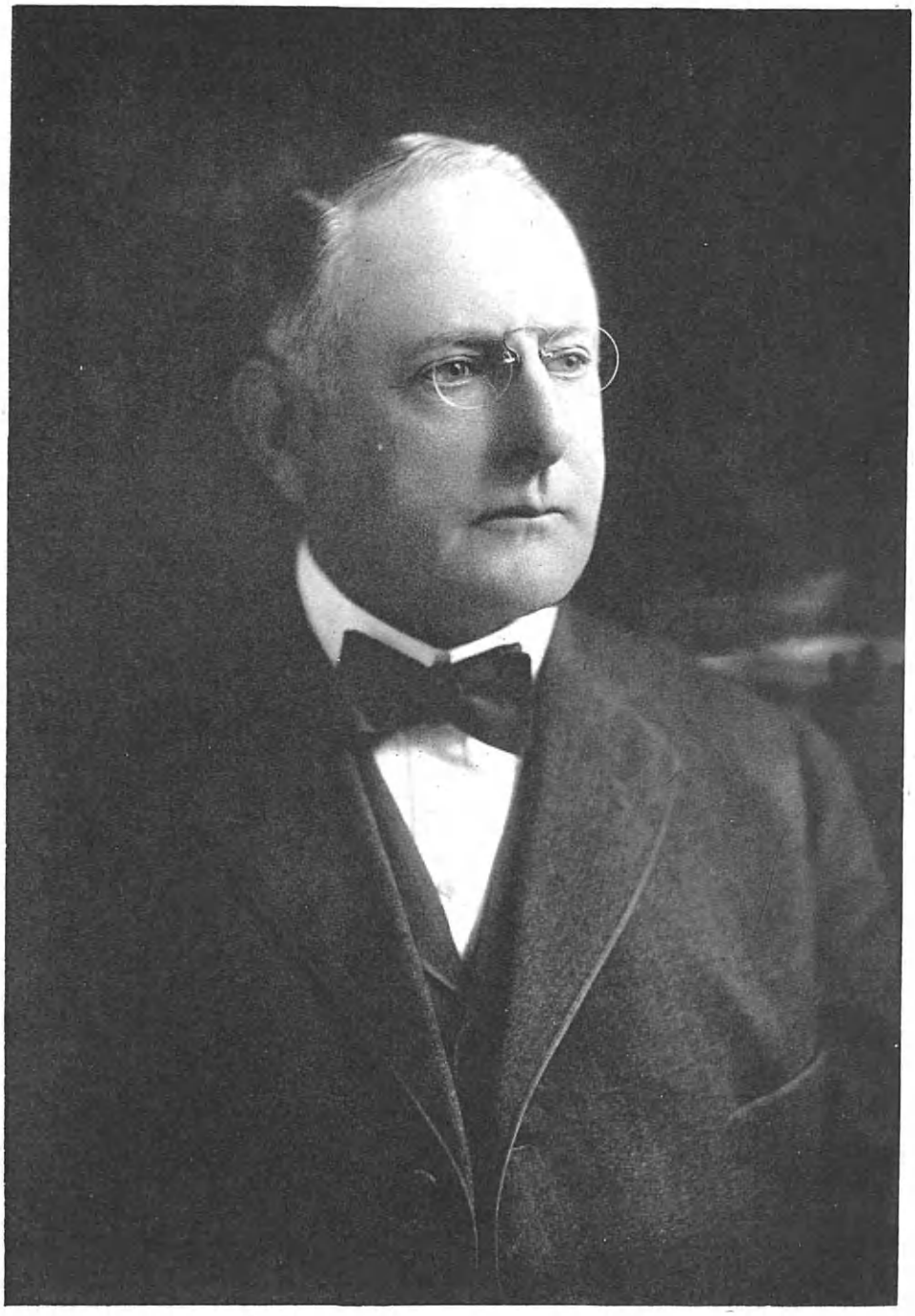
(second), at Chicago, Illinois, July 17, 1913, Amanda Gall, and they are the parents of the following children: Betty M., Esther L., and Rosemary W.

BLACK, Robert C.,

Jeweler.

Among the builders of the jewelry interests of New York City and America throughout the larger part of a century were Robert C. Black and his father, William Black, of Black, Starr and Frost, jewelers of New York City. In association with their partners, they gave a decided impetus to the steadily increasing business development of the metropolis, busying themselves as factors in its general progress. The son continued the substantial business foundation established by his father on one of the leading thoroughfares of New York City and, partner to other men of enterprise and progress, was a merchant of pronounced leadership, far-sighted and public spirited. His civic interests were largely merged with the upbuilding of Pelham Manor, where he had large property interests and where he occupied the honorable position implied by the phrase "substantial community leader." His habit of being on hand to further all worthwhile movements that were under way and of performing efficiently and willingly what he undertook brought to him many requests that he make himself publicly known as a leader and that he assume public office. This, however, Mr. Black was never willing to do. He preferred to do his part without ostentation, and it was almost in spite of himself that he was so prominent a figure in his community and the jewelry trade.

Robert C. Black was born October 18, 1844, at Southport, Connecticut, son of William and Delia M. (Dimon) Black. His maternal grandparents were William Burr and Temperance Dimon. His father was a member of the original firm of Ball, Black & Company, for many years located at the corner of Prince Street and Broadway. It was established in 1810. The son, Robert C. Black, was associated with this business as soon as he finished his schooling, at first as a clerk in his father's store. In 1874, upon the deaths of the senior partners, Messrs. Henry Ball and William Black, a new firm was formed called Black, Starr & Frost, composed of Robert C. Black, Cortlandt D. Starr, and Aaron V. Frost. This was the first jewelry firm to be located on Fifth Avenue, the exact location being No. 251, at the northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street. After twenty-six years at this place, Black, Starr and Frost moved uptown, as was the trend then, as now, settling on the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, which remained the quarters of the company until 1912. Mr. Black was an expert pearl dealer and judge, the first jeweler in America to become an authority on this particular precious stone, and he for the most part left decisions as to diamond values and those of other gems to his co-workers. As had been the case before his assumption of a place of leadership in the firm, its name was synonymous with the highest ideals to be found in the mercantile circles of American business life. The best in craftsmanship and quality has always been offered to a discriminating public by Black, Starr and Frost, which has prospered enormously under such guiding principles. In 1907, nearly a century after its formation, came the second change in the organization,



E. A. Higbee

when the death of Mr. Black and Mr. Frost, preceded some years earlier by that of Mr. Starr, necessitated a reorganization. The third generation of the Black family, and the second generation of the Frosts, took a hand in the new corporation: R. Clifford and Witherbee Black, sons of Robert C. Black, and Aaron Vail Frost. The present Black, Starr and Frost Corporation in 1912 erected a building at the southwest corner of Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the wealthy company still caters to the most exclusive clientele in this country and maintains all the high ideals which have become a tradition in this honorable and world-famous establishment.

Outside his main interest, his jewelry business, Mr. Black found his chief satisfaction in furthering the development of Pelham Manor. Possessed of much real estate there, he improved it and sold it so judiciously as to make a very real contribution to the favorable growth of that suburb. He was a member of the Union League Club and other organizations but refused to assume any titles of leadership. He was a member and trustee of the Huguenot Memorial Church, at Pelham Manor, New York. Yachting and travel were sources of great pleasure to him and his usual methods of spending his vacation happily and wholesomely.

On April 20, 1875, Robert C. Black married Mary Grace Witherbee, of New York, and they had two sons, R. Clifford and Witherbee Black, now at the head of Black, Starr and Frost.

At the comparatively early age of sixty-two, July 17, 1907, Mr. Black died at his summer home, Black Point, Connecticut. He was a man of quiet and gracious spirit. His loyal friendship and his broad love for his fellow-man were part of his everyday life and too all-inclusive to permit of his limiting his activities by fraternal affiliations or association with partisan politics. His vision was too keen, his scope too broad for him to adopt the customs of lesser men. Thus he lived, a distinct benefit, a pervasive influence for good, a builder of what is best in American life—an honest trade enterprise and a charming home community.

HIGBEE, Judge Enoch A.,

Municipal Executive and Attorney.

The members of his home community characterize Judge Enoch A. Higbee in the following manner: "Keen, alert, aggressive, possessed of indomitable energy, and by sheer force of will and ability, despite tremendous handicaps, achieving distinguished honors in his chosen profession, in his twenty-fifth year as county solicitor, a former judge of the Court of Common Pleas." Entering into public life at the age of twenty-one, he has since held numerous offices of civic significance, and has served in several executive appointments of both the National and the State governments. He early became an outstanding figure among his colleagues and associates and has been long considered one of the most able men in the profession, handling many of the celebrated litigations brought in the courts of New Jersey. Judge Higbee's ancestry traces back to the earliest settlers of Southern New Jersey, where the family had established itself in the middle of the seventeenth century, having come from New England, their first landing place. From these progenitors have

sprung many prominent and distinguished citizens, whose marital alliances have affiliated them and their descendants with many other historic and well-known families of the section. Absalom Higbee, the grandfather of Judge Higbee, was a leading farmer at Leeds Point and also a prosperous merchant and grocer. He was a leader in the community advance, and held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, his integrity, probity and veracity never questioned and his genial spirit making him a general favorite. In religious endeavors, he was one of the pillars of strength of the Methodist Episcopal church at Smithville and prominent in every noteworthy movement. He married Ann Turner, and they were the parents of three children: Enoch, of further mention; James, and Sarah.

Enoch Higbee, born in New Jersey, became interested in the great West, and as a young man joined the gold rush in 1849, going to California by way of Cape Horn. He returned to his native home three years later, and thereafter followed the sea as a captain of a vessel. Later he retired and purchased the homestead formerly occupied by his father, and spent the remaining years of his life there. He, too, was prominent in community affairs, and was particularly active in the work of the church and Sunday school. He married, on his return from the West, Bethiah Clark, whose family had early settled in South Jersey and was distinguished in the community. Mrs. Higbee was of a charming presence and beautiful character, devoted to her home and family and to deeds of Christian charity. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Higbee were the parents of the following children: Absalom H., Joab, Thomas, Annie M., who married Somers T. Higbee, of a different branch of the same family; Enoch A., of whom further; Sally, died in infancy, and Evalena, who married John K. Johnson.

Enoch A. Higbee, a descendant of such a family, was born at Leeds Point, New Jersey, April 22, 1863. His formal education ended with his completion of his grammar school courses, after which he determined to study law. With the means which were before him, with naught but a grade school training, such a goal entailed painstaking and slow years of study and self-denial, but this did not deter him, and he secured a position in the employ of the Hon. Allen B. Endicott, under whose preceptorship he prepared for his career. Gifted as an orator, and possessing the poise and grace of manner which gives one command of his hearers, Mr. Higbee soon mastered the intricacies of law and firmly established an enviable reputation not only as a member of the bar but also as a citizen. In 1874, he was given his first public appointment, when he was elected assessor of Galloway Township, at the age of twenty-one years. Serving with excellent judgment and constant devotion to duty, he was reëlected three times and sustained all the confidence reposed in him by his supporters. During the administration of President Cleveland, he served as collector of customs at Somers Point for the Great Egg Harbor District, and later was appointed postmaster of Leeds Point, by President Cleveland, in which office he continued during the greater part of President McKinley's term. Thereafter he made his home in Somers Point and was called upon by the voters of the township to serve as clerk of the community, and then for four terms mayor of Somers Point.

It was during the last term as mayor of Somers Point that Governor Murphy of New Jersey appointed him judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and when his term of office expired, Judge Higbee was reappointed by Governor Fort. At this same time, he was elected as county solicitor, or counsel for the Board of Freeholders of Atlantic County, in which capacity he has ably served for seventeen consecutive years. Judge Higbee's own attitude toward the responsibilities of life, both from the standpoint of the individual and the nation, his appraisals of values, and his every decision in matters of importance, reveal in him a sanity and breadth of mind at once acknowledging the right of every upright citizen and declaring his own undeviating loyalty to the highest principles. He is broadly interested in various enterprises, and is a director of the Union National Bank, which office he has filled for more than twenty years, and likewise vice-president of the institution for several years past. As county solicitor, attorney and counsel, he represents the county hospital for the insane, the committees in charge of that institution on the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the almshouse and hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, the County Board of Taxation, and at the same time has represented the Atlantic County Mosquito Extermination Commission ever since its establishment in 1912. He has been often called in consultation on municipal problems and has served in important advisory capacities for the State Legislature in connection with the enactment of many of the laws. With renown spread throughout the State, Judge Higbee has represented practically all the municipalities in the State in various advisory positions. The Atlantic County Bar Association of which he is a member signally honored him in the early years of the present century by electing him president of the body, and thus giving him the distinction of being the youngest member to have ever been elected to such an important and influential office of the organization.

His more recent utterances on the affairs of the day place his wisdom and judgment on a level with the foremost minds of the present day:

> Disturbances, both national and international, such as we have just passed through and are now experiencing, he said, run in cycles. They are only natural. There has always been the contention among men, just as there is always a struggle between the forces of the universe. We have alternate periods of peace, when men wax prosperous and insolent, and strife, when baser qualities are destroyed in the heat of the clash, the good remaining as a basis for a better and more stable civilization.
>
> Thus it is today. We have passed through the worst of the test, have emerged victorious, and all of these minor matters which appear as tremendous close at hand, when viewed from the proper perspective, assume their proper proportions and give assurance that they will soon properly adjust themselves.
>
> Out of the conflict between labor and capital, for example, has come much good. These two great forces now understand each other more clearly and appreciate their true respective values.
>
> No, I am confident that America is but in the infancy of its power, that the present period of depression will last only a short time, that affairs will soon return to their normal level and rest because of the past turmoil, upon a safer, more solid foundation than ever before.

Judge Higbee's tastes and leisure interests include a great delight in literature of both historical subjects and the current writings of the day. He was formerly greatly interested in horses and

owned a fine stable of blooded animals, winning many prizes and ribbons at the shows, but his chief recreations at present are hunting and outdoor interests in the wilds, his pleasure in the companionship of dogs and guns being keen.

Judge Enoch A. Higbee married Lida C. McCollum, a daughter of James and Mary (Endicott) McCollum, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Eulia Mae, married to Raymond Smith, of Somers Point, who have three children: Enoch, Charles, and Lois Virginia. 2. Clara K. 3. Edna B., married to Sidney G. Scull, of Somers Point. 4. Eva Ray. 5. Enoch A., Jr., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Law, with the class of 1917. He enlisted in the United States Navy during the World War, and was overseas for a number of months with the rank of ensign. Returning to civilian life, he entered his father's law office and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1918. Since then he has been associated in the practice with his father, and shows much promise among the professional colleagues. He married Dorothy Hall, a daughter of Dr. P. Sharpless Hall, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have a daughter, Barbara.

MARSTON, Hunter Sylvester,

Banker.

Among those who are engaged in the "work of Wall Street" is Hunter Sylvester Marston, who has mounted the steps of advancement and as vice-president of Blair and Company enjoys the recognition and admiration of his many associates and colleagues. He has taken his place in the financial world as his father before him had done and is one of the best-known of the younger members of the financial fraternity. Of an early English family which settled in America, he traces his ancestry to Captain William Marston, who was born in Marston Moor, England, in 1592, and with his family of seven children sailed to these shores in 1643, locating in New Hampshire. Through him is traced his son, Thomas Marston, born in 1616 in England and who engaged in farming. He married Mary Barstow, a daughter of William Barstow. Their son, Isaac Marston, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1647; his son, Caleb Marston, was born July 19, 1672; his son, Caleb (2) Marston, was born July 3, 1699, and his son, John Marston, was born April 3, 1745. Jeremiah Marston, a son of John Marston, was born September 21, 1788, in New Hampton, New Hampshire, and died October 16, 1863. He married Hannah Marston, a daughter of Caleb and Rachel Marston, and they were the parents of Sylvester W. Marston, of further mention.

Sylvester W. Marston was born July 23, 1823, and died September 30, 1887. During his life he was a prominent Baptist minister, holding several important offices in the faith and in educational circles. He was an author of considerable reputation and a history volume of his is classed as a reference book of authority. He was likewise founder of a number of private schools, and at one period of his career he was president of a western college. Sylvester W. Marston married, in 1848, Susan Carpenter of Newfield, Maine. Their son, Edgar Lewis Marston, was born in Burlington, Iowa, March 6, 1860, and for many years was a distinguished figure in the financial,

social and church circles of his community. He became associated with Blair and Company of New York in May, 1890, when it was established and continued as a member of the firm until recently when he retired from all active participation in financial and industrial affairs. He married June 4, 1884, Jennie Colorado Hunter, who died December 8, 1923, a daughter of Colonel Robert D. and Janet (Webster) Hunter, and they are the parents of: 1. Hunter Sylvester, of whom further. 2. Edgar J., born in St. Louis, November 10, 1888. 3. Jennie Frances, born in New York City, September, 1900.

Hunter Sylvester Marston, the ninth generation in direct descent from Captain William Marston, the progenitor of his family in America, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, May 5, 1885, and in July of that year removed with his family to New York City. He attended the private schools of the city, and prepared for college at the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, from 1900 until 1904. He then entered Brown University and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1908 with his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Immediately upon the completion of his academic courses, he returned to New York City and became associated with Blair and Company. His was not an easy task, for as the son of a substantially distinguished and successful father, he had far to go to prove his own worth as independent from paternal influences. He has succeeded manifestly in this, and owes his rise in the financial world directly to his natural ability, conscientious application to his duties and the skillful and efficient performance of the tasks which were set before him. He devoted himself wholeheartedly in mastering the intricacies of the various branches of the business and with rapid progress was soon selected for executive positions. Mr. Marston is at present the vice-president of Blair and Company and a member of the board of directors.

Upon the entrance of America into the World War, Mr. Marston enlisted in the United States Army in April, 1917, and shortly thereafter on July 20, 1917, was appointed major in the Adjutant General's Department, assigned to duty as assistant to the Adjutant of the Eastern Department, at Governor's Island, New York. In September of that year he was made Intelligence Officer of the Eastern Department and continued in that capacity until August, 1918. At that time he was relieved from this duty and was ordered to report for service with the General Staff at Washington, District of Columbia, where he was assigned to the War Plans Division, stationel at the War College. In the following October he was appointed assistant to the Director of Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff and in November, 1918, was made a member of the General Staff. In the same month, he was selected as military representative to accompany President Woodrow Wilson to the Peace Conference at Paris. While in Paris, he was on duty as Assistant Liaison and Coördinating Officer to the Commission to negotiate peace and assigned to General Tasker Bliss' staff. He returned to the United States in February, 1919, and upon request was honorably discharged from active service April 23, 1919. Upon his retirement, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Adjutant General's Division, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Among the numerous corporations and organizations with which Mr. Mars-

ton is identified in advisory and directory capacities are: Member of the board of trustees of the Equitable Trust Company and member of the boards of directors of the Petroleum Chemical Company, the American Home Products Company, the Central Vermont Railway Company, Chestnut and Smith Corporation, Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Dodge Brothers, Incorporated, Gould Coupler Company, Huasteca Corporation. He serves in similar capacities in the Individual Drinking Cup Company, the Oil Well Supply Company, the Mexican Petroleum Company, the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, the Savoy-Plaza Corporation and the Sussex Realty Company. Mr. Marston is likewise a member of the board of trustees of the George Peabody College for Teachers and a member of the Charity Organization of New York, on the finance and membership committees, of which he is serving. In social as well as financial and industrial circles he enjoys popularity and the good will of his fellows, and his clubs number the Automobile, Amateur Comedy, Racquet and Tennis, Recess, Union, University, Quill and Union League of New York City; Manursing Island of Rye, New York; Blind Brook of Portchester, New York; Bath and Tennis, Gulf Stream and Everglades and Oasis of Palm Beach, Florida; Holly Island, Virginia; Misquamicut Golf of Watch Hill, Rhode Island; Piping Rock of Long Island; Racquet Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; and Pine Valley Golf Club of New Jersey. His favorite sports are tennis and golf.

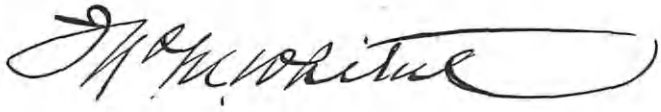
Hunter Sylvester Marston married, in New York City, April 17, 1909, Mary Vanderhoef, a daughter of George W. Vanderhoef, a well-known coffee merchant of New York City. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Hunter. 2. Edgar Lewis (2). 3. Elizabeth Jennie. 4. George V. W. 5. Hunter Sylvester, Jr.

WHITON, John Milton,

Insurance Official.

Inspiringly illustrative of the American ideal of business and civic success was the career of the late John Milton Whiton, of Plainfield, New Jersey. He was for nearly forty years head of the general insurance firm of John M. Whiton and Company, of New York City, and for several years president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He was also for fifty years a member of the Board of Governors of Muhlenberg Hospital, in Plainfield, New Jersey, where he made his home, and a participant in every worthy civic endeavor. His sturdy and dependable character, his loyal and likeable personality not only brought him business success but won for him hosts of devoted friends. His life-time record perpetuated the fine traditions of a distinguished American family which included among its members the famous John and Priscilla Alden.

The American progenitor of the Whiton family was Thomas Whiton, born in 1588, the son of William Whiton, who married Catherine Ardene, of Oxford, England. The name was variously spelled Wyton, Whiton, and Whitton. Thomas Whiton came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, in the "Elizabeth and Ann," Roger Cooper, master. In 1639 he married his second wife, Winnefred Harding, and they had a son, James Whiton, who married Mary Beal; their



son, James Whiton, married Abigail Rickard; their son, Joseph Whiton, married Martha Tower; Elijah Whiton married (first) Priscilla Russ, and (second) Hannah Crocker; Dr. Israel Whiton, born in 1754, died in 1819, was a surgeon of the American Revolution and aide to General Putnam at Bunker Hill; he married Dorothy Crosby, and they had a son, Rev. John Milton Whiton, who married Abigail Morris, daughter of Captain James Morris, of the Revolutionary Army; James Morris Whiton, their son, married Mary Knowlton, descendant of Richard Warren and John Alden, as above mentioned. Mary (Knowlton) Whiton was the daughter of Margaret (Bass) Knowlton, wife of Ebenezer Knowlton, born in 1766, daughter of Moses Belcher Bass of Boston, and married in 1802. Ebenezer Knowlton, a cabinetmaker and furniture manufacturer of Boston, died there in 1810. James Morris Whiton was also a native of Boston, where he became a prominent merchant, dying when his son was twelve years old, in 1857.

John Milton Whiton, son of James Morris and Mary (Knowlton) Whiton, was born in East Boston, June 7, 1845. He was reared in Worcester, Massachusetts, and at the age of fifteen went to Europe, where he studied in France, Germany and Switzerland. On his return to his native country, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, where he was a student in 1862-63. Withdrawing, he went to New York City in 1863 to establish himself in his business career. His first venture was in the drygoods business. He found employment in a wholesale woolen concern, Denny and Jones, situated at the corner of Park Place and Church Street, and for seven years continued in that line of business. From that he launched into insurance. The year 1872 he spent in Philadelphia, engaged as an insurance solicitor. He then returned to New York and in 1875 devoted all his time to fire insurance, rising to a position of leadership in the many years which intervened before his retirement in 1913. On two different occasions he was elected president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, each time for a term of two years. He also did a large business as head of his general agency and representative for several large fire insurance companies.

Meantime, his interest in general welfare was keen and lasting. Though too young to serve as a soldier in the Civil War, he volunteered his services for night duty in a hospital, while working at his regular job by day. During the World War also he gave loyal support to his country in the way in which he could most effectively help—in donations to the various drives and in aid to those and Liberty Loan contests. In 1875 he moved from Brooklyn to Plainfield, where he lived until his death, and where he took an active part in all local affairs. He was a member of the Plainfield Common Council from 1877 to 1884 and its president for a term. He served on the Board of Governors of Muhlenberg Hospital from the time of its establishment in 1877 until the day of his death, the only survivor of the original board. For six years he was president of the Union County Mosquito Commission, and for many years a director and secretary of the Plainfield Public Library. He loved travel and visited not only all the United States and such remote possessions as Alaska, but Egypt, the Far East, and the

Holy Land. He also loved reading, and had a mind stored with the riches of literature and of history, as well as conversant with the current happenings. In his home was a well-equipped carpenter's shop which gave him much pleasure after his retirement from active business. A member of the Congregational Church of Plainfield, he was superintendent of its Sunday school for twenty years. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons in his young manhood, he held the thirty-second degree, though his later years were inactive in that fraternity.

In May, 1873, John Milton Whiton married (first) Mary Bond, of Geneseo, New York, and they had two daughters: 1. Nella Bond, wife of Leighton Calkins, an attorney of New York; by whom she had three children: Walcott Calkins, deceased; Mary Bond Calkins, also deceased; and Dorothy Whiton Calkins, residing at home. 2. Mary Knowlton, who married James A. Hutchinson, of Boston, a bond broker, and who resides at West Newton, Massachusetts, and has two sons: James A. Hutchinson, Jr.; and John Whiton Hutchinson. Mr. Whiton married (second), September 15, 1897, Adeline Prichard Newton, born in St. Albans, Vermont, who lived for many years in Plainfield, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Ball Newton and his wife, Adeline (Prichard) Newton. Mrs. Whiton is a member of the Congregational church and participates in all its activities. She was president of the Women's Association of the church for many years and a member of the Monday Afternoon Club, as well as president of the Home Missionary Union of New Jersey. The World War emergencies also found her ready with aid in all departments, as to general civic and social service developments. Mrs. Whiton survives her husband.

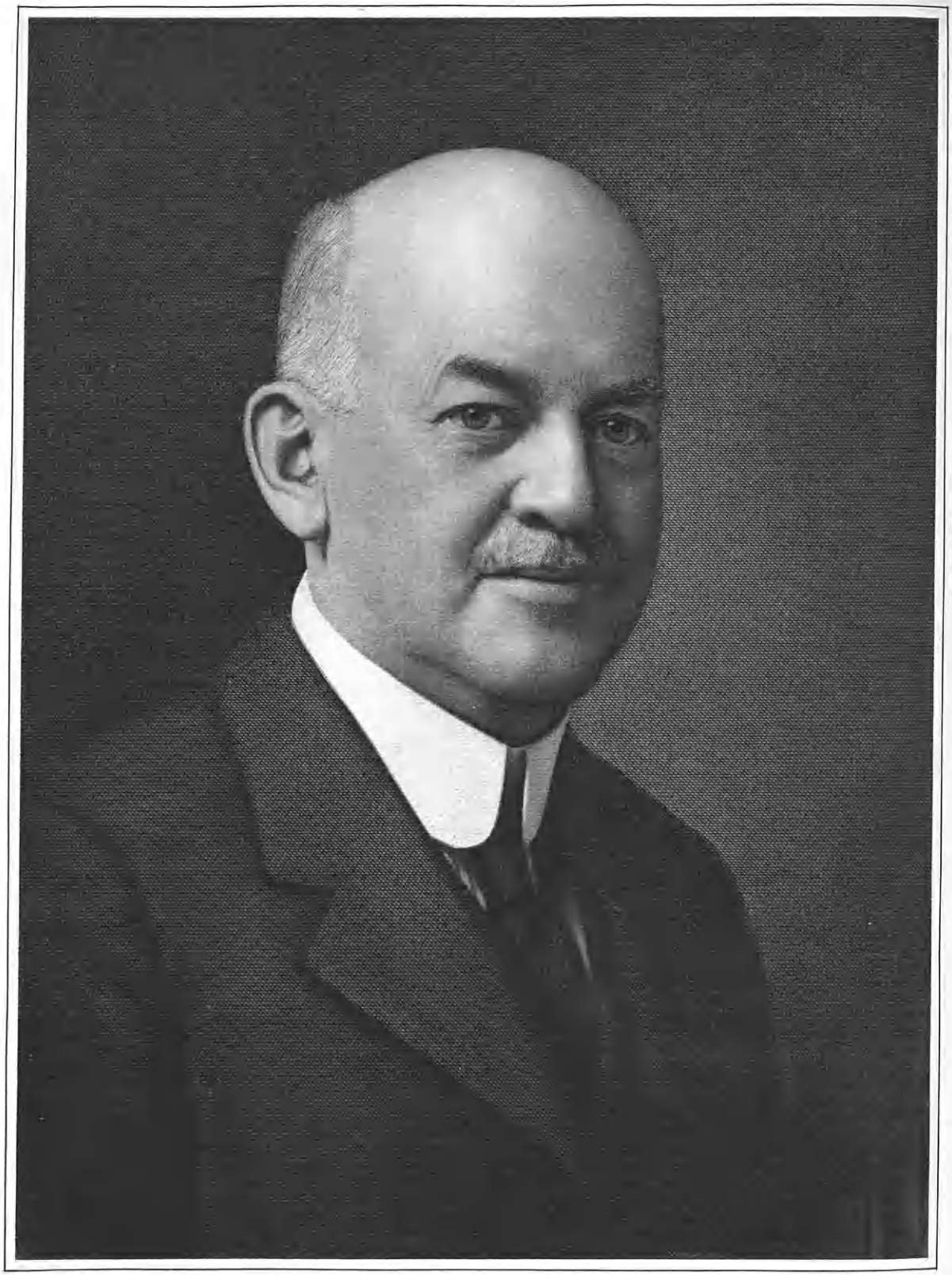
Full of years and honors, surrounded by a loving family, a happy home atmosphere, and hosts of friends, Mr. Whiton lived out his years until May 28, 1927, when he died at the age of eighty-two. His passing left an irreparable gap in the lives of his friends and the community, for his gentle and helpful spirit, his alert intelligence, his generous and tolerant interest in all that concerned human welfare had survived to the day of his death. He was a fine type of American citizen and continued during his lifetime a family line of which this country is proud.

ALLAN, William,

Manufacturer and Fruit Grower.

During the early part of the nineteenth century, a young boy set sail from Scotland in a vessel bound for New York, but suffered shipwreck and put into the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Without giving up his intention of coming to New York the young boy, Robert Allan, finally arrived at his chosen destination and here engaged in the produce business, later becoming the father of William Allan, who was a well-known manufacturer of twine. It was in 1824 that Robert Allan landed in this country at the age of only fourteen years. His family estate in Scotland was at Berwick-on-Tweed and from this old established home place the young adventurer came to the New World. His wife was Eliza Thompson, who was born in Belfast, Ireland. Robert Allan died in 1883.

William Allan, son of Robert and Eliza (Thompson) Allan, was born on North Moor Street, New York City, Sep-



Charles Gibson

tember 17, 1847. He was educated in New York City where he attended Anthon's School, and began his business career with his father in 1865. While in this business he did much traveling, especially through the South where he became much interested in Florida, not alone for its beauty and climate, but in its citrus fruit growing which attracted him greatly. He was so impressed with this line of industry that he purchased a large tract of land on the Halifax River below the town of Daytona, and later the town of Allandale was named in his honor. He took much interest in the growth of this town and made various public gifts to it, among which are the church parsonage, the library, and later, to the Yacht Club, he gave a number of old prints of early models of racing yachts. His citrus growing continued to interest him and shortly after the Spanish-American War, he was the first American to start a citrus grove in Porto Rico. As an individual owner he had the largest plantations of this kind in both Porto Rico and the States. His beginning of growing citrus fruits was at first done for pleasure but later it was carried on for remunerative purposes. Up to this time, Mr. Allan had been a manufacturer of twine with good success, but in his latter years he retired from this business, and finding it advisable to spend his winters in a warmer climate, chose Porto Rico as his winter resort and spent much time there, but never losing pride in being a New Yorker of unquestionable position and family. He was one of the oldest members of Saint Andrew's Society and the oldest member of the first panel of the Sheriff's jury, a fact of which he was always very proud. He was a great fisherman, having fished in all parts of the world. In his politics he was a staunch Republican and belonged to many organizations of that party. Mr. Allan was a life-long personal friend of President William McKinley whom he visited at the White House. He gave extensively to the Citizens' Union and was always truly interested in all affairs pertaining to the betterment of New York City. He was extremely interested in the education of the negro and in the work being done along that line by Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Virginia. He was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

On January 15, 1880, in New York City, William Allan married Mary Elizabeth Hinde, born in Watertown, New York, daughter of the late John Hinde, who was in the twine business in New York City, and Marianne (Paul) Hinde, who still resides in the great metropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Allan had one child, a daughter, Isabel H., now living in New York City. William Allan's death occurred in March, 1927.

GIBSON, Charles,

Executive, Philanthropist.

For nearly sixty years Charles Gibson was identified with the commercial, financial and philanthropic enterprises of Albany, New York, where he went as a boy to enter the business field. His talents were so unusual that his activities spread far beyond the environment in which he lived and foreign lands knew and benefited from his labors as well as did those close to the scenes of his enterprise. His life is characterized by those who knew him best as the exemplification of service, to his community, his friends,

his fellow associates and employees and to his religious affiliations. He was a patriotic citizen, a loyal devotee of sound government, a humanitarian whose deeds found expression in a hundred ways that accrued to the advantage of thousands whom he never had seen or known. His entire life was pledged to the work of building for the benefit of man, and so sincere was he in this self-imposed task that he gave little heed to his own requirements of recreation, finding his best happiness in witnessing that of others. The target at which he aimed was the consummation of things beneficial to others and so true was his aim that his life may be said to have been beautifully lived, his deeds peacefully enacted. Not by the use of his money alone did he achieve his end, for he was ever as ready to lend his physical and mental aid as he was to open his purse. He shirked no civic duty but welcomed it, and his talents were discriminatingly used in every enterprise that appealed to magnanimity and sound business judgment. He was a man with broad faith in the fundamental goodness of mankind, and so let his good works spread that encouragement to loftier ideals was implanted in the breasts of his beneficiaries. He had known the privations of the poor and had a ready sympathy for those who were struggling in the maelstrom of life to keep their heads above the flood of impending defeat. Beloved by a vast host of friends and admirers, he died in his sleep at his summer home in Keene Valley, New York, September 27, 1927.

Charles Gibson was born in Davenport, New York, January 26, 1855, a son of David and Caroline (Mattice) Gibson, the father having been a Methodist minister, born in Yorkshire, England, at Pocklington, December 12, 1823, and who died February 7, 1899. The mother was a native of New York State, born in Middleburg, New York. The earliest ancestor of the Gibson family to come to America was David, who emigrated here in 1845, ten years prior to the birth of his son. Having acquired his early education in the local public schools, Charles Gibson located in Albany in 1870 and obtained employment as a clerk in the wholesale drug house of A. McClure & Company. This became his principal business for life and thirteen years after he entered the employ of the concern he became a member of the firm. In 1904 he was sole proprietor and in 1916 the firm was merged with the C. W. Snow Company, of Syracuse, and the Gibson Drug Company, of Rochester, the new firm becoming the Gibson-Snow Company, with Mr. Gibson its president. He was also interested in the New York State National Bank, of which he was a director, in the Commerce Insurance Company and in the Municipal Gas Company. He was vice-president and trustee of the National Savings Bank, president of the Albany Hospital, trustee of the Home for Aged Men, manager and vice-president of the Albany City Mission, president of the Federation of Churches of Albany, and president of the Methodist Social Union.

During the World War Mr. Gibson was active in the work of the American Red Cross, collecting for that organization in his district the sum of $2,000,000, largely through his own personal ability as an organizer. He also raised $700,000 for the Albany Hospital and did valiant work for the Community Chest enter-

prise. He was a trustee of Wesleyan University and of Fukien University, of Foo Chow, China, as well as a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, having been the oldest member of that board in point of service. He gave freely of his time and services to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Albany and was also active as treasurer of the Troy Conference and a trustee of the Troy Conference Academy. He was a great traveler and had visited many missions in foreign lands, last visiting every Methodist mission of consequence on an itinerary that took him through India and the Near East. He had also visited China in like manner. He was president of the Albany School Board, president of the Board of Managers of the Raybrook Sanitarium, member of the Drug and Chemical Club of Albany, of the Arkwright and Chemist clubs of New York, and of the Rotary, Country and Fort Orange Country clubs, and the Albany Club, of which last-named he was vice-president.

Charles Gibson married, in Albany, New York, July 12, 1883, Anna E. Walker, daughter of John and Frances (Linn) Walker, both parents of Albany. Their children are: 1. William W., who succeeded his father as president of the Gibson-Snow Company; married Helen E. Jones, and they are the parents of three children: William W., Jr., Charles, and Edward Jones. Mr. and Mrs. William W. Gibson reside in Albany. 2. Mary, who resides at home. 3. Clara; married Charles Heisler, and they have six children: Anna S., Elizabeth L., John E., Cornelia, Prudence, and Mary. 4. Henrietta, who resides at home.

ALEXANDER, Chester,

Business Executive.

Long years of association with a nationally known New York clothing establishment, whose expansion throughout the years has been in no small part the result of his efforts, brought almost equally wide renown to the late Chester Alexander. He was vice-president, general manager, and director of the Rogers Peet Company, of New York. The spirit of that concern, imbued as it is with an eagerness to serve and serve well the public it invites into its doors without doubt emanated from Mr. Alexander, a man of the most democratic, the most friendly, and the most humane type to be found in a long search. At the same time he was an astute business executive, far-sighted, imaginative, dependable, and capable. That Rogers Peet is one of the foremost men's clothing concerns of the country today is in large measure due to him.

Chester Alexander was born in Oswhicee, Alabama, October 18, 1863, son of William Henry and Ariadne (Crowell) Alexander. His earliest paternal American ancestor was his grandfather, Major William Alexander. William Henry Alexander was a prosperous planter of Alabama until the Civil War laid waste the fertile acres he had cultivated after his arrival in Alabama from Mecklenburg County, Virginia. The war ruined the fortunes of the Alexander family as it did those of most well-born Southerners and limited the educational advantages of Chester Alexander and his six brothers and one sister. The boy attended the Alabama country schools, studied for a time in Marianna, Florida, attended busi-

ness college in Newark, New Jersey, and, finally, while he worked by day, studied law at New York University Law School by night for three years, until impaired health necessitated his relinquishing his ambitions.

His first position was with an express company in Newark. He then secured a position with the Rogers Peet Company at five dollars a week, brushing clothes. Advancement came slowly but surely through the various stages of stock-boy, salesman, assistant manager of the Prince Street store, and manager of the Thirteenth Street store, where he remained for ten years, later managing the Herald Square store. He was then made general manager of all stores, and in 1919, he was elected vice-president and general manager. The company which had two stores when he joined it, now has six. It was Mr. Alexander himself who laid out the Fifth Avenue, the Liberty Street, and the city of Boston stores. Although the major part of his time and attention were given to his company, he served as a member of the executive board of the Broadway Association, the Southern Society, and as a member of the Board of Trade of Transportation. His generosity and zeal for helping those ill or in want were limitless and found expression in a dozen unostentatious ways. He was on the Board of the Reconstruction Hospital and active as a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue. During the World War he contributed generously to patriotic and humanitarian drives and helped in the secret service.

His political views were independent in character, though he frequently found those of the Democratic party congenial. He was a member of the Westchester-Biltmore Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, the Pomonok Golf Club, the Transportation Club, the Town Hall, and belonged to numerous social organizations namely the Law Society, the Alabama Society, and the Georgia Society. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and with the Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. An accident during the last two years of his life prevented his playing golf, one of his favorite out-door recreations, but did not interfere with motoring, which he preferred to all other forms of diversion.

In Calvert, Texas, April 30, 1907, Chester Alexander married Hazel Garrett, daughter of John T. and Allie (Gray) Garrett. Her father is a prosperous merchant of Calvert. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Chester Alexander, born in New York City, August 27, 1908, graduate of Browning School and Loomis Institute, at Windsor, Connecticut, and prepared for Princeton University.

In New York City, March 11, 1927, Mr. Alexander closed his earthly career at the age of sixty-four. His success brough him many admirers, both in commercial and social circles, and his jovial nature won the hearts of many friends. He was ambitious, hard-working and farsighted, qualities which made him an excellent executive, who commanded the respect and liking of the public, his fellow-executives, and the employees alike. He helped make the Rogers Peet Company a valuable public asset. Thus he typifies the best ideal of American suc-

Philip Martin

cess—that which brings fortune not only to the business man but prosperity to a large group of fellow-men.

DOWSEY, James Lionel,

Lawyer and Executive.

James L. Dowsey was born in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, New York, July 27, 1878, the son of Joseph and Anna Sophia Dowsey, of the ninth generation and a direct descendant of Paul d'Hase, one of the French adventurers who came to Montreal, Canada, in 1646, to win that part of the New World for their King.

Mr. Dowsey was admitted to the bar in 1903 and immediately engaged in the active practice thereof, for many years being senior member of the firm of Dowsey, Parsons and Schiel at No. 66 Broadway, New York City. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Dowsey found attraction in the marts of trade, and in 1924 assumed the presidency of the Autographic Register Company of the United States of America, and the Autographic Register Systems, Limited, of Canada.

Mr. Dowsey has a keen interest in civic matters and has been president of many public organizations. At the present he is a member of the Republican State Committee of the Second Assembly District of Nassau County, a member of the New York State and Nassau County Bar associations and affiliated with local clubs on Long Island, where he resides.

On June 12, 1900, James L. Dowsey was married at Lawrence, Long Island, to Jennie Georgina Coote, daughter of Rev. James Coote, D. D. In 1903 they took up their residence at Manhasset, Long Island, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Dowsey are the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Dorothy G., married to William F. Hoppe. 2. Anna Gladys, married to H. W. Carroll, Jr. 3. James L., Jr. 4. Charles Malcolm.

MARTINY, Philip,

Sculptor.

A career more distinctive in its contribution to national advancement than that of the artist or sculptor would be difficult to find, for the enhancement of the world's beauty is the greatest addition to the world's happiness. In this small but gifted group belonged the late Philip Martiny, nationally recognized as a sculptor of note. His war memorials rank among the most fitting and worthy in spirit of public expressions with regard to that world calamity. His studio on Macdougal Alley, artistic center of New York City, gave forth much to the world that was of great grace and beauty.

Philip Martiny was born in Alsace, May 19, 1858, when that was still a French province. He began early in life to work with clay and earned the reputation of being a prodigy. Once, fascinated by the skill with which a sculptor, François, treated drapery, he asked how it was done. The sculptor plucked a silk handkerchief from the boy's pocket and tossed it on the table, that they might together examine its folds. This led to the boy's study with François in his studio and later to his continued pursuit of his art in that of Eugene Dock. When he was twenty years old, Mr. Martiny came to New York City, where the remaining years of his life were spent.

His initial work in the new world was as a decorator at six dollars a day. Some of his work chanced to catch the eye of

Augustus St. Gaudens, famous sculptor, who at once sent for the young artist. Mr. Martiny then spent five happy years in the studio of the older artist, aiding in many of his famous productions. In later years, Mr. Martiny told with pride how his master seized him by the shoulders to express his elation at the way in which Martiny had treated part of the drapery in the statue of "The Puritan." Later Mr. Martiny established his own studio in Macdougal Alley, where he long remained. His design and workmanship produced the figures on the Agricultural and Fine Arts Buildings at the Chicago World's Fair. His, too, was the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, "Peace," which was in front of City Hall in Jersey City. Others of his lasting testimonials to beauty and its incorporation in stone are: twenty-four statues on the Hall of Records, Manhattan; the group called "The Allies," which attracted much attention during the World War, when it stood in front of the Flatiron Building; the bronze statue of a doughboy in Abingdon Square, New York City, and another war memorial in Chelsea Square, in that same metropolis. He designed and executed one of the beautiful doors of a famous church in New York City, St. Bartholomew's, for Stanford White, on Park Avenue, and two groups on the New York Chamber of Commerce Building. The McKinley monument at Springfield, Massachusetts, is his work, as is that of Vice-President Garrett A. Hobart, at Paterson, New Jersey, and other important works too numerous to mention. Thus are found evidences of his genius broadcast throughout the land. Mr. Martiny was awarded first prize in an international competition of forty-three sculptors. He was a member of the Architectural League, the National Sculpture Society, and the National Arts Club, and American National Academy.

In November, 1904, Philip Martiny married Yvonne Flouret in France, daughter of Leon and Emily (Gerard) Flouret, both of whom are now deceased. After many years of residence at Bayside, Long Island, the family moved to Flushing in November, 1926, where the parents and eight children lived happily. Mrs. Martiny and the children survive the husband and father.

The notable career of this distinguished citizen and artist came to a close June 26, 1927, in his seventieth year. As a man he was kind and gentle in spirit, as well as gay and friendly; a talented linguist and musician; a devoted husband and father, he was the center of a delightful home life. As an artist he caught and imprisoned in stone and bronze for all time the noble interpretation his genius gave for events and personages of national significance.

MOORE, Hoyt Augustus,

Lawyer.

A native of Maine and a member of an old New England family, Mr. Moore, before taking up the study of law, devoted some six years to teaching in Maine and Connecticut. Since almost a quarter of a century he has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City and since 1913 he has been a member of the law firm of Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, one of the largest and most prominent law firms of the metropolis. He is considered an able member of the New York bar and during his long practice has handled a great volume of im-

portant litigation. He is active in the social life of the city as a member of several of its leading clubs. Naturally his professional work receives the major share of his time and attention, but Mr. Moore has always been interested in the problems of government and public affairs and maintains membership in several learned societies.

Hoyt Augustus Moore was born at Ellsworth, Maine, September 15, 1870, a son of Augustus E. and Susan W. (Tucker) Moore. His father, who was born August 31, 1843, and who died April 1, 1920, was a merchant. The subject of this article was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895. He then engaged in teaching, serving successively as assistant principal of Wilton Academy, Wilton, Maine, from August, 1895, until April, 1896; Superintendent of Schools at Ellsworth, Maine, from April, 1896, until September, 1896; principal of the Ellsworth High School from September, 1896, until June, 1899; and principal of the high school at Putnam, Connecticut, from September, 1899, until June, 1901. He then decided to take up the study of law and for that purpose entered the Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1904. In September of that year he entered upon his career as a lawyer in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in April, 1905. After having been associated for a number of years with the law firm of Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, No. 52 William Street, New York City, he became a member of this firm, February 1, 1913. He is a member of the University, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Bankers' and Broad Street clubs, all of New York City; the Ardsley Club of Ardsley-on-Hudson, New York; and the Racquet Club of Washington, District of Columbia; as well as of the Maine Society and the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York City, of which latter he is a former president. His interest in politics and economics finds expression in his membership in several learned societies, including the Academy of Political Science of the city of New York, the Economic Club of the city of New York, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Hoyt Augustus Moore married, at Ellsworth, Maine, October 10, 1906, Lora Parsons, a daughter of James E. Parsons, a banker of Ellsworth, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of two children: Edward Parsons and Dorothy Parsons. They make their home at No. 515 Park Avenue, New York City.

MUNSON, Charles Sherwood,

Business Executive.

Born in Woodbury, Connecticut, September 14, 1888, Charles Sherwood Munson acquired his financial and executive ability at an early age, for his father, John Newton Munson, was the leading banker of his community. John Newton Munson, who was born March 17, 1853, and married to Florence Averill Seeley, traced his American ancestry back to Thomas Munson, a native of Lincolnshire, England, who settled in Hartford,

Connecticut, in 1629 and then located himself in New Haven.

After a course at the Taft School, from which institute he graduated in 1908, Mr. Munson entered Yale University, receiving from that temple of learning his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912. The year of his graduation he became connected with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of New York City, shortly afterwards associating himself with the National Carbide Corporation, of which organization he is now the president. Mr. Munson is also vice-president of the Air Reduction Company, Incorporated, president of the Cuban Air Products Corporation, and director of the R. T. Vanderbilt Company, the Vermont Reduction Company, Penick & Ford, Limited, Incorporated, the Delas Condenser Corporation, and 580 Park Avenue Corporation. Politically, Mr. Munson is Republican, and his club affiliations are as follows: the Metropolitan, Yale, India House, Hamilton, Uptown, Heights, Casino, Brooklawn, Greenwich Country Club, the Country Club of Fairfield, the Pequot Yacht Club, and the Fairfield County Hunt Club.

On June 22, 1912, Mr. Munson was married, at Southbury, Connecticut, to Marjorie Jean Oatman, the daughter of Dr. Edward LeRoy Oatman, head surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York City, and Jean (Hinman) Oatman. Mr. and Mrs. Munson are the parents of one child, a son, Charles Sherwood, Jr., who was born April 28, 1913. Mr. Munson has his office at No. 342 Madison Avenue, and his home at No. 580 Park Avenue, New York City, together with a very charming residence at Southport, Connecticut.

DOWNEY, Robert J.,

Merchant, Real Estate Operator.

A lifelong resident of Toledo, Ohio, the late Robert J. Downey was known to old-timers in the city as the king of the grain handlers and staunch supporter of trades unionism, while to the younger generation he was a grain contractor, real estate operator, sportsman and political power, who was always willing to help a fellow along. Thus may be indicated the scope of his interests, abilities, and accomplishments. His career is also symbolical of his character—strong, forceful, magnetic, generous.

Robert J. Downey was born in Toledo, Ohio, August 31, 1862, son of John and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Downey, both natives of Ireland who came to America in their youth. The son was educated in the Toledo parochial schools. His self-supporting career began as a riverman. He was a grain handler in the days when Toledo docks were lined with sailing vessels loaded with grain. Possessed of a sturdy physique, a keen wit, and a dominant personality, the young man soon became recognized leader of the dock-workers. He served for many years as head of the grain trimmers' local of the International Longshoremen's Union. In later years, he contracted for the unloading of grain boats and worked a crew of men on a coöperative basis, paying them the highest wage in that line of work. As his faculties broadened and strengthened, Mr. Downey branched out into various occupations and prospered. He owned the Superior Hotel for several years and engaged in real estate operations. Yet he never lost touch with conditions and men on the river, and saw

Robert Downey

to it that his old gang of grain trimmers got the lion's share of the work at union wages. Besides organizing the Grain Trimmers' local of the International Association of Longshoremen, he fought ardently for other unions. His charities were boundless and kept him in readiness to go always on any workingman's bond. He helped many ambitious men to go into business for themselves and was a power in politics, though never an office seeker or office holder. During his last years, he took things comfortably and enjoyed the years of retirement he had earned by hard and self-denying labor. He enjoyed travel and all sports, particularly prize fighting and baseball, and attended all major events. He never missed a ball game when the Toledo team was playing at home and was a familiar figure at the World Series contests. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and communicant of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. All his life he belonged to the Democratic party.

On December 15, 1900, Robert J. Downey married Lillian Brownlee, daughter of James and Rachel (Martin) Brownlee. Her father was a Canadian, her mother a native of Ohio. Mrs. Downey survives her husband and resides in Toledo.

At the age of sixty-four, December 23, 1926, Mr. Downey died at St. Vincent's Hospital in Toledo. Funeral services, attended by the Grain Trimmers' Union in a body, were held in the Immaculate Conception Church, and interment was in Calvary Cemetery. The death of this vital and popular man saddened all Toledo, where his splendid qualities of generosity and unostentatious charity were widely recognized. The following was written by John S. Saalfield, of Toledo, Ohio, a warm friend of Mr. Downey, and presented to Mrs. Downey:

MY MEMORIES OF ROBERT J. DOWNEY.

Bob Downey left this life today. I am proud to write that he was my friend and I was his. Many homes will be less happy on Christmas Day. Good old Bob has left us but he will not be forgotten. Bob Downey had a heart like a woman's, although he was a man's man. He could not bear to see suffering or distress in any form, and when he came into contact with such conditions he at once did all in his power to relieve the unfortunate and distressed. He did this quietly and without ostentation. His goodness consisted in being, not seeming, and in doing, not in dreaming. His goodness was not of that type that reaches its highest manifestations in ceremonial piety. His goodness, I repeat, was not of that type but of the kind that finds expression in a sincere handclasp; the kind that finds expression in a word of cheer to a discouraged brother, the kind that finds expression in quiet deeds of charity; the kind that finds expression in friendship, the sweetest flower that blooms along the dusty highway of life; the kind that finds expression in manhood. Bob was inherently honest. In this there was no conscious effort on his part. It was as natural for him to be honest as it is for the glowing sun to rise in the east and set in the west. His trust and confidence in those that he counted his friends was absolute. He always said exactly what he meant and he meant all that he said. He loved children and was always anxious to send a ray of sunshine into their lives, and he took unto himself the right to make them happy, and in making them happy, he derived much happiness himself. He added too, to the sum of human happiness. Bob has passed to his eternal reward. We shall miss the glow of his kindly heart and the grasp of his friendly hand.

HOPKINS, Stephen Upshur,

Consulting and Contracting Engineer.

Few institutions of our modern civilization are so important as that of engineering, for to the engineer are entrusted the problems created by a growing population

and the pressure of modern industry. He must provide for the safety of millions of people, and his largest buildings and bridges, tunnels and aqueducts must be absolutely sound in construction and reliable to the last detail. Stephen Upshur Hopkins, consulting and construction engineer of New York City, has done his share of the great construction work characteristic of our century, particularly in connection with the building of the New York City subways, and by his own considerable energy and ability has achieved a high place among the members of his profession.

The Hopkins family is an old one in America, dating back to the time of the earliest New England settlements. In 1620 Stephen Hopkins came from Coventry, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, to be followed ten years later by his son, John Hopkins, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut. From that time the name occurs frequently in the history of the Atlantic States, and in later generations members of the family found their way into Virginia. Stephen Hopkins, father of Stephen Upshur Hopkins, was born in 1836, and was engaged as a merchant in the Chesapeake Bay sailing vessel trade until the time of his death in 1888. He was captain and owner of the "Annie L. Whitman," the sailing vessel in which he took the dead body of the wife of Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia from Richmond to Philadelphia, during the American Civil War, successfully running the Union blockade. On his return trip, however, he was captured by Federal gunboats, and his vessel confiscated. He married Alicia Custis West, a descendant of the earliest Virginia stock.

Stephen Upshur Hopkins was born in Onancock, Accomack County, Virginia, on February 13, 1872. He attended Onancock and Margaret academies in Virginia, and later entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, *cum laude*. In the same year he was an instructor at Harvard, and in May he began his professional career as engineer in charge of work involving drainage of a low meadow tract and the construction of the athletic field on which is now the Harvard Stadium. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Hopkins became assistant engineer on the staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia and Irwin, Pennsylvania, remaining until October, 1900. During this period he gained valuable experience, at first as rodman, levelman, and transitman, but later in direct charge of surveys and construction, including the widening of several sections of road in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the construction of a bridge across the Passaic River, and related dredging operations, together with other work as inspector and engineer in charge of construction. From October, 1900, to July, 1901, Mr. Hopkins was assistant engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York City, and at the end of this time was promoted to the position of division engineer in charge of two sections of subway construction from One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Broadway to Dyckman Street and Nagle Avenue, a distance of three and a third miles, which included six station stops. In May, 1907, he was appointed to prepare estimates and present data bearing on claims for extra work by the contracting company, and shortly afterward he obtained a leave of absence of one year, during which he acted as construction engineer for the United En-

gineering and Construction Company, of Portland, Oregon, which was then engaged in the building of a large bridge across the Willamette River. The next two years, 1909-11, found him employed as senior assistant division engineer and acting division engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission, in charge of all work on the Fourth Avenue Subway, in Brooklyn. His next position was with the Bradley Contracting Company, for whom he acted as engineer of construction and chief engineer, charged with work of the greatest importance, including that company's construction for the Fourth Avenue Subway, Brooklyn, and Lexington Avenue Subway in New York, 1913 to 1916. This arrangement continued until the receivership of the Bradley Contracting Company, and shortly afterward, on October 5, 1918, Mr. Hopkins, as one thoroughly familiar with the situation, was appointed receiver for the corporation. On November 6, 1918, he was also appointed receiver for William Bradley, and in March, 1919, for James Bradley, by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In April, 1919, he was made trustee in bankruptcy for Fiss, Doerr and Carroll Horse Company. Mr. Hopkins is now president of Stephen U. Hopkins, consulting engineers, in which capacity his advice is frequently sought in difficult engineering problems. Recently he has had associated with him John L. Hogan, a civil engineer, who is also his associate in contracting work. Politically, Mr. Hopkins supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Harvard Engineering Society, and of several clubs, including the Harvard Club of New York, the Dilomedians, and the Saint Albans. He is also a member of the Southern Society of New York and of the Virginians. His favorite pastime is golf.

In 1898, at Onancock, Virginia, he married Leila Margaret Powell, the daughter of George W. Powell, a merchant and boat-owner of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are the parents of one child, Powell, who served overseas during the World War with the One Hundred and Fourth Machine Gun Battalion, Twenty-seventh, or New York, Division.

EDGERTON, James Ives,

Physician and Surgeon.

The Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, now a part of the University of Pennsylvania, has graduated many noted men, who have gone out into the world and done their part toward the alleviation of suffering among ailing humanity, and among whom may be included Dr. James Ives Edgerton, native of South Carolina, who is prominently identified with the medical and surgical professions in New York City. Dr. Edgerton has made a specialty of gynecology, and from 1914 to 1920 served in that branch as adjunct professor in the New York Polytechnic Medical School, where he rendered notable service. Outside of this duty he has filled a number of important posts and built up a most gratifying practice. His achievements, often in the realm of original research, have been so considerable that he has been elected to the American College of Surgeons as a Fellow, and occupies high place in various other learned societies.

James Ives Edgerton was born at Aiken, South Carolina, one of the oldest

and most aristocratic towns in the South, November 15, 1870, son of Rev. Everett Cromwell Edgerton and Laura (Carter) Edgerton, both representatives of prominent and well-to-do families. His father, born November 23, 1846, died in May, 1902, enlisted in the Confederate Army during the Civil War in 1862, at the age of sixteen, serving as captain, Washington Light Infantry. From 1867 to 1900 he acted as pastor of the St. Thaddeus Protestant Episcopal Church at Aiken, where he endeared himself to a large and grateful flock. His father's people had been in this country two generations, and on his mother's side representatives appeared at least fifty years before the American Revolution. As was the custom with leading families of South Carolina, Dr. Edgerton was given private instruction until he entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from which institution he received a most valuable foundation, finishing in 1892, whereupon he entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. He was interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1893; in New York Hospital, 1894-95; and in Nursery and Child Hospital of New York, in 1896. He was also associated with Dr. W. Gill Wylie, a most prominent gynecologist, for a number of years. For twenty years he successfully practiced his profession, until 1914, when he accepted the position of adjunct professor of Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic Medical School, and in this institution spent six years, including the period of the World War. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Greater New York Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American College of Surgeons, in which, as stated above, he holds a Fellowship. He recreates himself as a member of the Shawnee Country Club.

Dr. James Ives Edgerton married, at New York City, November 15, 1902, Lillian Beck, daughter of Andrew Beck, a farmer of New Durham, New Jersey, whose family has made notable contributions to American life in education, the professions and civic enterprise.

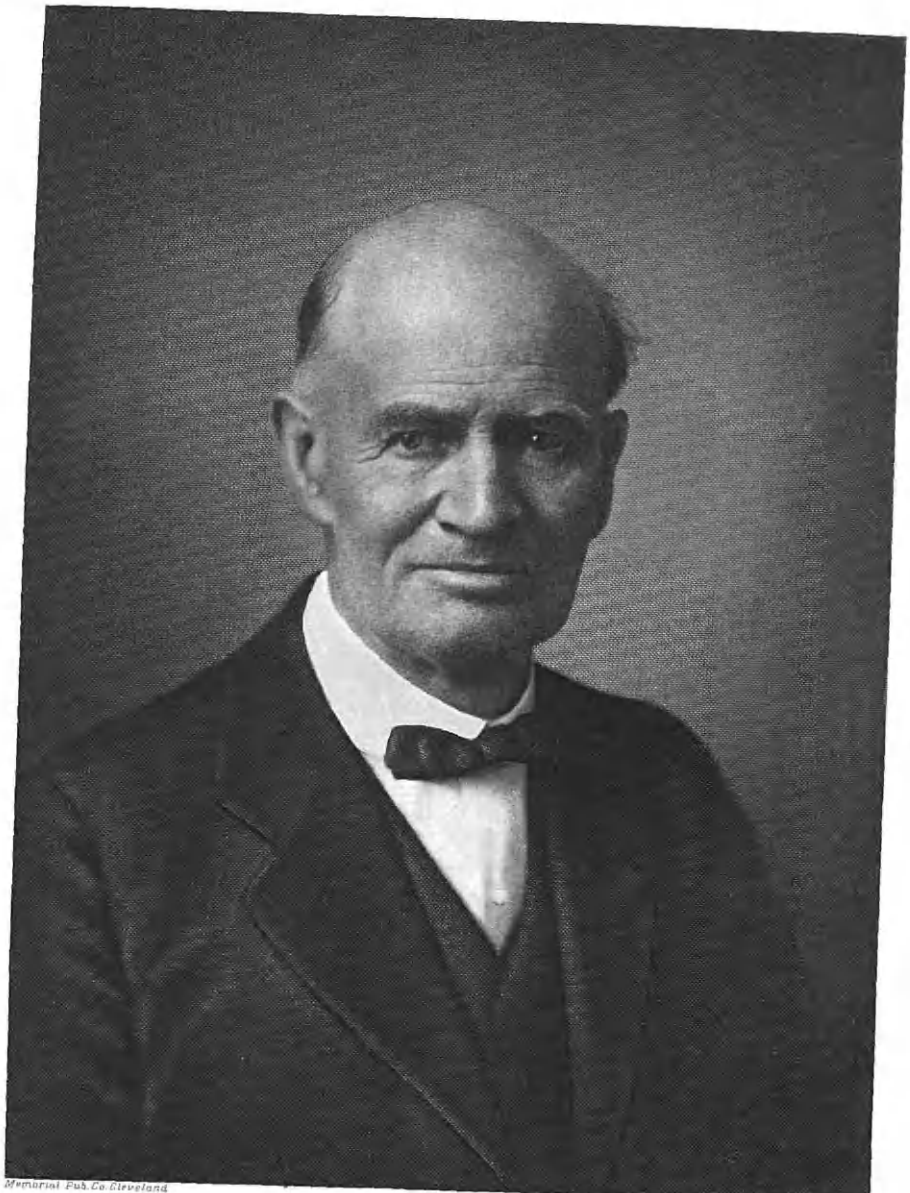
GOULD and Allied Families

The family named Gould was originally Gold, which was derived from the noun "gold" and meant, metaphorically, "precious." It was first used as a Christian-name, and as such appears in the Domesday Book (1086) as Golde, and Goldus. Adam Gold is recorded in the Hundred Rolls, 1273 A. D.

(I) Horace Gould represents the first known individual of the branch of the family tracing to Hialmer Day Gould. Neither the date nor locality of his birth has been learned, but it is known that he had a son, Jacob Henry Gould, of whom further.

(II) Jacob Henry Gould, son of Horace Gould, was born in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. He married Sarah Hartshorn, daughter of Norris and Asenath (Backus) Hartshorn, and sister of Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn. (Hartshorn VII.) They were the parents of Hialmer Day Gould, whose name heads the next generation.

(III) Hialmer Day Gould, son of Jacob Henry and Sarah (Hartshorn) Gould, was born in a log cabin in Smith Township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 13, 1848, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, November 3, 1924. He was a scion of



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Hialmer Day Gould

rugged old Colonial stock, the tradition in the family being that he belonged to the same family as Jay Gould, the financier, who was a descendant of Abraham Gold (Gould), a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental Army, Fourth Connecticut Regiment, and also a descendant of Nathan Gould, who emigrated from England to Connecticut, in 1646, and was one of the nineteen signers of the petition for the Connecticut charter. At the age of six years Hialmer Day Gould attended the funeral of his great-grandfather, a soldier of the War of the Revolution, and who was ninety years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Gould's maternal grandparents, natives of Connecticut, were pioneer settlers of Ohio, first locating at Nelson, Portage County, but subsequently removing to Mount Union, Ohio. After the death of Mr. Gould's mother, the family circle was broken, and Hialmer D. Gould was taken by an uncle, Albert R. Gould, to Carrollton, Ohio, and placed in the home of James Parkhill Patton, a farmer. In making this move of about thirty miles, Mr. Gould walked all the way, carrying his clothes. He lived with the Patton family for three years, and then, at the age of sixteen years, fired with a desire to assist in the defense of his country's integrity, he went back to Alliance, Ohio, and enlisted as a drummer-boy in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This was on September 7, 1864, and Mr. Gould served until the close of the war, nearly a year. He received his honorable discharge at Charlotte, North Carolina, and was then sent back to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, where he was mustered out. During his period of service he participated in several battles in Tennessee, most of them in and around Murfreesboro. On returning to civil life, Mr. Gould taught country schools for three or four years, then entered Mount Union College, of which his uncle, Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn, was the president, and who also had founded the institution in Alliance in 1846, two years prior to Mr. Gould's birth. (Hartshorn VII.) For several years he served his distinguished uncle as private secretary, and then, from 1871 to 1879, he served as a teacher in that college. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1877 and that of Master of Science in 1890. In 1879 Mr. Gould came to Cleveland and became connected with the Spencerian Business College and the Practical Text-book Company. He was the author of a number of textbooks for business colleges, several of which were also used in public and private schools in many countries of the world. However, these books did not carry his name as author, but simply bore the name of the publishing firm. In 1904, Mr. Gould, in collaboration with E. L. Hessenmueller, a lawyer, published a work entitled, "Best Thoughts of Best Thinkers." He also wrote many articles for magazines and newspapers on the detection of forgery in handwriting, in which field of accomplishment Mr. Gould undoubtedly had no equal. His career as a handwriting expert, in which he achieved an international reputation, was the outgrowth of his deep interest in the detection of counterfeit money, which became for him an absorbing subject. He developed an almost uncanny faculty for detecting forgery in signatures almost exactly alike, and for more than thirty years figured as an expert in many court cases involving millions of dollars. An uncle, Professor Edwin N. Hartshorn,

who was connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, sent him many spurious bills, of the genuineness of which the department experts were in doubt, and for hours Mr. Gould would pore over these, examining every detail under a microscope. Among the celebrated criminal cases in which his testimony was the crux of the case was that of Cassie Chadwick, who, as the result of his detection of a forged signature of Andrew Carnegie on a $5,000,000 note, was convicted and sentenced to a long term in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

That Professor Gould was an original thinker of the first order is evidenced by his solution of one of the two age-old unsolved problems of geometry, as recorded in the following:

THE GOULD TRISECTION OF AN ARC
The First Correct Solution of the Memorable Problem, "To Trisect an Arc."

On the evening of March 10, 1884, Professor Hialmer Day Gould, of Cleveland, Ohio, made a discovery which will place his name on the pages of history among those that have stood for more than twenty centuries. Geometry has been for hundreds of years the most perfect of sciences; and its unsolved problems of any importance have been reduced to two: "To Trisect an Arc," and "To Square a Circle."

Professor Gould studied this problem for fourteen years, and the trisection was accomplished through the usual methods of elementary drawing, and no process of demonstration had been employed that is not already familiar to students of elementary geometry.

Many references to this celebrated problem are found in encyclopedias and other volumes containing the history of mathematical discovery and the biography of the most celebrated mathematicians of all ages. Among the most noted investigators were Pythagoras, Euclid, Diocles, Nicomedes, Archimedes, Agnesi, and in later times, Bernonilli and Lardner. It is, in fact, fair to presume that almost every enthusiastic author, teacher or student has, upon first meeting with the problem, given it at least one fair trial; while hundreds have puzzled over it for years in hope of winning the high renown which success would be sure to confer.

After 2,400 years, Professor Gould was able to solve this problem, and he received letters of congratulation from noted men all over the world. Space is too limited here to go into any explanation of the method employed to solve this problem. Here are a few of the names of noted men of Cleveland who lived at that time, who agreed that the solution was correct in every particular:

We, the undersigned, have carefully examined Professor Hialmer Day Gould's solution of the memorable problem, "To Trisect an Arc," and we do hereby certify that it is correct in every particular. The propositions are clearly stated, the demonstrations are complete, forcible and thoroughly scientific, and the whole subject is made easy of comprehension by students in elementary geometry: General M. D. Leggett, President, Cleveland Educational Bureau; C. E. Bolton, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland Educational Bureau; Professor John N. Stockwell, Case School of Applied Science, and Dr. D. B. Smith, Member of Cleveland Board of Education.

The following quotation from Horace is taken from a letter of congratulation sent by Rev. D. P. Lindsley, author of "Tachygraphy":

I have built a monument than bronze more lasting,
Soaring more high than regal pyramids,
Which nor the stealthy gnawing of the raindrop,
Nor the vain rush of Boreas shall destroy;
Nor shall it pass away with the unnumbered

Series of ages and the flight of time.
I shall not wholly die!
—Horace, Ode XXX, Book III.

Politically, Mr. Gould was a staunch Republican, and was twice elected and served as justice of the peace of Cleveland Heights. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a warm supporter. He was a member of the Army and Navy Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a lover of God's out-of-doors, and spent many happy hours in communion with nature. His greatest pleasure, however, was in his home, where, with his wife and his books, his happiest hours were spent.

In the death of Hialmer D. Gould, Cleveland lost one of its old and most respected citizens. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of complete and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest of the night, so was the life of this good and honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one, and through the long period of his residence in this locality he was ever true to every trust reposed in him, and his reputation in a business way was unassailable. As a soldier, teacher, scholar and author he evinced at all time those sterling qualities of character which ever commend a man to the hearts of those who know him. His career as a militant defender of the country he loved so well; as a teacher in one of Ohio's most famous old educational institutions, as well as in one of Cleveland's foremost schools; his ripe attainments as a scholar, possessing exact and accurate knowledge in a wide range of subjects, and his eminent success as an author of well-known and authoritative textbooks—all these contributed to a well-earned reputation as a man of more than ordinary native ability and gave him notable prestige among his fellow-men. His career was complete and rounded in its perfect simplicity; he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and he died beloved by those near to him and respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Among the glowing tributes paid to the memory of Hialmer Day Gould is the following:

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Mount Union College, through its representative, Miss Mabel Hartzell, presents a floral tribute in memory of Hialmer Day Gould, and desires to express to the relatives and friends heartfelt sympathy and sincere appreciation.

Mr. Gould was related to our beloved founder, Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn, and served his distinguished uncle as private secretary for several years. He was a teacher in Mount Union College from 1871 to 1879. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1877, and Master of Science in 1880. On several occasions he has lectured at Mount Union College on the subject in which he was an expert—that of detecting forgery and counterfeits by means of photographing pictures through the microscope. In 1923 he was present at the dedication of the monument erected on the birthplace of President Hartshorn, near Nelsons Ledges, Ohio, where he made an interesting address, recalling many incidents in the career of the founder of Mount Union College. This occasion was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of President Hartshorn.

Mr. Gould was a man of sterling character and exceptional ability, and actuated by a spirit of service to mankind. He has reflected honor upon his *alma mater*, and she mourns today the passing of a loyal and loving son.

(Signed) W. H. McMASTER,
President Mount Union College.

Mr. Gould married (first) Olive Shasta

Edwards, of Alliance, Ohio. On November 3, 1892, Mr. Gould married (second) Emma Augusta Weden, who was born and reared in Cleveland, the daughter of John and Augusta (Polster) Weden, who were among the earlier residents of Cleveland. (Weden II.) Children by first wife: 1. Charles Bird, who lived in Alabama. 2. Bessie Welcome, who married John Trovinger, of Huntington, Indiana, and is now deceased.

(Reference: Family Records.)

(The Hartshorn Line).

Hartshorne (Hartshorn) Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three bucks' heads cabossed sable.

Crest—A buck's head erased sable.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

The surname Hartshorn, -e, originated in Hartshorne Parish, Derbyshire, England. Henry and Richard de Hartishorn are in the Testa de Neville, 1216-1274, and Alice Hertishorn in a Fines Roll of 1470.

(Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Hartshorn, from England, was born in 1615, as shown by his deposition made April 2, 1654, that his age was about forty years, and died in May (inventory 18), 1683. He was a freeman in Reading, Massachusetts, May 10, 1648. He married (first) Susanna Buck, who died March 18, 1660. He married (second), April 10, 1661, Sarah, widow of William Lamson. Children by first marriage, born in Reading, Massachusetts: 1. Thomas, born October 30, 1646, died young. 2. Thomas, born September 30, 1648, died May 24, 1713; married Hannah Goodwin. 3. John, born May 6, 1650. 4. Joseph, born July 2, 1652; soldier in King Philip's War; married Sarah, surname unknown. 5. Benjamin, born April 8, 1654; married, November 26, 1684, Elizabeth Brown. 6. Jonathan, born August 20, 1656. 7. David, of whom further. 8. Susanna, born March 2, 1660. Child by second marriage: 9. Timothy, born February 23, 1662; married, December 26, 1685, Martha Eaton.

(References: Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England"; Reading (Massachusetts) Vital Records.)

(II) Dr. David Hartshorn, son of Thomas and Susanna (Buck) Hartshorn, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, October 18 1657, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, November 3, 1738. He removed to Norwich before 1698, and he and his brother Jonathan are on the roll of inhabitants, 1702. He was a physician and a selectman in 1709. He built a sawmill on Beaver Brook in 1713. He was one of the first deacons of the West Farms (now Franklin) Church. He married, March 15, 1683, in Reading, Rebecca Batcheler, who died in Norwich, March 4, 1743. Children, first three born in Reading: 1. Rebecca, born January 16, 1684, died January 7, 1689. 2. Jonathan, born February 7, 1686. 3. David, Jr., of whom further. 4. Ebenezer, born in Norwich, June 8, 1702; married, in 1732, Miriam Gregory.

(References: *Op. cit.*, Norwich, Connecticut, Vital Records; Caulkins' "History of Norwich," pp. 93, 232.)

(III) David Hartshorn, Jr., son of Dr. David and Rebecca (Batcheler) Hartshorn, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, May 28, 1688. He married, June 30, 1715, Abigail Hebard (Hibbard). Children, born in Norwich, Connecticut:

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Mrs. Hialmer D. Gould.

1. David, born June 20, 1717; married, April 1, 1736, Olive Armstrong. 2. Eliphalet, born April 2, 1719; married, May 12, 1742, Lois Thorp. 3. Rebecca, born December 17, 1720; married, April 15, 1746, Thomas Worden. 4. Abigail, born June 22, 1722; married, February 18, 1740-41, Thomas Punber. 5. Zipporah, born April 10, 1725; married, October 4, 1748, John Hughes. 6. Tabitha, born December 15, 1726; married, September 24, 1746, Amaziah Bosworth. 7. Rufus, of whom further. 8. Ebenezer, born July 15, 1730; married, August 11, 1752, Elizabeth Crosby. 9. Zebediah, born May 5, 1732; married, May 26, 1756, Lydia Burley. 10. Ann, born March 9, 1734-35. 11. Phebe, born January 12, 1736-37; married, June 30, 1761, Jonathan French.

(References: *Op. cit.*)

(IV) Rufus Hartshorn, son of David, Jr., and Abigail Hebard (Hibbard) Hartshorn, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, September 17, 1728, and died at Norwich. He was in the French and Indian War, in 1758. He married (first), December 24, 1747, Lucy Avery, who died April 27, 1780, daughter of Joshua Avery. Rufus Hartshorn married (second), December 16, 1781, Mrs. Jemima Spicer. Children, born in Norwich, Connecticut: 1. Joshua, of whom further. 2. Anne, born August 14, 1750; married Thomas Cary. 3. Amy, born July 26, 1752. 4. Andrew, born January 14, 1755, died August 20, 1809, in Mansfield, Connecticut; married Sarah Abbe. 5. Beriah, born January 1, 1757; in Captain Mott's company, 1776. 6. Rufus, born September 28, 1759. 7. Lucy, born September 19, 1761. 8. Ezra, born April 18, 1763. 9. Jerusha, born March 1, 1765; married, March 4, 1783, Jeremiah Capron. 10. David, born November 14, 1767, died June 9, 1768. 11. Deborah, born March 2, 1770, died May 20, 1774. Children by second marriage: 12. Elizabeth, born January 10, 1783. 13. Abigail, born September 11, 1785.

(References: Norwich, Connecticut, Vital Records; Avery's "Groton Avery Clan," p. 200.)

(V) Joshua Hartshorn, son of Rufus and Lucy (Avery) Hartshorn, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, October 17, 1748. He served in Captain Shribael Griswold's company from Litchfield, Connecticut, on roll of March 4, 1777; and in Captain Bacon's company, December 2, 1777, to April, 1779; and again in June, 1781. He was in Cornwall in 1790, with his wife and two sons under sixteen, and two daughters.

(References: Orcutt's "History of Torrington, Connecticut"; Connecticut Men in the Revolution, p. 187; Connecticut Census, 1790.)

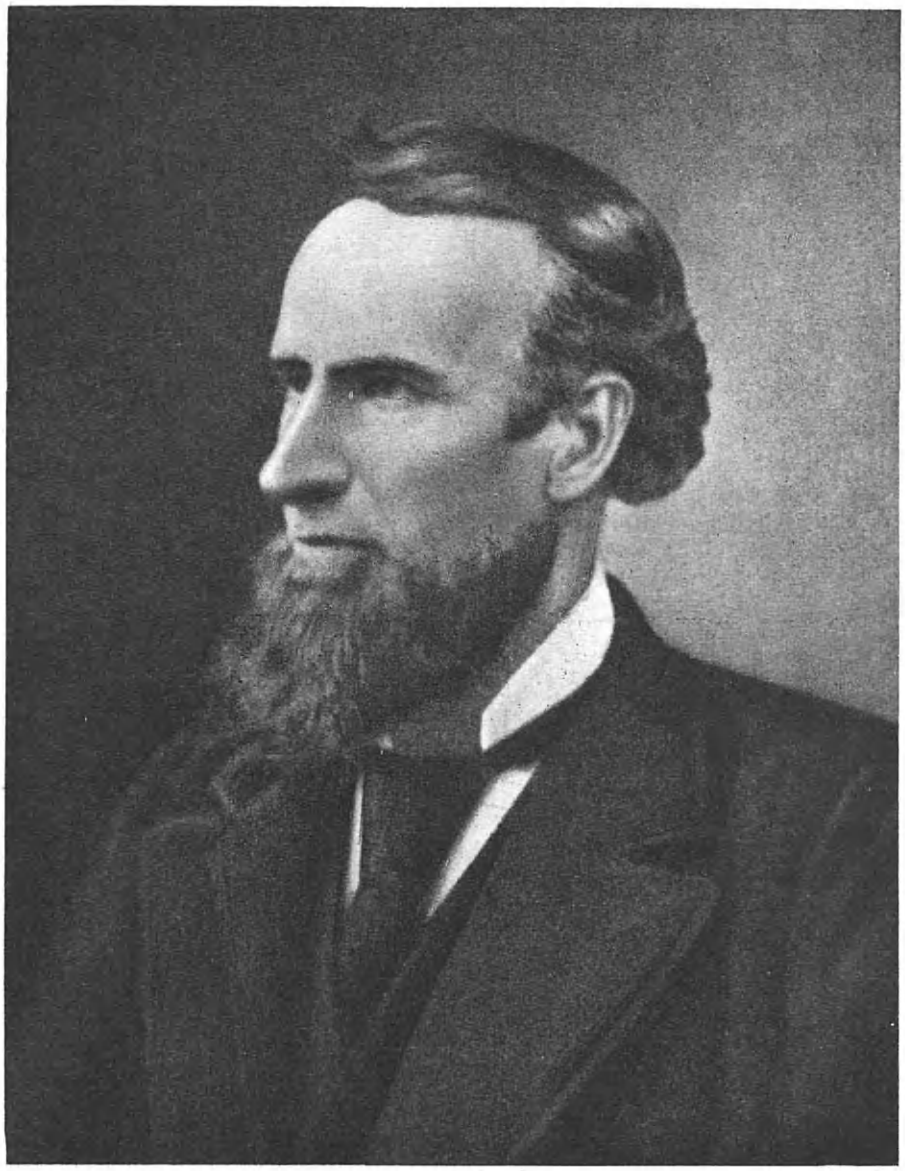
(VI) Norris Hartshorn, son of Joshua Hartshorn, was born in Torrington, Connecticut, April 1, 1785, and died at the residence of his son, Dr. Orville N. Hartshorn, in Mount Union, Stark County, Ohio, March 5, 1860. After the War of 1812, in which he is said to have served, he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Nelson, Portage County, Ohio. Here he remained until 1823, then removed to Smithtown, Mahoning County; then in 1854 removed to Mount Union, Ohio. By occupation he was a farmer. He was a man of vigorous health, temperate in all his habits, industrious and frugal, and held the respect and esteem of all who had the honor of knowing him. He was always opposed to slavery. He was reared in the atmosphere of a Christian home and at the age of fifteen became affiliated with the Methodist

Episcopal church, in which faith he remained steadfast and true to the end of his long and useful life. Mr. Hartshorn married, in Portage County, Ohio, Asenath Backus, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Backus, of Palmer, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. She was born in Palmer, Massachusetts, November 6, 1796, and died at residence of her son, Dr. Orville N. Hartshorn, at Mount Union, Ohio, July 5, 1861.

Samuel Backus was born in Connecticut, August 20, 1764; enlisted from Ashford, Connecticut, August 9, 1782, in a volunteer matross company under Captain Benjamin Durkee, and was at Fort Trumbull. In 1832 he was placed on the pension roll of Trumbull County, Ohio, for one year's service as private, being discharged, August 9, 1783. He moved by way of Palmer, Massachusetts, in 1810, to Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio. He died at the home of his daughter, Asenath, in Smithtown, Ohio, July 20, 1854, and his wife died in Nelson, Ohio, in 1847. Asenath (Backus) Hartshorn had five children: the oldest a daughter; the second, Orville Nelson Hartshorn, of whom further; and the youngest, Professor Edwin Norman, born May 27, 1835, near Alliance, Ohio. A daughter, Sarah Hartshorn, of further mention, married Jacob Henry Gould, and became the mother of Hialmer Day Gould. (Gould II.)

(References: "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," p. 588; Daughters of the American Revolution, Lineage Book, Vol. XXXVII, p. 21; United States Pension Roll, 1835, Ohio, p. 162.)

(VII) Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn, second child and oldest son of Norris and Asenath (Backus) Hartshorn, and uncle of Hialmer Day Gould (Gould III), was born at Nelson, Portage County, Ohio, August 20, 1823, and died at Alliance, Stark County, Ohio, September 17, 1901. He was brought up on the farm and received the common school education of his time, but to his devoted Christian mother he was chiefly indebted for the development of his intrepid and decisive character. He not only inherited her remarkable and naturally strong traits of character, but from infancy was influenced by her skilled, eminently practical, affectionate and positive training. Religious and systematic home instruction during his first twelve years not only in the common English branches, but especially in the immutable and eternal principles of truth and right, and in the daily and voluntary practice of duty, self-reliance, and self-government, laid the solid foundation of his sterling character, and gave an effective impetus in the direction of all his subsequent actions and marked achievements. She had taught in the public schools during the ten years preceding her marriage, and taught the first public school which he attended. He attended district school for a portion of the winter months, and for some time a high school at Deerfield, near his home. Then three years of faithful study at the Atwater Linnaean Academy in his native county prepared him for Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he completed the four years' classical course in three years, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he received from his *alma mater* the degree of Master of Arts. While a student, both at the Academy and at the College, he defrayed his entire expenses, partly by manual labor, but chiefly by



Dr. O. N. Hartshorn

TABLET MARKING THE BIRTHPLACE OF ORVILLE NELSON HARTSHORN

teaching in public schools during the winters. On October 4, 1846, he organized at Mount Union, Stark County, Ohio, the Mount Union Seminary, which under his judicious planning, persevering energy and well-directed care, regularly grew in substantial patronage and favor, as making liberal Christian education accessible to every honest and enterprising young man and young woman. In January, 1858, it was regularly chartered as a college, and received liberal donations from many intelligent, generous and wealthy persons. Dr. Hartshorn was elected president of its faculty and also president of its board of trustees, but in June, 1868, he resigned the last-named position in order that he might give his full energy to his increasing duties as president of the faculty. In early years he had desired to enter the legal profession, but his more deliberate convictions of duty led him to a settled purpose to enter the Christian ministry. After due study and preparation he was, in 1852, licensed by the Methodist Episcopal church to preach, was ordained, and elected a member of the Pittsburg Conference, and became a member of the East Ohio Conference, on its organization in 1876. In 1867, he was appointed by the college trustees to visit the various countries of Europe, in order to investigate their educational systems, museums, institutions, plans and methods; and to secure specimens and apparatus for the Mount Union College. He started, July 7, 1867, and acceptably accomplished his mission, returning early in 1868. In 1855-56 he was chosen to edit the "Family and School Instructor," a monthly magazine published by the college. As a writer and speaker, his style was clear, logical and forceful, and his good taste and tact were evidenced in the unfailing appropriateness of his theme. Naturalness, energy, and unity of expression were characteristics of Dr. Hartshorn's speech, but as a teacher, all his powers found their freest and fullest expression. Always a student, he brought the freshness and vigor of a growing mind to his class-room work, as well as to the general educational problems with which he was concerned, and in recognition of the great service he rendered, he was awarded, by his *alma mater*, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the American Philological Society, and of the American Association for the Promotion of Science. In 1851 he was elected a life-member of the National Teachers' Association. As a member of the National Christian Temperance Association, he was elected, in 1875, one of its two delegates to the International Christian Temperance Union that met in June, 1876, at Philadelphia. As a member of the first Chautauqua class (1874) he was elected by its Alumni Association in 1876 one of the eleven to prepare the Chautauqua Normal Sunday School course of study. His favorite motto gives the keynote of his active achieving life: "Take a square view, trust God, then act, leaving to him the consequences." His entire life, though characterized by severe conflict, labor, and responsibility, was one of hope, happiness and benefit, and to those who knew him best, as well as to the many students with whom he was associated, his life was a source of inspiration. The centenary of the birth of Dr. Hartshorn was celebrated by Mount Union College on Monday, August 20, 1923, by the erection of a monument to his

memory at his birthplace, near Nelson, Portage County, Ohio. This memorial is in the form of a bronze tablet surmounted by the seal of Mount Union College also in bronze and set in a monument of stones gathered from the farm, and contains Mr. Hartshorn's favorite motto referred to above, and the following inscription: "Birthplace of Orville Nelson Hartshorn, founder of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio. Erected by the Board of Trustees, August 20, 1923, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth."

Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn married, on November 1, 1849, Amanda Melvina Brush, who was born in New York City, March 13, 1828, and who was one of his first six students at the Seminary, during the three years preceding their marriage. She was a daughter of Charles and Fannie Brush, of Mount Union, Ohio. Children, born in Lexington, Stark County, Ohio: 1. Lucetta, married Dr. Benjamin A. Jacob, of Chicago, Illinois. 2. Dora, married Otis D. Crocker, of Cleveland, Ohio. 3. Homer Chase. 4. Emma (twin). 5. Walter. 6. Child, died young.

(References: Graham's "History of Stark County Ohio," pp. 754-58; Family Records.)

(VII) Sarah Hartshorn, daughter of Norris and Asenath (Backus) Hartshorn, and sister of Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn, mentioned above, married Jacob Henry Gould, and they became the parents of Hialmer Day Gould. (Gould II.)

(Reference: Family Records.)

(The Weden Line).

Widen-Weden Arms—Per pale (1) azure a figured crescent or; (2) or, a mount of six peaks azure issuing partly clouded from the point.

Crest—The crescent between two probosces couped, or upon azure.

(Rietstap's "Armorial Général.")

The German family name of Widen (pronounced Weden), appears to be from the Old High German personal name Wido, which in Italy is common as Guido.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Weden was born in Germany, in 1825, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1905. As his parents were in poor circumstances, he had but little schooling, and learned the tailor's trade in Germany, but when he had saved money enough to pay his passage and one hundred dollars in gold to start his business, he sought his fortune in the United States, leaving his wife and son in the homeland, as he had only enough money to pay his own passage and one hundred dollars in gold with which to lay the foundation of "his fortune." He came on a sailing vessel, which took nine weeks in crossing, and during this time occurred one of the tragedies of immigration. One night, while he slept, some one stole from his pocket the one hundred dollars in gold. That meant that when the vessel landed he was absolutely penniless. He worked at his trade as a tailor, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained during the rest of his life, becoming a well-known and well-liked citizen, and a member of the Cleveland Pioneer Society. He married, in Germany, Augusta Polster, who was born in Saxony, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 10, 1909. Children, all born in Cleveland, Ohio, except the oldest: 1. Ernest, born in Germany; deceased. 2. Anna, resides in Cleveland, Ohio. 3. Albert, died in 1925. 4. August, died aged four years. 5. Emma

Augusta, of whom further. 6. Bertha, married Rev. Clarence E. Cornell, and lives in California. 7. Marie, lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

(II) Emma Augusta Weden, daughter of John and Augusta (Polster) Weden, was born in Cleveland, Ohio. She married, as his second wife, on November 3, 1892, Hialmer Day Gould. (Gould III.)

(Reference: Family Records.)

JOHNSON, Frank Coit,

Industrialist.

The present-day expansion of the general industrial programme, and in particular of a number of the more important cotton and spinning mills in New York, has in Frank Coit Johnson a factor and a director whose counsel and experience are of substantial value both in regard to their immediate activities and to plans for further growth.

Frank Coit Johnson, son of Isaac and Frances A. (Coit) Johnson, was born September 20, 1863, in Norwich, Connecticut, where he attended Norwich Academy. He immediately entered upon his business career, and has always been associated with industrial progress, largely with cotton manufacturing interests. He is president of J. H. Lane and Company; chairman of the board of directors of Hampton Company; president and a member of the board of directors of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company; director of Hampshire Spinning Mills; Hawthorn Spinning Mills; E. W. Bliss Company; vice-president and director of Aspinook Company. He is also a member of the board of the Matinecock Bank of Locust Valley, and of Woodlawn Cemetery; and is a trustee of the American Surety Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is affiliated with Union League, New York Yacht, Metropolitan, Piping Rock, The Creek, National Golf Links clubs, and the Automobile Association of America.

Frank Coit Johnson married, October 18, 1888, Florence M. Dickinson. Their children: Stuart Holmes; Florence Chester, who married McHarg Davenport; Donald Coit.

BAUER, Oswald Ackerman,

Lawyer.

It falls to the lot of but few men of forty-one years to crowd into such a brief existence on earth the accomplishments of Oswald Ackerman Bauer, a leading member of the bar and of progressive organizations of Sparkill, New York, whose death brought genuine sorrow to a wide circle of friends and admirers. Mr. Bauer won the title of judge through long service as a justice of the peace, but it was his pioneering spirit which stood out above all as his claim upon distinction. Judge Bauer had resided at Sparkill thirteen years, during which time he had sensed the need of practically every public improvement following in due course, and in many had been the organizing genuis. His activities extended to banking, real estate and construction, education, insurance, publishing, loans and politics. In all of these things he greatly improved conditions and saw Sparkill pass through its period of greatest development.

Oswald Ackerman Bauer was born January 13, 1885, at Piermont, Rockland County, New York, the son of Frederick William and Maria Lavinia (Ackerman)

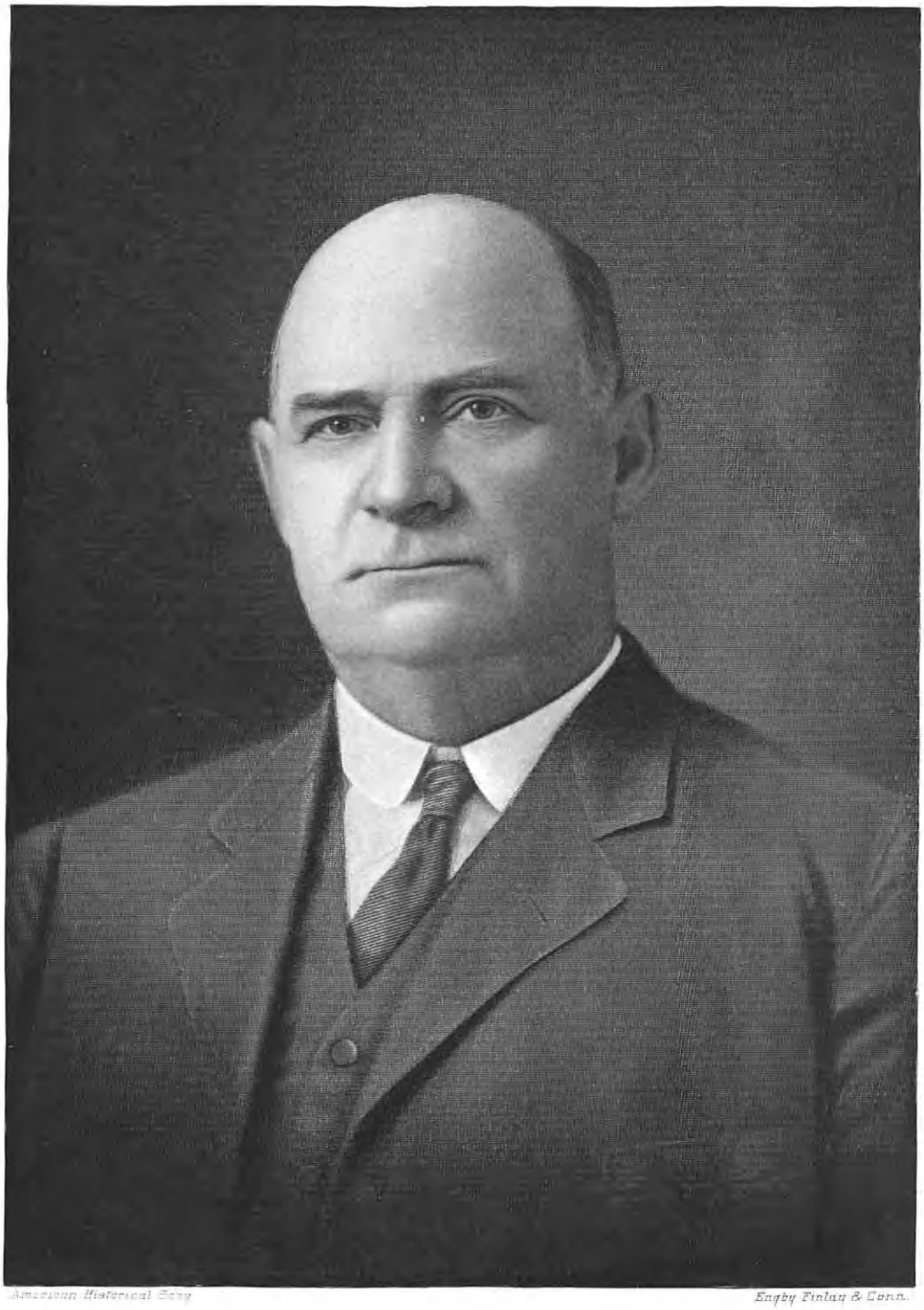
Bauer. His father, an insurance agent, was born January 4, 1843, at Schleiz, Germany, and died June 24, 1917. He was graduated from Schleiz Seminary, Schleiz, Germany, and came to the United States in 1869. He married, October 24, 1882, Maria Lavinia Ackerman. The earliest paternal American ancestor came from Holland on the "Flying Fox" in 1642, and records state that he settled at Hackensack, New Jersey, September 2, 1662. The first maternal American ancestor was Gerret D. Ackerman, born in Bergen, New Jersey, in 1711.

Oswald A. Bauer attended the public schools of Piermont, the Nyack High School, and the Law School of Columbia University, New York City. At Piermont he began the practice of his profession. He was prominent in the activities of the Reformed Dutch Church of Piermont, and became a member of the Waywayanda Lodge, No. 315, Free and Accepted Masons; Rockland Chapter, No. 204, Royal Arch Masons; Rockland Commandery, No. 75, Knights Templar; and Piermont Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He became an outstanding figure in the Rockland County bar, and for twenty years served as justice of the peace. For many years he was counsel of the village of Piermont, and his achievements won for him the place of deputy attorney-general for the State of New York.

In 1912, after his marriage, Judge Bauer removed to Sparkill. Here he became an organizer of the Sparkill Bank, and served as a director. He was long president of the Rockland County Fair Association, and under his direction this became an organization whose fairs were looked forward to with great eagerness by the people each year. He was a director and organizer of the Sparkill Development Company, and was the prime mover in the erection of the Delco Building, which houses the post office, the court and numerous other official branches. He was responsible for the erection of the structure known as Bauer's Building. As a member of the Board of Education he was largely responsible for building the Tappan Zee High School. He had been treasurer of the County Committee for years, and later served as a director, and was an official of the Sparkill Publishing Company. When the Standard Oil Company needed large tracts of land for its extensions in the lower end of the township, Judge Bauer was called in to make the purchases. He was instrumental in changing Democratic communities into Republican strongholds, and as president of the Union Republican Club was largely responsible for the erection of their commodious quarters. He was director and counsel of the First National Bank.

In legal circles he was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Rockland County Bar Association. His other memberships included the Rockland County Realty Board, the Lincoln Fellowship, the New York Zoölogical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Numismatic Association, the American Historical Association, the National Geographic Society and others. He was an antiquarian and authority on the early occupation of Rockland County by the Indians.

Judge Bauer was married, February 22, 1912, to Pauline Mae Eckerson, daughter of Peter Q. and Pauline (Smith) Eckerson, of Spring Valley, New York, and



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John F. Wade

their children were two: 1. Pauline Augusta, born October 28, 1914. 2. Jean Marie, born February 27, 1921.

The death of Judge Bauer followed a fall in the office of the attorney-general on the night of December 23, 1925, as he was pursuing duties entrusted to his care as deputy. Interment followed at Rockland Cemetery, Piermont. A neighborhood newspaper commented as follows on his passing:

Mr. Bauer was one of the most progressive residents of the township and county. He was always consulted when business ventures of any importance were to be undertaken, and his advice was listened to and followed to the letter. His untiring energy took him into many diversified lines of business, in all of which he was an outstanding figure.

Judge Bauer was not only a good business man but a devoted lover of his family and home, a charitable spirit toward his neighbors, and one who would have undoubtedly followed his successes with many others had he been spared beyond middle age.

WADE, John Franklin,

Mayor.

With the passing of the late John Franklin Wade, mayor of Bristol, Connecticut, the whole community mourned the death of one whose watchword was "service," and one who gave freely and ungrudgingly of his time and ability to the advancement and progress of those around him. For many years he gave conscientious and unselfish service to his city in various public offices, and he was honored and his efforts recognized by his fellow-townsmen when he was appointed the first mayor of Bristol, to which high office he was again elected for several terms. Mayor Wade was a man of genial presence, with an unusual talent for making friends, which faculty was wholly natural and unconscious. His passing truly left each individual citizen with a deep sense of personal loss.

Mayor Wade was born at Tallokas, Brooks County, Georgia, on June 29, 1860, the son of Thomas and Mary (Oliver) Wade, both representatives of the finest Southern stock and descendants of noted English families. The desolation which the Civil War left in its wake did not spare the Wade family, and it was reduced to what was to them virtual poverty. As a boy, Mayor Wade worked on one of the local cotton farms, at the same time obtaining his early education in the local public schools. He thus passed the time until he came to man's estate when he decided to test his fortunes in Florida. He had risen to the post of overseer on the cotton plantation where he had been working, but this position he gave up in order to make this journey to Florida. For a short time he worked in the Florida orange groves, and then he took a position with the S. B. Hubbard Company, of Jacksonville, Florida, the leading wholesale and retail hardware concern of that city. He was speedily made one of the firm's traveling salesmen and he worked for them in that capacity, unil 1884, in which year he went to Dallas, Texas, where for a short time he resumed farming. This, however, again proved monotonous and he returned to Florida and reëntered the employ of the S. B. Hubbard Company. After a few months he accepted an offer from the Drew Hardware Company, of Jacksonville, and later went with the Rockwell

& Kinnie Company, in the same line of business, until the dissolution of this firm in 1889.

It was in 1889 that Mayor Wade located in Bristol, Connecticut, the city that was to witness his great triumphs of ability and personality. His first position was a somewhat minor one in the plant of the New Departure Bell factory (now called New Departure Manufacturing Company), operated by the late Albert F. Rockwell and Edward Rockwell. He quickly rose to be foreman and was then advanced to the post of superintendent of the local plant, and later was made general superintendent of the entire plant. He and Mr. Rockwell had become fast friends in Florida, came North together, and in 1904, when a law was passed in Germany that no foreign patents would be protected in that country unless the goods were manufactured there, it was decided to establish a branch of the concern on German soil and Mr. Wade was selected to act as superintendent in charge of production. He went to Germany and remained there until 1910, in full charge of the manufacturing of the New Departure Company's goods, and then returned to Bristol, where he resumed his old position of general superintendent. He held this position until 1915, when he left the New Departure Company with Mr. Rockwell and became rolling mill manager of the Bristol Brass Corporation, which office he held until his resignation in 1920. He was on the directorate of the latter corporation and at various times was also a director of the Bryce Manufacturing Company and of the Bristol Trust Company.

Although so prominent in the manufacturing circles of Bristol, it is for his services to his fellow-citizens that Mayor Wade will be long remembered. His political life really began in 1899, when Bristol was a borough. In that year he was elected a burgess, and from 1901 to 1904 he served the borough as a warden, when his political career was halted by his journey to Germany and his subsequent stay in that country. Upon his return in 1910, however, he was warmly welcomed by his friends and associates and when the town and borough governments were incorporated into the city of Bristol, he was elected the first mayor of the new municipality. He was opposed and defeated at some of the subsequent elections, but in 1922 he was again elected and for over five years he sat in the mayoralty chair, earning the sobriquet of "the perennial executive." The last time he came up for office shortly before his death, his nomination was unopposed, as it was a foregone conclusion that he would be elected.

In addition to his civic duties, Mayor Wade found time to take an active interest in the three fraternal lodges with which he is affiliated. They were: Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Stephen Terry Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Compounce Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. One of his chief hobbies was perpetuating the memory of his friend, the late Albert F. Rockwell, through the beauty of Rockwell Park, which had been donated to the city by Mr. Rockwell shortly before his death, and is regarded as one of the most picturesque parks in New England. During his leisure time, Mayor Wade often visited the park and conferred with the caretakers regarding its beauty and upkeep. He once stated that his greatest

wish was to keep the little garden spot as beautiful as Mr. Rockwell would have wished it.

In 1886, at Jacksonville, Florida, Mayor Wade married (first) Emma G. Ponder, who died at Bristol, in 1904. By this union there were two sons: 1. John Franklin, Jr., now a resident of Hartford, Connecticut. 2. Walter Rockwell, a resident of New Haven, Connecticut. On January 17, 1906, at Tallokas, Georgia, Mayor Wade married (second) Virginia B. Edmonson, and of this marriage there were two children: 3. Edmond Rockwell. 4. Mary Virginia.

It was the afternoon of November 7, 1927, that Mayor Wade died suddenly at his home on Bellevue Avenue, Bristol. The news of his death was a startling shock to his host of friends throughout the city and numerous expressions of sincere regret and unaffected sorrow were tendered his sorrowing family by leaders in all walks of life. Resolutions of sympathy with his family and sorrow at the passing of such a splendid example of citizenship were passed by the Board of Park Commissioners, the Board of Education, the Board of Library Directors, and similar civic organizations, all of whom realized what an irreparable loss they had suffered in the death of Mayor Wade. Throughout the city, flags were displayed at half mast and the universal feeling of sorrow was everywhere plainly visible. The funeral services were held in the Prospect Methodist Church, which was filled to its capacity by relatives, friends, fraternal brethren and city officials, gathered to pay a last tribute to one they all loved and admired. Rev. L. H. Dorchester, of Hartford, Connecticut, former pastor of the church and a close personal friend of the late mayor, delivered a beautiful eulogy on the life and career of his dead friend. He pictured Mayor Wade as a typical Southern gentleman, who had not lost the warm, innate courtesy of the South when he came to stern New England. The minister made a comparison between the cold, autocratic type of business executive, and the warm, genial and friendly Mayor Wade, saying that the latter typified the true Christian gentleman in his relations with the working man. Mr. Dorchester concluded by stating that the late mayor's chief virtue was his unfailing love for his home and family, and the reverend gentleman conveyed the sympathies of the community to Mrs. Wade and her children, saying they could find solace in the undying works which the late mayor had left to the city.

BALDWIN, Governor Simeon Eben,

Lawyer, Jurist, Educator.

The greatest citizen of Connecticut in this generation and one of the foremost in the United States, Simeon Eben Baldwin, of New Haven, Connecticut, was twice Governor of his State, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, noted authority on international law, and for half a century professor of law at Yale University. Sprung from a family rich in the memory of public service, he regarded his responsibility for public welfare with profound seriousness. He discharged it completely and fully in every department, adding honor to a family already distinguished by its record of four governors of Connecticut, a United States Senator, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. His character, austere, just and precise; his

personality, almost impersonal by reason of its sanity and balance, its freedom from weaknesses, big and little; his intellect, a machine in operation, capable of intense concentration on the task in hand—these elements of his greatness were consistently and wisely utilized for his fellowmen. Dignified to the end, retaining most of his intellectual brilliance, in his last years he gave an impression of the majority of matured, useful, and honorable manhood.

Simeon Eben Baldwin was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 5, 1840, youngest son of Roger Sherman and Emily (Perkins) Baldwin. He was descended from several leading New England families. His great-grandfather, Roger Sherman, was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his American progenitor was John Baldwin, who came from England, in 1636, in the "Martin," settling first at Milford, and later at Guilford, and finally at Norwich, Connecticut. The grandfather of the subject of this record was Simeon Baldwin, graduate of Yale, with the degree of Bachelor of Ars, in the class of 1781, member of the Eighth Congress of the United States, Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and mayor of New Haven; and his wife was Rebecca, daughter of Roger Sherman. The scion of this union was Roger Sherman Baldwin, born in 1793, who died in 1863, one of the eminent national figures of his day. A graduate, Bachelor of Arts, of Yale University, in 1811, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, he soon took a leading part in political affairs in his State, serving as representative in the General Assembly, as State Senator, as fifteenth Governor of Connecticut, and finally, as United States Senator, and presidential elector at large, who in 1860, voted for Abraham Lincoln. One of the foremost lawyers of his day, he was associated, in 1839, with John Quincy Adams, in the celebrated case of the "Amistad," before the United States Supreme Court. He married, in 1820, Emily Perkins, daughter of Enoch Perkins, of Hartford, Connecticut, and descendant of John Haynes, Governor first of Massachusetts, and later of Connecticut, of Governor William Pitkin of Connecticut, and of Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony.

Noblesse oblige, a natural heritage from such notable ancestry, early influenced Simeon E. Baldwin's career. Brought up in New Haven, he received his early education at the Hopkins Grammar School. He graduated from Yale with a baccalaureate degree in the Arts in 1861, studied law there for a time, and later at Harvard Law School, and before receiving his degree entered his father's office in New Haven. His native ability, careful training, and excellent introduction to the law soon assisted him to the acquisition of a wide reputation as a lawyer and a large and profitable clientele. His tastes were on the academic side of his profession, however, and his achievements in that sphere, and as a jurist, won him his highest honors. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Harvard, Columbia, Wesleyan, and Yale universities.

In 1869, the young savant accepted an instructorship in the Yale Law School. Three years later, he was advanced to the rank of professor of constitutional and mercantile law. He found the school at a low ebb, with a handful of pupils. Was it to go forward or to stop? Governor Baldwin persuaded the college

authorities to secure additional teachers and to persevere. From 1872 until his retirement as professor emeritus, he gave one or two days a week throughout the year to the duties of his professorship at Yale. He created the graduate department there, coming into contact with five decades of law students and influencing thousands of the young men who have since become the leading lawyers of the nation. He also delivered the Southworth lectures in Andover Theological Seminary, a course of lectures in private international law in the University of Maryland, and a course of lectures on wills in Howard University. His will provided for a substantial bequest to Yale, as well as to the United Church, the Hopkins Grammar School, and the New Haven Colony Historical Society. He proclaimed as his motto that of John Fiske: "to read and learn as if you were going to live forever, and to act as if you were going to die today."

Simultaneously, this many-sided genius was participating actively in public affairs. He drew up and presented a report to the State Bar Association in favor of adopting the system of code proceedings in civil actions. He was a member of a commission which presented a valuable report on methods of taxation, in 1885, that resulted in great increases in the revenue of the State. In 1878, he was elected a life-member of the city park commission of New Haven. Early in the "seventies," the State Legislature named him as a member of a commission to revise the educational laws of Connecticut, and later recognized his outstanding part in its work. The following year came his appointment to a similar commission to revise the general statutes of the State. In 1877, as a member of the committee on jurisprudence, he served ably and won lasting acknowledgment as one of the originators in favor of introducing this progressive reform in the legal system of the State. In 1893, came his election to the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, and in 1907, his advancement to the chief justiceship. During that period, many notable cases were determined and the great legal learning of Judge Baldwin helped to make the Connecticut court one of remarkable strength. In 1910, according to the law fixing the retirement age at seventy, the Judge resigned his office. Then happened one of the most remarkable political events in the recent history of Connecticut. The Democratic party, to which Judge Baldwin had belonged since the days of Grover Cleveland's candidacy for the presidency, suddenly and without premeditation heard from their leaders that this proved and intrepid public servant was to be their nominee for governor of Connecticut, a prize not grasped by the Democrats for the preceding twenty years. At a luncheon held at the Graduates' Club at noon of the day the convention was to assemble for organization, his name was suggested. It would surely win the public confidence, secure the support of all good men, and assure to the State an entirely honest and able administration. That the leaders had decided wisely, was proved by the roar of approval welcoming his name at the next day's convention of delegates. Spokesman of his party in the campaign which followed, Governor Baldwin soon became the party itself, its platform, its pledges, and its apirations. He remained independent, incurring no obligations of

any character. He took the oath of office with a clear understanding of just what the words meant in relation to his lofty sense of honor and his duty to the State. He could no more compromise with the principles which his whole life had empowered, than he could compromise a carefully evolved judicial opinion. He governed as wisely, as honestly, as independently as was expected. His economies saved the State treasury millions of dollars. His policy of placing in office men of ability, without regard to political expediency, remained unshakeable and resulted in great public efficiency during his administration. A reward came in the shape of his reëlection for the following term. Moreover, in 1912, he received the votes of his own State and Vermont for the nomination for President in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Each of these fields of achievement would have satisfied an ordinarily ambitious man. Governor Baldwin had much more to give mankind, however. In 1890, he was elected president of the American Bar Association, and from 1899 to 1901, he was president of the International Law Association of London. In 1900 he was appointed by the Federal Department of State as a delegate representing the United States, in the International Prison Congress, at Brussels, and again was similarly honored in 1905, when the Congress met at Budapest. At the Universal Congress of Jurists and Lawyers, in 1904, at St. Louis, he was vice-president for that body of the United States. His deep and thoroughgoing interest in history and social questions was reflected in his membership in many learned societies. He was president of the Association of American Law Schools, of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, of the American Political Science Association, and a founder, in 1878, of the American Bar Association, which he later served as president. The presidency of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences he also held, as of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, from 1884 to 1896, and the Connecticut Archæological Society, in 1899. He held similar office, in 1905, in the American Historical Association, and was president of the board of trustees of the Hopkins Grammar School. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. During his lifetime he gave very largely to educational and religious institutions but was reticent about his charities, though his benevolence far exceeded the traditional tenth of his income which is invoked in the Bible as a measure.

Prominent also in religious affairs, Governor Baldwin was a member of the Congregational church and moderator of the general conference. As president of the Young Men's Christian Association, he consistently encouraged its growth. He actively promoted the New Haven park system and advocated the establishment of East Rock Park. His erudition found expression in his important contributions to literature in the fields of law, social science, and history. Among his works are: "Baldwin's Digest of the Connecticut Law Reports," "Modern Political Institutions," "American Railroad Law," "The American Judiciary," "The Relation of Education to Citizenship," and

Jas. A. Hutchinson

"The Young Man and the Law." He was one of the authors of "Two Centuries Growth of American Law," and he prepared the definitions of the terms of jurisprudence for the "Dictionary of Philosophy," printed at Oxford, in 1902. He also wrote the article on the United States law in the "Encyclopedia Britannica." An able and forceful speaker, he is estimated to have made some two hundred speeches as governor, most of them written ahead of time in his own long-hand. His mastery of many fields of learning was unquestioned.

On October 19, 1865, Simeon Eben Baldwin married Susan Winchester, daughter of Edmund Winchester, of Boston. Children: 1. Florence Winchester Baldwin, born in New Haven, January 10, 1868, died September 16, 1872. 2. Roger Sherman Baldwin, born in New Haven, January 17, 1869, Bachelor of Arts, Yale, 1890; married, in 1910, Olive Louise Porter. 3. Helen Harriet, born in New Haven, January 27, 1872, married, in 1899, Dr. Warren Randall Gilman, Harvard graduate, who died in 1920; their children: i. Charlotte Wentworth Gilman, born in Worcester, January 24, 1900, Bachelor of Arts, Radcliffe, 1920, Master of Arts, Yale, 1921; now Mrs. Paul Livingston Penfield, and they have a daughter, Eleanor Baldwin Penfield, born May 2, 1927. ii. Bradley Baldwin Gilman, born in Worcester, March 31, 1904, Bachelor of Arts, Yale, 1925, graduate of Harvard School of Law, in 1928.

Full of years and honors, Governor Baldwin came to the end of his life in the natural way which he would himself have chosen, January 30, 1927, at the age of eighty-six. Messages from all parts of the United States, from judges of the courts, notable members of the bar, leaders in political affairs, and men distinguished in religious and social circles, were eloquent testimonial to the important place he occupied in the forward march of American progress. Such honorary pallbearers as President James R. Angell of Yale University, Governor John H. Trumbull, President Emeritus Arthur Twining Hadley, Chief Justice George W. Wheeler, and other national leaders added dignity to the final rites of this distinguished citizen, who was interred in the Grove Street Cemetery, in New Haven. Kind in deed rather than words, sympathetic, unostentatiously generous, he was as good a man as he was great. Ex-Highway Commissioner Charles J. Bennett said of him:

> I think Connecticut never produced a more brilliant man than former Governor Baldwin. His judgment was quick and sure. He never temporized, but decided instantly for the right. I never knew him to make a mistake. Withal, he was a gentleman. I have heard it said he was cold and reserved. To one who knew him as well as I did, nothing could seem more untrue. He was, in fact, highly sympathetic.

Chief Justice Wheeler commented:

> Certainly there has been no man who has lived among us for the last half century comparable to him in national repute or in achieving work. He was beyond question the greatest man Connecticut has produced in that time.

HUTCHINSON, James Adair,

Executive.

Devoting his efforts throughout his business career to the faithful and loyal performances of tasks in an organization which renders a real public service, Mr. Hutchinson has by rapid gradation steadily advanced to a position of responsibility and authority as an officer

of the J. B. Van Sciver Company. He possess those sterling qualities which lift a man to his destined goal—steadfastness of purpose, untiring energy and a deep sense of integrity, probity and conscientiousness in the discharge of the duties which are set before him. He has had the advantage of good birth and breeding, the son of James Adair Hutchinson, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 9, 1844, and Katherine C. (Gallagher) Hutchinson, a native of Philadelphia, with Scotch ancestry, born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1850. The father came to this country with relatives (parents both deceased) when he was seven years of age. He attended the private schools of Boston and Philadelphia and other institutions in Pennsylvania, and upon the completion of his education became a steam engineer. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was fired with intense loyalty to his adopted country, and enlisted in 1863 with the Fourty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was assigned to "A" Company of that regiment and was with it in the battle of Gettysburg. Having been honorably discharged from service, he returned to his civilian pursuits and on October 31, 1874, married Katherine C. Gallagher, as above. They were both members of the Presbyterian church, and were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles Porter, born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1875, and died May 17, 1891. 2. Jane Adair, born September 28, 1877, at Philadelphia; married Benjamin G. Shellenberger, and died January 18, 1925. 3. Mary Leslie, born in Philadelphia, April 21, 1879; married Alexis E. Boericke, April 10, 1901, and died February 4, 1919. 4. James Adair, of whom further. 5. Thomas, born in Philadelphia, October 21, 1884, and died in Woodbury, New Jersey, February 9, 1920.

James Adair Hutchinson was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1881. He received an excellent education at the public schools of Woodbury, Gloucester County, where he continued through part of his high school course, at which time he left and continued his studies at the Rittenhouse Academy in Philadelphia, a private school, in 1895, and after three years entered the Peirce School of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1899. After some early experience in clerical work, he entered the employ of the J. B. Van Sciver Company in Camden, New Jersey, as an entry clerk. With characteristic energy and perseverance, Mr. Hutchinson plunged into the mass of clerical work that was largely accomplished by hand at that time, because adding machines and typewriters were little used. He showed such ability that he was soon promoted to office manager March 27, 1908. From this time, he speedily advanced through positions more intimately connected with the conduct of the business and the shaping of its policies and methods. In December, 1909, he was made treasurer of the company, and in 1922 he was the recipient of two additional promotions evincing the trust placed in his judgment and value by the company: secretary and member of the board of directors of the organization. Mr. Hutchinson has continued to serve in these three capacities since. He has been associated with the J. B. Van Sciver Company for more than a quarter of a century.

During this same period, Mr. Hutchinson was also interested in the automobile business organized by his brother, Thomas Hutchinson, in 1910 and successfully

operated by the latter until his death in 1920, at which time the business was sold by Mr. Hutchinson as administrator of his brother's estate. Mr. Hutchinson joined the enterprise carried on under the style of the Hutchinson Motor Company in 1913 as vice-president and treasurer. Another important enterprise in which Mr. Hutchinson was identified was the State National Guard. He enlisted in Company "I" of the Third New Jersey Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, on March 26, 1900. Displaying the same qualities of interest and ability, he was soon made trumpeter for the company and on January 30, 1905, received his commission as second lieutenant, with a promotion to the rank of first lieutenant on March 27 of that year. He continued in the service until September 20, 1908, when he resigned from the organization. Prominent in fraternal circles, Mr. Hutchinson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Encampment; Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 280, of Woodbury, in which he has been active for many years, having been treasurer for the past fifteen years. He has been an officer of the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows at Woodbury and is now a member of the board of trustees. He is also a member of Washington Camp, No. 62, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Woodbury, New Jersey, the City Club of Philadelphia, the Pelkington Lake Association of Wenonah, New Jersey, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. His hobby is yachting and he is a former commodore of the Woodbury Yacht Club. His home is in Woodbury, New Jersey.

CHAMBERLAIN, William Wesson,

Insurance Agent and Realtor.

Closely identified for many years with the civic life of Johnstown, New York, of which he has been mayor, William Wesson Chamberlain has been even more prominent in upbuilding the religious life of his community. He was of English descent on both sides, the first of the paternal line coming from England to this country having been his grandfather, William Chamberlain, who settled in Otsego County. He married Mary Bailey, and had one son, David Woodburn Chamberlain.

William Wesson Chamberlain was born in Johnstown, May 27, 1876, son of David Woodburn and Catherine (Sutliff) Chamberlain. His father, born in Cherry Valley, New York, July 12, 1850, was a merchant. Almost from the first, however, the son made his own way in the world. While completing his course in the primary schools, he sold papers, and on being apprenticed to the printing trade when thirteen years of age, attended night school. March 1, 1899, he felt sure enough of his ability to venture into the insurance business on his own account, won an early success, and has made this his life's work, in combination with real estate operations. One of his assets from the first was a very wide acquaintance with people of all classes in Johnstown. His popularity brought about his election to the office of assessor, which he held ten years, followed in 1920 by his election as mayor, an office he filled for six years, and during his incumbency was treasurer and vice-president of the New York State Mayors' Conference. Meantime, while retaining the

direction of the insurance business he had established, he became a director and treasurer of the Cady Real Estate Company, a partner in the steamship business of Baker & Chamberlain, and a director of the Johnstown Bank.

A member of the Methodist church from boyhood, Mr. Chamberlain has been among the most useful of the lay members of that denomination, serving as a member of the Finance Commission and its treasurer, member of the Sustentation Commission, member of the Board of Conference Stewards, of the Board of Education, and treasurer of the Syracuse Scholarship Fund, all of the Troy conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he represented in the general conference of 1916. He has been four times a delegate to the New York State Republican conventions, and is a life-member of the advisory board of the New York State Mayors' Conference. He is a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the Johnstown Young Men's Christian Association, and a director and treasurer of the Johnstown Historical Society. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Moose, and the Eagles, a member of the advisory board of the Salvation Army, a member of the Girl Scouts' Council of Fulton County, president of the Fulton County Humane Society, vice-president of the New York State Humane Society, director and secretary of the Johnstown Hotel Association, and a director in the Round Lake Assembly Summer School. His only club is the Colonial.

William Wesson Chamberlain married Estella Forbes, daughter of John Forbes, of Camden, New York, November 22, 1898, in Troy, New York. Their two sons are: 1. Everett J., born December 5, 1901, of New York City. 2. Kenneth E., born March 13, 1904, of Johnstown, New York, who married, June 14, 1926, Dorris Lucy Comstock, daughter of J. Frank and Gertrude (Jackson) Comstock, of Syracuse, New York. They have a daughter, June Estella, born June 17, 1927.

BEEKMAN, Judge Dow,

Attorney and Jurist.

The record of Judge Dow Beekman is one of the most unique in the history of the Empire State, for at the time of his last election, in 1923, he had served on the bench for eleven years and nine months without ever having had a decision of his as county judge reversed. Since that time no judgment in a trial in which he has presided in the County Court has been reversed except in one case, and in that case the reversal was not on account of any error in the admission of evidence or in the judge's charge, but on account of an irregularity which arose in the trial of the case beyond the control of the judge. Added to this no decision handed down by him as Surrogate has been reversed on appeal during his fifteen years on the bench. This is particularly remarkable in this day and age when practically everyone can afford to employ expert lawyers whose principal use is to save the guilty by picking flaws in both the law itself and the interpretation put upon it by judge and jury.

The keen analytical brain of the man is more readily understood when it is remembered that he is the direct descendant of Judge William Beekman, his great-grandsire, who was the first presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schoharie County, having held that

office from the organization of Schoharie County in 1795, to the year 1833. This fine old man served also as a State Senator from the year 1798 to 1802. Again, his great-great-grandfather on his mother's side, Captain George Richtmyer, in command of Company Three, Fifteenth New York Militia, during the Revolutionary War, was an officer with a reputation for decision and bravery. During the revolt of the colonies, Captain Richtmyer served at Bemis Heights and at the famous Middle Fort in Schoharie Valley. He also had charge of a company at Fort Du Boise in the Cobleskill Valley. The paternal ancestor also saw military service at about the same period, for although he was a young lad he went out under Colonel Marinus Willet. William E. Roscoe, author of "History of Schoharie County," in an article published by the Schoharie "Republican" and "County Democrat," wrote in part as follows:

> William Beekman, at the age of fourteen, was chosen by Colonel Marinus Willet to accompany him to the Mohawk Valley as private secretary upon his appointment by Governor Clinton to the command of the Border Militia. He served in that capacity in 1781 and 1782 and accompanied the Colonel to New York at the close of the latter year.

The father of Judge Dow Beekman, Duryea Beekman, was born August 9, 1840, and lived to the ripe age of eighty-four. By profession he was first a farmer and, later, a banker of note in New York State. In 1879 he served the people as a member of the State Assembly, and from 1880 to the time of his death, January 6, 1924, he was president of the First National Bank of Middleburgh, New York. Dow Beekman, the son of Duryea and Elizabeth (Richtmyer) Beekman, was born in Middleburgh on February 8, 1862. After the usual educational foundation, he entered the Preparatory School at Hartwick Seminary, Otsego County, and after graduation enrolled as a student at Union College, Schenectady, graduating from there with the class of 1884. It was there that he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the next two years he read law under the competent preceptorship of Judge Samuel Jackson of Schenectady, and in September, 1886, he was admitted to the bar. Dow Beekman was not destined to remain long as simply a lawyer, however, for in 1889 he was elected to the office of District Attorney of Schoharie County, for a term of three years. It is of note that during his term no indictment drawn by him was set aside or dismissed. This record, which was unusual even for that generation, brought its natural results, and in 1911 he was again recalled into the service of the people, being elected by the Democratic party to the office of County Judge and Surrogate of Schoharie County. Nor was there, seemingly, any cause for the voters to complain of their choice, for in 1917, he was reëlected, and again in 1923. It is of great interest to note that on the latter occasion, so high was the favor in which he was held, that his name appeared upon the ballots of both the Democratic (his own) party and that of the Republican party as well. There could be but few items of testimony more eloquent of Judge Beekman's ability and the trust in which he was held throughout the county. In 1922, when the statute establishing a children's court went into effect, he immediately became ex-officio judge of the Children's Court of Schoharie County, all in addition to his other duties. So sound is this man's judgment,

and so able are the decisions he hands down that the State law reports contain a large number of his opinions on the wide range of questions that have arisen in the County and Surrogate courts. His opinions have also been extensively cited in cases outside of his jurisdiction entirely.

On the other side of his life Judge Beekman holds an equally prominent position, his interest in local civic movements being almost unlimited. During the World War he served as chairman of the Schoharie County Legal Advisory Board, and yet at the same time was county chairman of the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association and the United War Work campaigns. He also took an active part in each of the Liberty Loan drives. He is now vice-president of the Schoharie County Chapter of the American Red Cross. As far back as 1911 he organized the first Boy Scout troop in the county, and continued as Scout Master until 1924 when the duties of his other offices became so arduous that he was no longer able to give sufficient attention to the troop. One of the exceedingly "human" things about the man is that during the many long years he was Scout Master, his own home was always open for each of the meetings of the Scouts. This active interest in the youth of his community undoubtedly made him a great deal more able to cope with the exacting and often difficult problems of the Children's Court.

At the death of his father, in January, 1924, Judge Dow Beekman was elected to the presidency of the First National Bank of Middleburgh, New York, the position which his father held for so long. Yet despite the extra work thus placed upon his shoulders, Judge Beekman finds time to keep abreast of his fraternal affiliations. For he is Past President of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also Past Master, Middleburgh Lodge, of the same organization, and Past District Deputy, Grand Master of Otsego, Schoharie, Delaware and Greene counties. Besides these ranks already named, Judge Beekman is Past Noble Grand Master, La Bastile Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. And of course he is a member of the New York State Bar Association. He is an historian of note, being associated with the New York State Historical Society, the Mohawk Valley Historical Society, the Schoharie County Historical Society, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Many of his addresses, notably on the history of the Mohawk, Upper Hudson and Schoharie valleys, have been published. His addresses on legal subjects, especially "The Business Man's Last Word," relating to wills, and "Courts and Lawyers: A Word of Caution to Business Men," have been delivered before many Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions clubs and on other occasions.

Judge Dow Beekman married, in 1891, at Middleburgh, Laura Frisbie, daughter of Grandison N. Frisbie, a merchant of Middleburgh. Two children were born of this union: Marjorie Elizabeth, who died in 1905; and Dow F., who is now in business in Schenectady.

HUMPHREYS, Colonel Albert Edmund,

Philanthropist and Financier.

Albert Edmund Humpreys, pioneer mining operator, oil producer, philan-

thropist, and capitalist, was born at Sissonville, Kanawha County, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 11, 1860, son of Ira and Eleanor (Dawson) Humphreys, a direct descendant of Joshua Humphreys, the designer of the "Constitution" and other famous frigates of the War of 1812. His ancestors can be traced from John Humphreys, a native of Wales, who settled in Virginia in 1698. Spicer Humphreys, his grandfather, was a prosperous planter and business man of Virginia and invented and built the first threshing machine in this country.

Mr. Humphreys finished his schooling in Marshall College, West Virginia. Later, he received the honorary degrees of Doctor of Mining Engineering and Doctor of Laws from the Ohio Northern University. In 1887 he began his mining operations with headquarters in Duluth, Minnesota, and was one of the first to open up the iron deposits on the Vermillion and Mesaba Iron Ranges and founded the city of Virginia, Minnesota. Later, he developed metal mines in British Columbia and Creede, Leadville, Cripple Creek and San Juan, Colorado, and coal mines in West Virginia, thereafter venturing into the oil business. In 1914 he organized the Merritt Oil and Gas Company of Oklahoma and in 1915 the Humphreys Petroleum Company. He opened up the Big Muddy Pool in Wyoming, the Boynton, Blackwell and Billings Fields in Oklahoma and the Mexia and Wortham Fields in Texas.

In line with his many philanthropic activities, was the organization and endowment of the Humphreys Foundation in 1922, for educational, religious and charitable purposes. Colonel and Mrs. Humphreys built the Boyd Memorial Church in Ripley, Ohio, and in Charleston, West Virginia, and in association with a cousin, Albert J. Humphreys, erected the Humphreys Memorial Church in the latter city.

Colonel Humphreys was very active in the Masonic Fraternity and was an Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar, and a life member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Also, he was a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Knights of Pythias. He held memberships in the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club, the Denver Athletic Club, Bankers' Club of America, the Denver Polo Club, and the Izaak Walton League of America.

On May 8, 1927, at Denver, Colorado, Colonel Albert Edmund Humphreys passed to his last resting place. In Fairmount Cemetery at Denver, a beautiful mausoleum stands in his memory. Always faithful, generous, and devoted to his many friends he never lost interest in the common man or sympathy for the unfortunate. His courage, energy and fine human qualities are a source of inspiration and encouragement to those who continue in his work and to coming generations.

WOOD, Herbert Cutler,

Financier and Farmer.

Prominent in the loan and fire insurance business and at the same time conducting an extensive livestock farm, Herbert Cutler Wood may well be described as one of the foremost, most enterprising, and progressive citizens of Morrisville, New York. In addition Mr. Wood held for five years the office of postmaster of Morrisville, to which he had been appointed by President Wood-

row Wilson, and for twelve years was trustee of the State School of Agriculture, having been named to this office of trust by Governor Dix and then for two successive terms by Governor Smith.

Herbert Cutler Wood was born in Morrisville, July 4, 1868, the son of Spencer Mason and Harriet Louisa (Cutler) Wood, the former a substantial farmer of that section, who was born June 22, 1829, and died March 31, 1897. The Wood family comes of old British stock, the records showing that Stephen Wood, the great-grandfather of Herbert Cutler Wood, came to this country from England in the early years of the last century and settled in Spencer, Massachusetts.

Following his early education in the Morrisville Union School Mr. Wood entered the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which institution he graduated, April 10, 1888, the possessor of the degree of Master of Accounts. His first position was with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, in the Poughkeepsie branch office, and this post he retained until 1891, when he established in Morrisville the agency which he has continued since that time. He has been identified with the First National Bank of Morrisville for over thirty-five years, serving as vice-president for many years and as president for the past decade.

Agriculture and the breeding of pure-bred cattle have always attracted Mr. Wood. He is noted for his success in the breeding of Holstein-Friesians and established the Woodmont Herd in 1900. He is an active and energetic member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and has been elected as delegate from New York State to attend the annual meeting of the organization every year since the association adopted the delegate system.

Mr. Wood has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of his community. He served as clerk of the village of Morrisville for a period of twenty years and as village president for two years, resigning the latter office to accept the appointment as postmaster. He has been a member of the Morrisville Fire Department for many years, serving as foreman of Burroughs Hose Company and finally as chief of the department. For thirty-nine years he was a member of the Morrisville Baptist Church and for thirty years or more officiated as church treasurer, and was a member of the church choir for more than forty-four years. At the present time Mr. Wood is director of music in the United Church of Morrisville, a union of the Baptist and Congregational churches, for services. He has been a very active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has held every office in the local lodge of the society. As can be judged, one of Mr. Wood's favorite recreations is music. He is fond of all outdoor sports such as camping and fishing and is interested in baseball and basketball.

On October 21, 1896, Herbert Cutler Wood was married, in Morrisville, to Mina Tooke, daughter of Joseph P., a prominent agriculturist of that section, and Celinda (Burroughs) Tooke. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of three children, two of whom died in infancy and the other, a daughter, Celinda Madelyn, born November 24, 1903, is a graduate of Morrisville High School and Skidmore College. She is at present in the employ of the State of New York in the Department of Mental Hygiene at the State School in Syracuse.

STEEVES, John Francis,

Merchant.

The efficiency and high ideals of John Francis Steeves, merchant, of New York City, together with the foresight and enterprise which are part of his heritage from a long line of courageous and loyal Canadian ancestors, make of him a business man who occupies a prominent place in the forefront of American economic progress. He has met with great success in the upbuilding of his own fortunes and at the same time has developed a trade of great value to his community. No small part of his prosperity has been due to factors other than his strong and self-reliant character, for he is a man of genial nature, kindly outlook, and a genuine enthusiasm for his fellow-man.

The Steeves family, of which Mr. Steeves is so representative a member, was established in New Brunswick, Canada, by Hendrick Steeves, one of seven Germans who came with their families to settle on the Petitcodiac River in 1763, shortly after the deportation of the French from Acadia, the tragic event which the poet, Longfellow, memorialized in "Evangeline." These German families originally came from Hanover, by way of Philadelphia, leaving that city in a sloop and sailing to New Brunswick to take possession of the large grants offered them. Hendrick Steeves acquired by grant nine hundred acres, which proved, however, meagre compensation for the great hardships he and his fellows were obliged to endure during the interval until the peace, for they were practically cut off from intercourse with the world. When peace was signed, however, ending the Revolutionary War, the province was rapidly settled by Loyalists, known in the United States as Tories, sent out of that country into English-owned Canada. These newcomers founded the city of St. John. The Steeves family, like most of its neighbors, was at first agricultural in its interests, but as the country developed, many of its members became prominent in other callings, including Hon. William H. Steeves, who was one of the originators of the Canadian Confederation and afterward a Senator, and Dr. Simon Newcomb, a noted astronomer, recently resident in Washington, District of Columbia. Service such as this places a family name in a position compelling the emulation of following generations.

Of such a family was born John Francis Steeves, in Hillsboro, Albert County, New Brunswick, son of Elisha Smith and Miriam (Milton) Steeves. The father was born December 30, 1822, and died February 10, 1894, after a busy and successful life as a lumber manufacturer. The son began on his business career in New Brunswick in 1868. He has served as manager and president of his growing business and at the same time has always been prompt to respond to civic demands for his support of progressive movements and general betterment.

In New York, in 1880, John Francis Steeves married Imogene Upson, daughter of Lucas Upson, a cabinetmaker, of No. 364 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street. Children: Frederic M., Harrison R., associate professor of English in Columbia University; Miriam, John F., Jr., and Guy C. Mr. Steeves resides at No. 800 Riverside Drive, New York City.

LINDBERGH, Colonel Charles Augustus,

Aviator.

So much has been said and written in praise of Colonel Lindbergh's character and achievements, that it seems a hopeless task to be original on these topics, even though there is no limit to the inspiration which one can draw from them. Even more difficult does it appear to choose "wisely, but not too well" from the extensive literature of praise that has been built within the short space of one year around this remarkable personality. But it seems that of all that has been said about him, nothing characterizes him more significantly and concisely than the judgment expressed by Army officers, early in his career as an aviator, when they examined him for promotion in the Missouri National Guard. This characterization of him is the more significant, because those who made it are not given ordinarily to superlatives and have to be, in the very nature of their duties, very keen judges of men and of character. They found him to be, even then, "Intelligent, industrious, energetic, dependable, purposeful, alert, quick of reaction, serious, deliberate, stable, efficient, frank, modest, congenial, a man of good moral habits and regular in all his business transactions." To this one officer added, what, in the face of later events, "reads like a prophecy"—to quote from President Coolidge's address made when he welcomed Colonel Lindbergh at Washington upon his return to this country from his transatlantic flight—the belief that "the young man would successfully complete everything he undertakes." How well all the qualities attributed to him then, several years ago, have stood the test of time and of an admiration showered upon him by the whole world that amounted almost to adulation, is proven by the following editorial remarks that appeared in a Maine newspaper a full year after the subject of these remarks had first flashed on the horizon of international fame as a star of the first magnitude: "Now, there is a man who combined the desirable qualities in a marvelous degree of perfection. He is neither slow nor fast. He is cordial, but not effusive. He wears good clothes and forgets it. He isn't shy, but he isn't forward. He speaks directly and picturesquely, but I never heard of his making a 'wise crack.' But there's no use starting to praise Lindbergh, for everybody agrees that he is, of this modern world, the 'knight sans peur et sans reproche'." To sum up what he has accomplished so far, it may be said, speaking moderately, that his three one-man flights—to Paris, around the United States, and to Central America—were remarkable feats of courage and endurance and offered scientifically important proof of the great advance made in the science of aviation and in the development of aeronautic equipment and that they gave an incalculable impetus to popular interest in the further possibilities of flying. Another, equally evident and hardly less important, result was his contribution, in the capacity of an unofficial ambassador of good will, to the reëstablishment and strengthening of cordial relations between the different nations which he visited and the people of the United States, a contribution the more valuable, because it came at a time when some of these relations at least seemed dangerously strained. But most important of all appears to us the spiritual uplift which millions of people every-

Charles A. Lindbergh

where, of all ages and of all degrees, gained from Colonel Lindbergh's achievements and behavior and especially the inspiration which the youth of the world has drawn from his deeds and from his character.

Charles Augustus Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 4, 1902, only son and child of Charles Augustus and Evangeline Lodge (Land) Lindbergh. On his father's side he is of Swedish descent, while on that of his mother he is of English, Irish and French extraction. His first paternal ancestor to settle in this country was his grandfather, a Swedish gentleman, who changed his original family name of Manson to that of Lindbergh, after coming to the United States. He was at one time a member of the Swedish Parliament, and had also served as secretary to the King of Sweden. It was about 1860 that Ola Manson, or as he was known in his later life, Ola Lindbergh, came with his family to the New World, settling like so many of his fellow-countrymen in Minnesota. There, near Sauk Center, he made a new home, taking up a homestead and building on it a primitive small log cabin. In view of the heroic qualities displayed in later years by his famous grandson, it is interesting to relate the following incident in this pioneer farmer's life, which indicates that Colonel Lindbergh has inherited at least some of his remarkable characteristics from his ancestors. It is recorded that Ola Lindbergh was seriously hurt, about 1861, while taking a load of logs to a nearby mill. Stumbling over some obstruction, he fell on the saw in such a manner that he was severely wounded in the back and on his right arm. He was taken to his home and there received such care and attention as the primitive condition, then still prevalent in comparatively sparsely settled sections, permitted. Though three days elapsed, before a physician reached him, his robust constitution enabled him to bear his painful wounds with great fortitude and to avoid infection. The country doctor upon examining the wounds decided that the amputation of the right arm was necessary in order to save his patient's life, and the arm was severed near the shoulder. This, of course, at that time, considering the limited equipment available, was a surgical operation fraught with much greater danger than it would be today. However, the operation was successfully carried out, and so great were the courage and power of resistance of the wounded man that he made a complete recovery within comparatively few months. Though the loss of his right arm must have been a serious handicap to him, Mr. Lindbergh did not permit it to interfere with the further development of his farm, and so quickly adapted himself to his loss that within six months he was busily engaged in splitting rails with his left arm. His son, the father of Colonel Lindbergh, Charles Augustus Lindbergh, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, January 20, 1860, only a short time before his parents removed to the United States. He was reared on his father's farm, helping with the farm work and spending his leisure hours in hunting and fishing. During his boyhood he had little formal schooling, his early education being acquired chiefly through home study and an occasional short term in nearby country schools. In 1881 he entered Grove Lake Academy, Minnesota, laying there the foundation for his later law studies, which he took up at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he gradua-

ted with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1887. Returning then to Minnesota, he began the practice of his profession at Little Falls, where he quickly made a local reputation for himself and was elected county attorney. He also engaged in farming and later became interested in politics. In 1906, he was elected to Congress as a Republican from the Sixth Minnesota District. He served continuously in the Sixtieth to Sixty-fourth Congresses, 1907-17. He proved himself an able legislator, associated himself with the progressive wing of his party and took an active part in the fight against Cannonism. In 1916 he was renominated, but was defeated, after which he resumed his law practice at Little Falls, Minnesota. His retirement from Congress did not lessen his interest in public affairs. About that time he became active in the Non-Partisan League and, in 1918 and again in 1923, he was its candidate for Governor of Minnesota. Both times he made a very active campaign and during his second gubernatorial campaign he traveled all over the State in an airplane piloted by his son. He died at little Falls in 1924. Colonel Lindbergh's maternal ancestry is equally interesting. His mother was born in Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Dr. Charles H. and Evangeline (Lodge) Land. Dr. Land was born in Simcoe, Norfolk County, Canada, a son of Colonel John Scott Land, who came to Canada from England and was one of the founders of what is now the city of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. He studied dentistry and practiced his profession for many years in Detroit. A man of strong scientific inclinations, Dr. Land constantly experimented in his laboratory, perfecting many new dental processes, for several of which he was granted patents. In dental circles he is called "the father of porcelain dental art," having been one of the first to recognize the possibilities of porcelain in dentistry. His wife, who was born in New York City, in 1850, was a daughter of Dr. Edwin A. and Emma (Kissane) Lodge, the former a physician, who came to Detroit in 1859. Dr. Lodge was of English origin and the son of a barrister, while his wife was the daughter of James Kissane, one of the early Irish settlers of Kent County, Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Lindbergh herself was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and where she first met her future husband, while he, too, was a student at this institution. Later, she took post-graduate courses at Columbia University, New York City, from which she received the degree of Master of Arts. Since her husband's death she has been engaged in teaching chemistry in one of Detroit's high schools.

Very early in life Colonel Lindbergh acquired a great liking for travel, a liking which he has not yet outgrown and which, to a certain extent at least, was undoubtedly formed as the result of a great deal of traveling done by him and his parents even after his father had been elected to Congress. His first four years he spent in his parents' Minnesota home, but beginning with 1907 the winters were spent in Washington, the summers in Minnesota, and intermediate periods in Detroit. His father's legislative work at various times necessitated considerable travel and, while still a boy, Colonel Lindbergh crossed and recrossed the United States and also made one trip to Panama. These frequent moves made the problem of his

formal schooling a rather difficult one, and, according to his own statements, he never attended any one school for even as long as one full school year, being at various times a pupil in more than one dozen different schools, both public and private. Eventually he graduated from Little Falls High School in 1918. Throughout his school days he was interested especially in mechanical and scientific subjects, and this interest led him to enter the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1920, with the object of taking a course in mechanical engineering. Having been used to a very active outdoors life, he did not find the confining life of a student very much to his liking. His motorcycle, on which he had made the journey from his home to the university, and constant rifle and pistol practice as a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps gave him some relief, but before very long it became clear to him that his engineering course was not going to give him that practical experience and contact with mechanics which he desired. In the meantime he had become intensely interested in aviation, though his interest in this science dated back as far as 1912, when he had seen his first airplane in Washington. At the end of the first half of his sophomore year, in March, 1922, he left the University of Wisconsin and went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he had enrolled as a flying student with the Nebraska Aircraft Company.

April 9, 1922, may well be called a historical date in the annals of aviation, for it was on that day that Colonel Lindbergh made his first flight, though he was then only a passenger. His actual instruction commenced several days later and during the next two months he received a total of about eight hours of flying instruction. Then, before he had completed his course, the instruction plane was sold to E. G. Bahl, who bought it for the purpose of making a "barnstorming" trip through Southeastern Nebraska. Offering to pay his own expenses, he made arrangements to accompany Mr. Bahl as his mechanic and helper and in this manner gained his first practical experience in cross-country flying, as well as in "wing-walking." Returning to Lincoln in June, he added a few more hours of instruction to his previous experience. At about the same time he also began to practice parachute jumping, making his first jump in June, 1922, over the Lincoln Flying Field from an altitude of 1,800 feet. Then followed two weeks' work in a Lincoln airplane factory, the Standard Company, which brought him an offer from H. J. Lynch, the owner of a Standard airplane, to join him as his parachute jumper on a barnstorming trip into Western Kansas. This trip eventually took him also into Eastern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and kept him occupied until October, 1922. That fall and winter were spent in Detroit, Little Falls, and Minneapolis, until in March, 1923, Colonel Lindbergh left for a trip of several weeks in Florida. For some time he had cherished an ambition to own an airplane of his own and had set the spring of 1923 as the time when he would realize his desire. In April he, therefore, went to Americus, Georgia, and there bought for five hundred dollars one of the wartime training planes, commonly called "Jennies," which the Government sold off after the war in large numbers and for whatever they would bring. This particular plane had a new Curtis OX-5 motor and was fully equipped with the few

instruments then in use. Its possession undoubtedly was highly gratifying to its young owner, but left him financially rather exhausted, a condition that made it impossible to acquire additional instruction. Further instruction seemed almost essential, considering the fact that Colonel Lindbergh had never yet made a solo flight. However, with characteristic courage and determination, he decided to solve this problem by the simple, but somewhat dangerous process of taking his newly acquired plane, which at that time represented undoubtedly his total assets, and in making in it his first solo flight. His first attempt was made on a day when very strong winds prevailed. While still only a few feet above ground, he decided that under existing conditions it would be unsafe and unwise to make a flight, and with the quickness and correctness of judgment which have stood him in good stead so many times in his later career, he gave up this attempt and made a landing, difficult but safe. Later that day he had an opportunity to go up with another pilot and to make several landings under the latter's more experienced eyes. That same evening, after the wind had died down considerably, he tried once more in his own plane and took off successfully on his first solo flight. In his famous book, "We," published in 1927 soon after his transatlantic flight, he says this about an aviator's first solo flight: "The first solo flight is one of the events in a pilot's life which forever remains impressed on his memory. It is the culmination of difficult hours of instruction, hard weeks of training, and often years of anticipation. To be absolutely alone for the first time in the cockpit of a plane hundreds of feet above the ground is an experience never to be forgotten." During the following week he spent about five hours in practicing solo flights and then packed his equipment and a few spare parts, lashed them in the front cockpit and took off for Minnesota on his first solo cross-country flight. It was during this flight, after he had made a landing near Meridian, Mississippi, that he added still another new experience, that of taking up his first passenger. Though he almost came to grief as the result of difficult take-off conditions, he successfully overcame several threatening obstacles, safely landed his passenger, an ex-army pilot, and received the latter's compliments for his skillful handling of the plane. Soon afterwards he was on his way again in the general direction of Minnesota, though by no means by the shortest route. Having heard most of the more experienced pilots, whom he knew, claim that nearly every real pilot had flown in Texas at one time or another, he had decided that he himself would fly to Texas at the first opportunity and, though Texas was considerably out of his way, he now decided that this first opportunity had arrived. It is true that he flew only over the northeastern tip of Texas, but to Texas he did fly, as he had planned. Another stop, also somewhat out of his way, on which he determined was Lincoln, Nebraska, where his career as an aviator had begun. Between Meridian and Lincoln he had several adventures, such as losing his way, landing in storms, having his first "crack-up," consisting of a broken propeller, and spending about two weeks near Maben, Mississippi, busy with taking up passengers at five dollars a flight. Though he had lost time and found himself over a hundred miles off his course, he had replenished his funds and finally arrived in Lincoln safe and sound and

more fascinated with flying than ever. Before continuing to Minnesota, he and one of his old Lincoln friends made a short barnstorming trip through Eastern Nebraska, after the termination of which they returned to Lincoln. From there Colonel Lindbergh resumed his journey to Minnesota, where he was to meet his father at Shakopee for the purpose of piloting him around during his gubernatorial campaign. However, weather conditions prevented his landing and, while flying around in the neighborhood waiting for a heavy storm to pass, three cylinders stopped firing and made an immediate landing imperative. Unfortunately the territory was unfavorable and the result was another cracked propeller. A new one, in reserve at Little Falls, was sent for, and two days later Colonel Lindbergh joined his father at Marshall, Minnesota. It appears that the latter up to then had been opposed to his son's flying and had never flown himself. At this time, however, he had agreed to let his son take him up, and from that date on his opposition disappeared and he availed himself of every opportunity of further flights. After the end of the campaign came another barnstorming tour, this time through Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Western Wisconsin, during part of which the young aviator branched still further by taking along a student and teaching him to fly. The last ten days were spent in barnstorming Southern Minnesota and during this period Mrs. Lindbergh was her son's enthusiastic companion, an enthusiasm which has continued ever since then and which in later years resulted in several long distance flights, including one from Detroit to Mexico City and back, around Christmas, 1927.

It was during his flight in Southern Minnesota that he made application for enlistment as a cadet at the Army Air Service Training School at Brooksfield, San Antonio, Texas. This step was dictated chiefly by the desire to receive further instruction and to fly modern and powerful planes. The application resulted in an order to appear before an examining board at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, in January, 1924. The intervening period was spent at St. Louis, where he was an interested observer of the International Air Races at Lambert Field and where he sold his "Jenny," the purchaser becoming also his pupil for some time; barnstorming in Illinois; and putting in shape another airplane, very much the worse for long lack of attention, which he had acquired to take the place of his first ship. In January, he took the entrance examinations at Chanute Field. These he passed promptly, after which he received orders to report at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, March 15, 1924. Until then he spent his time acquiring more flying practice by barnstorming, together with a friend, through part of the South. Reporting promptly at Brooks Field, Colonel Lindbergh was enlisted as a Flying Cadet, March 19, 1924, one of one hundred and four eager young flying enthusiasts. Though many of these fell by the wayside during the strenuous training of the following months, he passed successfully through the ground school and other parts of the course, and in September, 1924, was transferred to the advanced air school at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. There he gradually acquired the most thorough training then available and on March 15, 1925, he was given his "wings," or in less technical language, the rating of a pilot and a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Air

Force Reserve Corps, only eighteen of the original one hundred and four having come through to graduation.

The next day Colonel Lindbergh left Kelly Field for St. Louis, from where he went on another barnstorming trip into Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. In the meantime, he had accepted the position of chief pilot for the Robertson Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, which had received the air mail contract from the United States Post Office for one of the several routes then being started, that between St. Louis and Chicago. Actual operations, however, were not to begin until the spring of 1926, and he occupied himself with helping with the preparations for the new service and with instructing and test flying in their commercial service. It was also during this period that he enlisted in the 110th Observation Squadron of the Thirty-fifth Division, Missouri National Guard, being commissioned a first lieutenant soon afterward. On April 15, 1926, he took off from the Air Mail Field, at Maywood, on the first southbound flight, carrying the first air mail from Chicago to St. Louis. He continued in this work until December, 1926. Though he never had any serious mishaps, unfavorable flying conditions made it necessary for him twice during this period to resort to emergency parachute jumps. However, he succeeded in each case to make a safe landing.

When and how he became first interested in the $25,000 prize offered in 1919 by Mr. Raymond Orteig of New York City for a non-stop trans-Atlantic flight between New York and Paris, he tells in his famous book, "We," in one short sentence. "I first considered the possibility of the New York-Paris flight while flying the mail one night in the fall of 1926." Once that interest had been aroused, Colonel Lindbergh lost no time in pushing his plans. Through Major William O. Robertson, head of the corporation of which he was then an employee, he enlisted the necessary financial backing. He himself supplied part of the funds to the limit of his own financial resources, while the balance was promptly subscribed by a small group of prominent St. Louis men, including Messrs. Harry H. Knight, Albert Bond Lambert and Harold Bixby, the latter the secretary of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. In December, 1926, he made a trip to New York to obtain information concerning planes, motors and other details and after careful investigation he decided on a single motored monoplane as best suited for his purposes. February 28, 1927, an order was placed with the Ryan Airlines of San Diego, California, for a plane equipped with a Wright Whirlwind J. 5. C. 200 H.P. radical air-cooled motor and Pioneer navigating instruments, including the Earth Inductor Compass. Colonel Lindbergh himself went to San Diego to place the order and remained there during the entire period of construction of the plane, spending the greater part of this time in working out to the most minute detail the problem of navigation and in plotting the entire course on maps and charts. Every last detail regarding fuel, equipment and similar other matters was given the most careful and painstaking consideration by the young pilot, who also trained himself for his audacious and dangerous undertaking by going without sleep for constantly increasing periods of time. After the plane had been completed, Colonel Lindbergh made numerous test flights in it, to become thoroughly acquainted with it and to test its load

carrying ability. In honor of the city, in which his supporters made their homes, the plane was named "Spirit of St. Louis," a name which was destined to become famous and revered before long in all parts of the world. For four days after the final test flight weather conditions prevented departure on the first part of the long flight to world fame. But finally these improved and on May 10, 1927, at 3.55 P.M. Pacific time, Colonel Lindbergh took off from North Island for his over-night non-stop flight to St. Louis, where he landed safely at Lambert Field, at 8.20 A.M., having covered the 1,600 miles in fourteen hours and twenty-five minutes, a new record for a non-stop flight by one man. At 8.13 the next morning, May 12, 1927, he left Lambert Field for New York City, where he landed at Curtiss Field, Long Island, at 5.33 P.M., New York Daylight Saving Time, the same day, covering the 950 miles in seven hours and twenty minutes. Once more weather conditions prevented immediate departure on the longest and most hazardous leg of the trip. But in the evening of May 19, favorable reports were received from the New York Weather Bureau and the final preparations were started at once. There was so much to do still, even at the last moment and even though there were many willing and experienced hands to help, that Colonel Lindbergh found it impossible to snatch even a few hours of sleep. At 6.52, Eastern Standard Time, May 20, 1927, Colonel Lindbergh, in the "Spirit of St. Louis," took off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, for Paris, France. Thirty-three hours, twenty-nine minutes and thirty seconds later, at 4. 21 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, or 10.21 P.M., Paris Time, he made a perfect landing at Le Bourget Field, just outside of Paris. On this memorable flight he had covered about 3,610 miles over land and sea, almost one third of which was through rain, sleet and fog. His average speed was about one hundred and eight miles per hour and, when he landed, he had still a small surplus of gasoline left.

Colonel Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis," or Ryan NY-P, is a development of the so-called Ryan M-2 plane, all the structural members having been redesigned for the full load. It was designed by Donald Hall, chief engineer of Ryan Airlines, Incorporated. The cockpit is entirely enclosed and is placed to the rear of all fuel tanks for safety and balance. In order to provide vision ahead, a periscope was arranged. The engine was a stock model Wright "Whirlwind" JCC. The gasoline tanks had a capacity of four hundred and fifty gallons. The plane's span was 46 feet 10 inches, its length 38 feet, and its wing area 319 square feet. The official gross weight, when fully loaded, at start of flight was reported as 5,294 pounds, which at the end of the flight, through reduction by the use of gasoline, was only 2,415 pounds. The Wright "Whirlwind" engine, which functioned flawlessly throughout the entire flight and which was to function in the same manner during many long and difficult later flights, gives 223 B.H.P. at 1,800 r.p.m. It is the result of seven years' development work, having been designed and developed by Charles L. Lawrence, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, of Paterson, New Jersey, one of the leading aeronautical engineers of this country and, indeed, of the world. Many other important technical details contributed to the successful achievement of the flight,

especially the instruments, which were all of the latest and most highly developed type and which included: Earth inductor compass, magnetic compass, air speed indicator, bank and turn indicator, speed and drift meter, speed time (stop watch), motometer (heat indicator), oil pressure gauge, ignition switch, oil temperature gauge, and an econometer developed by Colonel Lindbergh himself.

Millions of people in the United States and even greater numbers in every civilized country in the world followed with breathless interest the progress of the intrepid young aviator, hoping and praying for the successful conclusion of his audacious undertaking. Everywhere vast crowds stood hour after hour in front of newspaper offices to watch anxiously for the latest news of the flyer's progress, and whenever favorable news was published, they broke out in cheers. Colonel Lindbergh's flight seemed to grip the imagination of everybody as hardly anything else ever had done before, and when his safe and prompt arrival at Paris was finally officially announced, it was greeted with the greatest joy. Colonel Lindbergh laid his course along the curve of the great circle between New York and Paris, passing over parts of New England, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Then came the long stretch across the North Atlantic Ocean, until the south end of Ireland and England was reached, from where he flew to Cherbourg and thence to Paris. From Cape Cod through the southern half of Nova Scotia the weather and visibility were excellent. During that part of the trip he flew very low, sometimes as close as ten feet from the trees and water. On the three hundred mile stretch of water between Cape Cod and Nova Scotia he passed within view of numerous fishing vessels.

The further progress of the flight has been described by Colonel Lindbergh himself in such simple and impressive manner that we quote him verbatim. This quotation is taken from his famous book, "We," written by him soon after his return to the United States, published in 1927 by G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York, and found so interesting that very large numbers of it were printed and sold.

The northern part of Nova Scotia contained a number of storm areas and several times I flew through cloudbursts.

As I neared the northern coast, snow appeared in patches on the ground and far to the eastward the coastline was covered with fog.

For many miles between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland the ocean was covered with caked ice but as I approached the coast the ice disappeared entirely and I saw several ships in this area.

I passed over numerous icebergs after leaving St. Johns, but saw no ships except near the coast.

Darkness set in about 8:15 and a thin, low fog formed over the sea through which the white bergs showed up with surprising clearness. This fog became thicker and increased in height until within two hours I was just swimming the top of storm clouds at about ten thousand feet. Even at this altitude there was a thick haze through which only the stars directly overhead could be seen.

There was no moon and it was very dark. The tops of some of the storm clouds were several thousand feet above me and at one time, when I attempted to fly through one of the larger clouds, sleet started to collect on the plane and I was forced to turn around and get back into clear air immediately and then fly around any clouds which I could not get over.

The moon appeared on the horizon after about two hours of darkness; then the flying was much less complicated.

Dawn came at about 1 a. m. New York time and the temperature had risen until there was practically no remaining danger of sleet.

Shortly after sunrise the clouds became more broken although some of them were far above

me and it was often necessary to fly through them, navigating by instruments only.

As the sun became higher, holes appeared in the fog. Through one the open water was visible, and I dropped down until less than a hundred feet above the waves. There was a strong wind blowing from the northwest and the ocean was covered with white caps.

After a few miles of fairly clear weather the ceiling lowered to zero and for nearly two hours I flew entirely blind through the fog at an altitude of about 1500 feet. Then the fog raised and the water was visible again.

On several more occasions it was necessary to fly by instrument for short periods; then the fog broke up into patches. These patches took on forms of every description. Numerous shorelines appeared, with trees perfectly outlined against the horizon. In fact, the mirages were so natural that, had I not been in mid-Atlantic and known that no land existed along my route, I would have taken them to be actual islands.

As the fog cleared I dropped down closer to the water, sometimes flying within ten feet of the waves and seldom higher than two hundred.

There is a cushion of air close to the ground or water through which a plane flies with less effort than when at a higher altitude, and for hours at a time I took advantage of this factor.

Also, it was less difficult to determine the wind drift near the water. During the entire flight the wind was strong enough to produce white caps on the waves. When one of these formed, the foam would be blown off, showing the wind's direction and approximate velocity. This foam remained on the water long enough for me to obtain a general idea of my drift.

During the day I saw a number of porpoises and a few birds but no ships, although I understand that two different boats reported me passing over.

The first indication of my approach to the European Coast was a small fishing boat which I first noticed a few miles ahead and slightly to the south of my course. There were several of these fishing boats grouped within a few miles of each other.

Less than an hour later a rugged and semi-mountainous coastline appeared to the northeast. I was flying less than two hundred feet from the water when I sighted it. The shore was fairly distinct and not over ten or fifteen miles away. A light haze coupled with numerous local storm areas had prevented my seeing it from a long distance.

The coastline came down from the north, curved over towards the east. I had very little doubt that it was the southwestern end of Ireland but in order to make sure I changed my course towards the nearest point of land.

After leaving Ireland I passed a number of steamers and was seldom out of sight of a ship.

In a little over two hours the coast of England appeared. My course passed over Southern England and a little south of Plymouth; then across the English Channel, striking France over Cherbourg.

The English farms were very impressive from the air in contrast to ours in America. They appeared extremely small and unusually neat and tidy with their stone and hedge fences.

The sun went down shortly after passing Cherbourg and soon the beacons along the Paris-London airway became visible.

I first saw the lights of Paris a little before ten p. m., or five p. m. New York time, and a few minutes later I was circling the Eiffel Tower at an altitude of about four thousand feet.

The lights of Le Bourget were plainly visible, but appeared to be very close to Paris. I had understood that the field was farther from the city, so continued out to the northeast into the country for four or five miles to make sure that there was not another field farther out which might be Le Bourget. Then I returned and spiralled down closer to the lights. Presently I could make out long lines of hangars, and the roads appeared to be jammed with cars.

I flew low over the field once, then circled around into the wind and landed.

After the plane stopped rolling I turned it around and started to taxi back to the lights. The entire field, however, was covered with thousands of people all running towards my ship. When the first few arrived, I attempted to get them to hold the rest of the crowd back, away from the plane, but apparently no one could understand, or would have been able to conform to my request if he had.

I cut the switch to keep the propeller from killing some one, and attempted to organize an impromptu guard for the plane. The impossibility of any immediate organization became apparent, and when parts of the ship began to crack from the pressure of the multitude I decided to climb out of the cockpit in order to draw the crowd away.

Speaking was impossible; no words could be heard in the uproar and nobody apparently cared to hear any. I started to climb out of the cockpit, but as soon as one foot appeared through the door I was dragged the rest of the way without any assistance on my part.

For nearly half an hour I was unable to touch the ground, during which time I was ardently carried around in what seemed to be a very small area, and in every position it is possible to be in. Every one had the best of intentions but no one seemed to know just what they were.

The French military flyers very resourcefully took the situation in hand. A number of them mingled with the crowd; then, at a given signal, they placed my helmet on an American correspondent and cried: "Here is Lindbergh." That helmet on an American was sufficient evidence. The correspondent immediately became the center of attraction, and while he was being taken protestingly to the Reception Committee via a rather devious route, I managed to get inside one of the hangars.

Meanwhile, a second group of soldiers and police had surrounded the plane and soon placed it out of danger in another hangar.

The French ability to handle an unusual situation with speed and capability was remarkably demonstrated that night at Le Bourget.

This description from Colonel Lindbergh's own pen of his reception at Le Bourget was typical of what was to follow day after day. Both in extent and in warmth the greetings extended to him were unprecedented, and the French government and people outdid each other in heaping honors on him. Immediately after his landing Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, had invited him to be a guest at the Embassy and there he continued to make his headquarters during the balance of his stay in Paris. Receptions, both official and private, followed each other in quick succession to the very limit of the recipient's power of endurance. Every conceivable expression of good will was made, and the number of decorations, medals, gifts and other honors bestowed on him were literally speaking almost without limit. Throughout it all Colonel Lindbergh bore himself with remarkable modesty, composure and sincerity, qualities which endeared him the more to his hosts as well as to his numberless admirers in his own country. Invitations poured in on him from every direction, and it is, indeed, very greatly to his own credit and to that of his advisers that the many complicated situations and problems thus created were invariably solved with the greatest of tact and consideration. Eventually it was decided to accept invitations received from the King of England and from the King of Belgium. A week after his landing at Le Bourget, Colonel Lindbergh flew his plane to Brussels, and on the following day, May 29, 1927, he proceeded, again in the "Spirit of St. Louis," to London. In both these cities his reception equalled in every respect that which had been tendered him in France. From London he returned to France in a plane placed at his disposal by the Royal Air Force, his own plane having been partly dismantled in England and having been placed aboard the U. S. cruiser "Memphis," which he had been invited to use for his return to his native country by President Coolidge. He commenced his return journey on this ship, June 4, 1927, after a farewell which the French officials and people had made as hearty as their welcome to him.

Once more scenes of the greatest en-

thusiasm were enacted, when he landed in the Washington Navy Yard, June 11, 1927. There he was greeted by his mother and later, after a triumphal drive through the streets of the National Capital, he was officially received by President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge and by all the leaders in official and private circles of Washington. This reception occurred at the foot of the Washington Monument, where vast masses of people had assembled and, though Washington has been the scene of many enthusiastic and historic receptions, none of these had even equaled in extent, spontaneity, enthusiasm and sincerity that was tendered on that occasion to Colonel Lindbergh. As the official representative of the entire country the President greeted Colonel Lindbergh, the address delivered by him at that time being one of the most sincere and human ever made by him. Upon its completion he conferred upon him the Distinguished Flying Cross, the first ever to be issued, with the following words: "As President of the United States I bestow the Distinguished Flying Cross as a symbol of appreciation for what he is and what he has done, upon Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh." Just prior to this the President had also made official announcement of the aviator's promotion to the rank of Colonel by saying: "It is our great privilege to welcome back to his native land on behalf of his own people, who have a deep affection for him and have been thrilled by his splendid achievement, a Colonel of the United States Officers' Reserve Corps, an illustrious citizen of our Republic, a conqueror of the air and strength for the ties which bind us to our sister nations across the sea." The recipient of these honors acknowledged them in a modest and brief speech, which was typical of numerous other speeches which he had made at similar occasions. The next few days, which Colonel Lindbergh, together with his mother, spent at the White House as a guest of President and Mrs. Coolidge, were a repetition of what had happened in Paris, Brussels and London. Government departments, as well as civic, scientific and patriotic organizations, vied with each other in honoring the country's hero. On June 13, 1927, Colonel Lindbergh left Washington in the "Spirit of St. Louis" for New York City. The metropolis, just like the National Capital, received him as it had never received anybody else. For hours and hours millions of people lined the streets for miles upon miles, patiently waiting so that they might pay their homage during the few seconds which he would pass any given point along the long route of the parade. Here, too, official greetings by the mayor were followed by numerous receptions, during which still additional honors were bestowed upon him. Four days later came the last part of his official return, when he flew his plane to St. Louis, Missouri, the city after which it had been named and amongst the residents of which he had found such loyal supporters for his enterprise. There his reception again equaled those tendered to him in other cities.

The spirit with which Colonel Lindbergh was welcomed in his native country, was manifested in many other ways besides those already mentioned. It has been estimated that during the first week after his return to the United States Colonel Lindbergh had received more than 2,000,000 letters and several hundred thousand telegrams. Of course, it was physically impossible for him to acknowl-

edge these personally and individually and he finally signified his appreciation of them by giving out a statement which was published in the newspapers and which we quote herewith, because in it he states what apparently he considered one of the major results of his historic flight:

> To the Press: As an air mail pilot I deeply appreciate the sentiment which actuated my countrymen to welcome me home by "air mail," and regret only that I have no way in which to acknowledge individually every one of the tens of thousands of "air mail" greetings I have received, for my heart is in the "air mail" service, and I would like to help keep alive the air-consciousness of America which my good fortune may have helped to awaken.

It has also been estimated that more space was devoted by newspapers to descriptions of his flight and of the events following it than to any other single occurrence of any type, a fact explainable only by a corresponding public interest. This public interest has never lessened appreciably and even now, a full year after his flight, his daily movements, his plans and his achievements still are told on the front pages of newspapers all over the country. Naturally his flight made a deep appeal to the idealistic and romantic spirit of many people, and one way in which this found expression was by the writing of a very large number of poems, of which 5,000 are believed to have been composed. Inspired editorials appeared in newspapers all over the world. Towns were named after him and his name became a household word all over the globe.

Within a month of his return Colonel Lindbergh, on July 20, 1927, set out once more in the "Spirit of St. Louis," this time for a tour that covered every State in the Union. This tour was made under the auspices of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aviation for the purpose of increasing interest in aviation in all parts of the country. During it he spoke in eighty-two cities and according to conservative estimates was seen with his plane by at least 30,000,000 people. He flew 22,350 miles and spent two hundred and sixty hours in the air. He made eighty-two scheduled stops and was late only once, this delay occurring at the very beginning of the tour, when fog and rain stopped his progress for a short time between Boston and Portland, Maine. The tour ended in New York, its starting point, October 23, 1927, and during it he made one hundred and forty-seven speeches, attended sixty-nine dinners as guest of honor and in the same capacity paraded 1,285 miles. Though he was accompanied by a Department of Commerce plane, flown by an old friend of his, Captain Philip Love, and carrying representatives of that Department and of the Guggenheim Fund, the two ships left and departed at different hours, so that his flight can be regarded as a solo flight from beginning to end. The two planes spent at least one night in each State and flew in all kinds of weather, sometimes by night. Colonel Lindbergh made the complete tour with the same Wright Whirlwind engine that had carried him from San Diego to New York and thence across the Atlantic to Paris. Shortly before the completion of the tour he stated that at that time, after the plane and engine had completed two hundred and seventy-three hours of flying or approximately 25,000 miles, they had received no overhauling, though they had been continuously submitted to careful inspection, and that they were then both in excellent condition. He

himself likewise stood the tremendous strain of this tour, the greater because it followed so quickly after his transatlantic trip, without impairment of either his health or his spirit. During its progress, however, rumors of his physical exhaustion were spread at different times. How unfounded these were, was proven by the fact that he was found physically perfect, when he submitted himself to a physical examination on the hands of Army physicians, once at Chicago and again later at Little Rock, Arkansas. Early in September Colonel Lindbergh took a week's vacation at Butte, Montana, which he spent at the camp of John D. Ryan, a trustee of the Guggenheim Fund. Amongst the cities at which he stopped were, besides others, the following, given in the order in which he visited them: New York, Boston, Portland, Albany, Schenectady, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Lexington, Indianapolis, Detroit, Lansing, Chicago, St. Louis, Wichita, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Madison, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fargo, Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, Sioux City, Pierre, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Boise, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Sacramento, Reno, Los Angeles, San Diego, Tucson, El Paso, Fort Worth, Santa Fé, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Columbia, Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Atlantic City, and Philadelphia.

Late in October, 1927, Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, announced that Colonel Lindbergh had turned down the numerous offers made to him by many and varied interests, but had decided to become identified for the time being with the Fund in a consulting capacity. Though he was made a member and trustee of the Fund and maintained his headquarters in its offices in New York, the arrangement left him free to engage in any activities which would, in his judgment, promote the cause of aviation. At his own request he also retained liberty to make such flights or other experimental efforts in behalf of aviation as he might choose upon his own initiative and responsibility.

Early in December, 1927, it became known that Colonel Lindbergh had decided to fly to Havana, Cuba, for the purpose of attending the Pan-American Congress, scheduled to meet there in February, 1928. Almost as soon as word of his plans reached President Calles of Mexico, the latter, December 7, 1927, extended to him an invitation to make this flight by way of Mexico City. This invitation came in the form of a telegram, worded in the following cordial terms: "It having reached my knowledge that you intend a flight from New York to Havana in the Antilles, I invite you to do so via Mexico, where you may rest assured of the warmest welcome." Colonel Lindbergh accepted this invitation on the next day, and before long similar invitations were extended to him with equal cordiality by the heads of the governments of the various other Central American and of several South American countries. With characteristic promptness and thoroughness Colonel Lindbergh immediately commenced to make the most careful preparations for this new flight, which offered many difficult problems, as it would take him in many cases over entirely unknown territory and as comparatively little was known regarding flying conditions in that part of the world. In many instances landing fields had to be

prepared and, of course, numerous other arrangements had to be made. However, in a remarkably short period of time all these arrangements were completed, which was made possible only through the fullest coöperation of the different governments involved, extended promptly and most cordially, though the flight was not an official undertaking. Once more this ambassador of good will set out in his trusty plane on a flight which again gripped the imagination of millions and which was destined not only to gain him new honors, but also to strengthen to a most remarkable degree the friendly relations between this country and its southern neighbors. The start was made at 12.26 P. M., December 13, 1927, from Bolling Field, the Army's air station on the Anacostia River, just across from Washington. His destination was Mexico City, 2,000 miles away, and this long distance he negotiated in a non-stop flight of twenty-seven hours, landing safely, though about two hours later than he had expected, at Valbuena Field, Mexico City, on December 14, 1927. There he was greeted by the President of Mexico, by all that country's leading officials and by vast crowds of Mexicans and Americans, the latter, of course, including Ambassador Morrow and his staff. In the capital of the southern republic the same scenes were repeated that had followed his arrivals in European capitals after his transatlantic flight, and during his entire stay he was fêted and showered with every honor at the disposal of the Mexican Government and people. Here, too, he won the admiration, respect and liking of everybody, as much by his daring as by his simplicity, modesty, tactfulness and sincerity, and this was also true in respect to all of the other Central and South American countries, which he visited on this tour. He himself, in one of his own articles published in the New York "Times" and in thousands of other newspapers in every part of the world, calls this first part of his long tropical trip "in some ways the most interesting flight I have ever made," explaining this statement by adding that "for one thing, I did more 'instrument flying' than I did in the Atlantic flight and I managed to get completely lost in the fog over Mexico and had considerable difficulty in finding my way again." On this flight he had to overcome many and serious difficulties, including fog and rain, but with his usual daring, ability and luck he overcame them all. Not only was he welcomed most heartily by President Calles and by all of Mexico, but the President of his own country, the leading United States officials and large numbers of friends and well-wishers wired expressions of their admiration and congratulations. Congress voted him the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award in the gift of the American government. On this long non-stop flight he passed over parts of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and then, having crossed the Rio Grande near Brownsville, by way of Tampico to Mexico City. At the invitation of Ambassador Morrow, Colonel Lindbergh spent the Christmas holidays as the guest of the Ambassador and his family, and this occasion was made the more joyous by his being joined there by his mother, who flew to Mexico City from her home in Detroit in a plane put at her disposal by Henry Ford. On December 28, 1927, he left Mexico City to continue on his flight, the balance of

which he completed without mishap and always with utmost promptness, according to the following schedule: December 28, 1927, Guatemala City, 675 miles, seven hours; December 30, 1927, Belize, British Honduras, 280 miles, three hours and forty minutes; January 1, 1928, San Salvador, 260 miles, two hours and fifty minutes; January 3, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 180 miles, two hours and five minutes; January 5, Managua, Nicaragua, 160 miles, two hours and thirty minutes; January 7, San Jose, Costa Rica, 280 miles, three hours; January 9, Panama City, Republic of Panama, 400 miles, four hours; January 12, France Field, Canal Zone, 40 miles, twenty-five minutes; January 26, Cartagena, Colombia, 400 miles, four hours and forty minutes; January 27, Bogota, Colombia, 425 miles, four hours and twenty minutes; January 29, Marasay, Venezuela, 650 miles, ten hours and fifty minutes; January 31, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 1,100 miles, ten hours and forty-five minutes; February 2, San Juan, Porto Rico, 80 miles, one hour and ten minutes; February 4, Santo Domingo, 250 miles, four hours; February 6, Port au Prince, Haiti, 180 miles, one hour and fifteen minutes; February 8, Havana, Cuba, 600 miles, three hours and thirty minutes. With his arrival at Havana, Colonel Lindbergh completed his tour which had taken him to sixteen countries. He flew, not counting various side excursions off his route, approximately 7,860 miles and was in the air more than 100 hours. With the exception of the first leg from Washington to Mexico City, all hops were begun and completed on the same day. He permitted himself only one short interruption of about two weeks in January, which period he spent with some congenial companions in hunting and fishing in Panama. His trip was not only continuous as far as performance was concerned, but also in respect to the honors which were heaped upon him and the friendliness of the greetings with which he was met. The various nations in which he visited vied with each other in honoring him as much in his capacity as the representative of what is best in American manhood, as because of his own admirable characteristics. To recite in detail all the decorations which were conferred upon him, all the entertainments which were offered him and all the gifts which were presented to him, would mean to repeat the same story over and over again. In Havana President Machado of Cuba conferred upon him in the presence of the Pan-American delegates and a representative group of leading men and women the Grand Cross of the Order of Miguel de Cespedes, the highest Cuban decoration, which previously had been bestowed only upon five or six men and never before on any man not the head of a nation or an outstanding leader in public life. From Havana he winged his way once more to his own country, where he ended his memorable flight at St. Louis.

Within a week after his return Colonel Lindbergh did a thing most typical of him. For two days, February 20 and 21, 1928, he returned to the work in which he had been engaged so successfully before his transatlantic flight had made an international hero out of him, the carrying of mail between St. Louis and Chicago. For once he parted company with his own plane and used one placed at his disposal for this purpose. Even considering that this return to his old occupation had been widely advertised, public response was remarkable. By the time

he was ready for his round flight between St. Louis and Chicago a total of nearly 200,000 pieces of especially stamped "Lindbergh mail," weighing more than one ton, had accumulated, and, besides his own plane, five others were required to transport this vast amount of mail.

In March, 1928, Colonel Lindbergh once more proved himself a master of tactful initiative. He extended an invitation to members of Congress and their families and to diplomats accredited at Washington to be his passengers on numerous short flights over Washington during several days. Hundreds of them quickly accepted this generous offer. It was not only a courteous way on Colonel Lindbergh's part to show his appreciation which he felt for the many honors bestowed upon him by Congress and by the foreign nations which the diplomats invited represented, but it was also one of the greatest services which he could render to the development of American aviation. In speaking of this undertaking, the New York "Times" said in one of its editorials: "Flying is now bound to become the fashion. Who will be afraid? Colonel Lindbergh put aviation to the front when he flew the Atlantic alone; he kept it there when he toured the country for 20,000 miles; he gave it fresh impetus when he outflew the eagles of tropic lands; but luring Congress into the air was his master stroke."

During the comparatively short period which Colonel Lindbergh had at his disposal between his transatlantic, his transcontinental and his Central American flights he gave his attention to numerous other matters. There was, of course, exerted on him a continuous and very strong pressure to identify himself with any number of enterprises, both those connected with aviation and others of all kinds and descriptions. Though some of these were brought to his personal attention by his advisers, he declined all such offers, until finally, in May, 1928, it was announced that he had decided to join a company recently organized and known as the Transcontinental Air Transport, Incorporated. In the formation of this company the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the Curtiss Company and the National Air Transport, Incorporated, coöperated. This company, capitalized at $5,000,000, was formed for the purpose of carrying by means of an air-rail combination passengers between New York and Los Angeles on a two-day schedule. Its route is to follow by train from New York to Columbus, Ohio, by plane from Columbus to Wichita, Kansas, thence over the Atchison by train to some station in New Mexico and from there again by plane to Los Angeles. All flying will be done by day, while those parts of the journey to be made by train will be scheduled during nights. C. M. Keys, president of the Curtiss Airplane & Motor Corporation is the active head of the new company, the board of directors of which is composed of some of the leading financiers and aeronautic experts of the country. Colonel Lindbergh's position will be that of chairman of the Technical Committee. In this capacity all matters concerning choice of equipment, fields, general service, flying routes, safety appliances, etc., will come under the authority of this committee. As its chairman, Colonel Lindbergh will have free rein in the direction of these matters. Considering that this is the first American pas-

senger air route, broadly conceived and strongly backed, Colonel Lindbergh's acceptance of this post not only proves once more his unlimited faith in the future of practical aviation, but also promises the most capable handling of the many difficult problems involved. In connection with this short account of his activities outside of his three historic flights, there should also be mentioned the fact that, whenever opportunity offered itself, he appeared willingly before legislative and civic bodies to do whatever lay in his power for the advancement of aviation. Here, too, should be mentioned his literary activities. These consisted besides the book "We," published soon after his return from Europe, of three series of newspaper articles, covering day by day the events that transpired during his three flights. In his book, as well as in his newspaper writings, he displayed a remarkable literary ability. His style is clear, frank and impressive at all times. His descriptions are vivid, his conclusions keen and precise, and in all of his writing there is to be found a charming sincerity and yet withal an innate modesty. It was, therefore, not surprising that his book achieved a tremendous sale and that his newspaper articles were avidly read by millions of people in every part of the world.

How this remarkable personality has been honored by the heads of nations and by the nations themselves, has already been described in a general way. There remains now to give a more detailed list of the very large number of official honors conferred upon him. These include: Distinguished Flying Cross and Congressional Medal of Honor of the United States, Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, British Air Force Cross, Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, Grand Cross of the Order of Miguel de Cespedes of Cuba, New York State Medal for Valor, Medal of the City of New York, Medal of the Province of Havana, Cross of Honor of the United States Flag Association, Medal of the Society of French Women, Gold Plaque of Honor of the Lafayette Esquadrille, Medal of the City of Paris, Great Medal of Gold of the French Geographic Society, Gold Medal of the Royal Aero Club of Belgium, Grand Gold Sport Medal of the German Automobile Club, Plus Ultra Medal of Spain, International Trophy of the International League of Aviators, Gold Medal of the International Aeronautical Federation, Golden Book and Medal of the Aeronautical League of France, Hubbard Medal of the National Geographic Society, Langley Medal of the Smithsonian Institution, Gold Medal of the City of St. Louis. Of course, he also received, soon after his return from France, the $25,000 Orteig Prize, the offer of which first caused him to consider a transatlantic flight. In March, 1928, he was also presented with the Woodrow Wilson Medal and the Woodrow Wilson Peace Award of $25,000 of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. This list is by no means complete. Many cities and organizations not mentioned specifically here awarded him medals and tendered him their Golden Keys and other honors. Gifts of all descriptions and representing in their combined total a very large value came to him from hundreds of associations and individuals. With characteristic tactfulness and modesty he has had assembled all these, as well as some significant mementos from his several flights, and entrusted them to the Missouri Historical Society, which has placed this impressive

and inspiring collection of the world's homage to one of its great heroes on exhibition in the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis. The United States Government, in June, 1927, also issued a new air mail postage stamp in his honor and in commemoration of his transatlantic flight. The State of his adoption, Missouri, made him a Colonel in its National Guard, of which he had been an officer since 1925. St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in the Science of Aeronautics.

Though, of course, Colonel Lindbergh's career must be considered as being only at its beginning, one part of it, that represented by the three historic flights in the "Spirit of St. Louis," in a manner of speaking, has been concluded, and in concluding it he once more made a gesture of tactful modesty, when, in May, 1928, he placed this famous companion of his daring deeds in the keeping of his country by turning his plane over to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, where it will be for all time amongst the most highly treasured exhibits of this famous scientific organization.

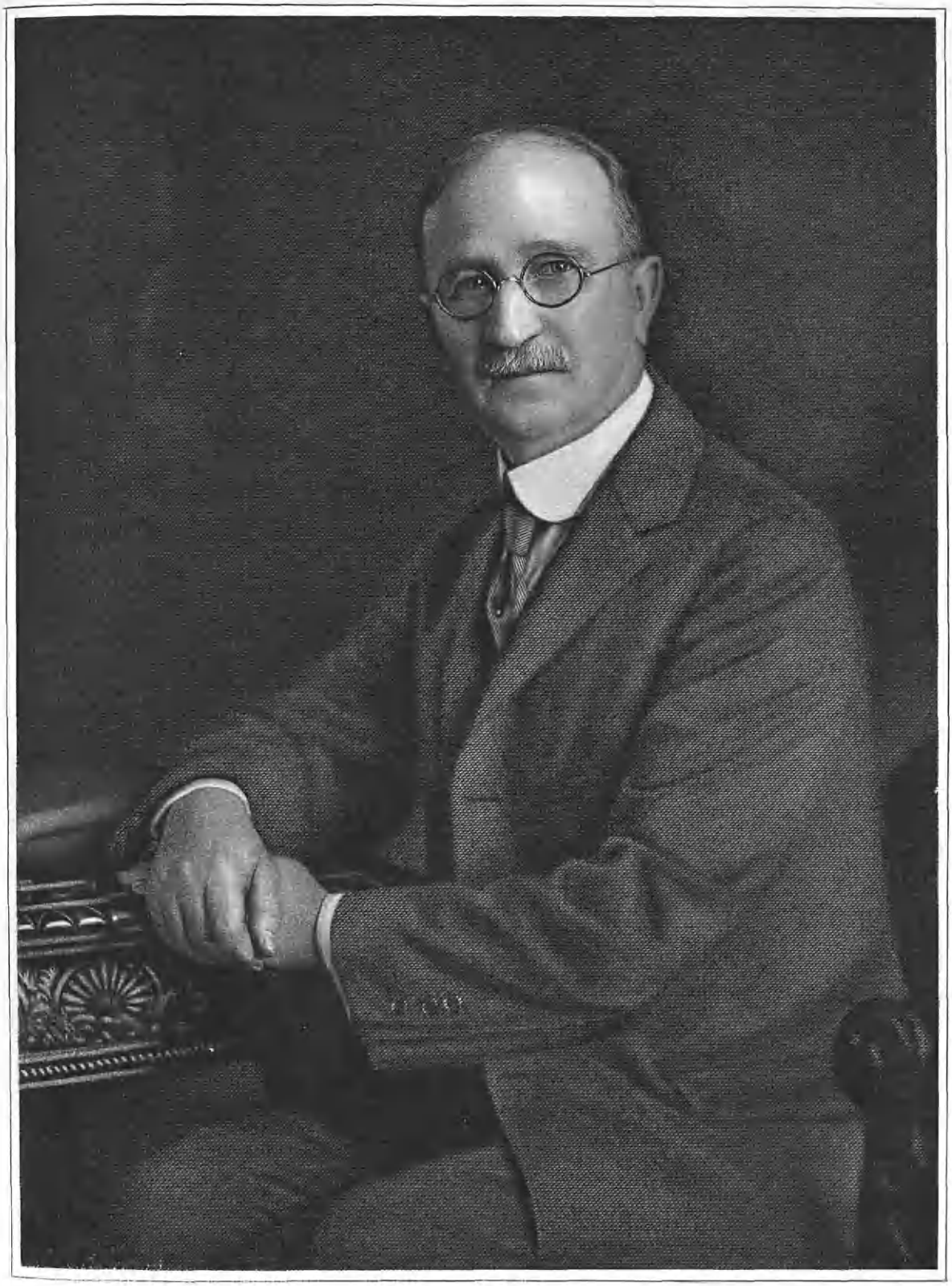
HUMPHREY, Oswald D., Ph. D.,

Educator.

Many of the world's greatest men have been educators; and indeed, in a sense, it would be difficult to select from the files of history a single figure of greatness who was not, incidentally, of the category. However, when we speak of an educator, we mean one who, trained in the facts and methods of administrative teaching, has made his lifework fully and primarily instruction. Dr. Oswald D. Humphrey, late of Jamaica, Long Island, New York, was a true educator of the highest talent and most elevated ideals. His life, now closed, is fitting inspiration for biography.

Dr. Humphrey was born at Alamo, Montgomery County, Indiana, February 20, 1865, son of Francis Marion and Nancy (Wirt) Humphrey. Precocious, he entered school at the age of five years, a little later he attended Waveland Academy. From Wabash College he took the degree of Bachelor of Science, followed by that of Master of Arts, in 1888. On May 1, 1894, he presented in printed form a scholarly treatise of one hundred and sixteen pages (with plates from his own hand) entitled "On the Brain of the Snapping Turtle," which was accepted by the faculty of Cornell University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. (This was printed two months later in "The Journal of Comparative Neurology," Vol. IV.) In that year he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, from Cornell.

Meanwhile he had begun his career as educator, having served as principal of public schools at Crawfordsville, Indiana, prior to entrance into Cornell, where he distinguished himself in science, and after graduation from which, he was appointed to the headship of the department of science in the high school of Erie, Pennsylvania. Distinction after distinction came to him, and it was in 1897 that he took charge of the department of science at the State Normal School in Flushing Avenue, Jamaica. Still later he became head of the department of psychology and education in the City Training School for Teachers, the former Normal School, and continued in this position



O. D. Humphrey

until his demise. Thus, for thirty years Dr. Humphrey served the public schools of New York, and the refining influence of his ideals and character touched the lives of more than five thousand young people. The growth, development and influence of the Jamaica school are due largely to his administrations, zeal, industry and professional leadership. He was a member of Sigma Zi Fraternity, the National Education Association, for many years secretary of the Jamaica branch of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Jamaica Club, and was Past President of the Training School Teacher's Association of New York City. He had a host of friends, literally, and was esteemed and loved by all who knew him.

Dr. Humphrey, the last of the notable group of teachers who came to the school when it opened as a State Normal School in 1897, was identified with the institution through all its various developments, and his life and works make up no small part of its history. His cordial greeting and hearty handshake were extended genially to members of every incoming class, and his kindly benediction was bestowed upon every one who was graduated from it. To his students, Dr. Humphrey was more than a scholar, a student of education and instructor in psychology —he was a teacher who loved his work, and, conscious of the far-reaching influence of a teacher of teachers, conscientiously devoted himself with all his power to it. Believing that no teacher reaches his greatest efficiency who does not unite the generous quality of friendship to the fine art of instruction, Dr. Humphrey, the instructor, was first of all the students' friend. Conscious of his solicitude for their welfare, his students often confided in him as they did in no one else, telling him of their ambitions and hopes, their bereavements and sorrows, their difficulties and discouragements, always sure of his heartening sympathy and fatherly advice.

A modest, somewhat shy, and almost self-effacing man, Dr. Humphrey was in no sense a self-seeker, but unselfishly, generously, accorded to those around him the measure of credit due. He never extolled his own merits, never vaunted himself, never sought the limelight, but faithfully, unostentatiously, conscientiously performed his duties, trusting to the fairness of those in official position justly to appraise his work. Possessing a fine sense of justice, he was scrupulously fair in his dealings with the teachers associated with him, charitable in overlooking their mistakes, and even passed over minor delinquencies in order that he might help them the more certainly and have their coöperation for the accomplishment of major work in his department. Just to others, he was naturally sensitive to wrongs done himself, but bore his pain in silence.

As a teacher, Dr. Humphrey was a firm believer in the psychology of good will—good will toward associates, toward the subject and the object of his instruction. To him, all teaching must have failed immeasurably without teamwork. Good will, he believed, eliminated antagonism, harshness and prejudice, and enlisted open-mindedness, confidence and interest opening up the inner urge to learn. He was sure that the students got more from teachers who exercised this good-will policy, and beyond doubt they did. In these days of experimental psychology, psycho-analysis, Freudian theories and undigested speculations, he, like his adopted leader, William James, while a

constant seeker after truth, was careful to preserve his sense of proportion and his sanity of judgment. "With his feet on the ground" he separated truth from error, and held fast to what was good. To him there were stars of the first magnitude in psychology for young teachers, and by their light he strove to illumine the path of educational progress. As a man, Dr. Humphrey was prominent among men, liked by them sincerely for his honesty, straightforwardness and companionability. Believing in the simple life, he loved to hunt and fish and sail. He could sit for hours, fishing, saying no word, but still preserve the feeling of companionship which men prize. Dr. Humphrey having a fine sense of humor, loved a joke, and could make one without leaving a sting or wound to personal feelings. He could tell a good story from his ample store, and, at such times, his laughter was infectious and merry.

Dr. Humphrey was instinctively kind, and was appreciative of kindness from others. When flowers were sent him during his last illness by students, teachers, and other friends, he asked to have them placed at the foot of his bed, that he might see them easily and have them near. Previous to his illness, a birthday party, at which a simple gift was given him, was tendered him by the teachers in his department. This pleased him greatly, with a quiet joy that sweetened the last days of his life. He appreciated also the approval of Dr. Roberts in making him dean of the education department.

For twenty years prior to his death, Dr. Humphrey, together with his wife and two daughters, to whom he was ever devoted, spent his summers at his greatly-loved and beautiful woodland home on the shores of a mountain lake in Northern Vermont, where he fished and hunted to his heart's content. He was a remarkably accurate shot, many times cutting into halves, the stem of a leaf for which he had aimed.

Dr. Humphrey loved and was admired and respected by these summer neighbors, who, together with his many other friends grieved sincerely when the call came for him to "set out to sea."

Dr. Humphrey was ever a voracious reader and a great lover of poetry. His unusual familiarity with the writings of all the worthwhile poets, in particular the Bard of Avon, a devoted student of whose writings he was from boyhood, enabled him to quote instantly, any lines from any one of Shakespeare's plays, in the manner of the gifted orator, which accomplishment won for him, during his senior year, a membership in the Little Giants' Club of Wabash College. This honor was conferred upon him in recognition of his ability in Intercollegiate Oratory. He won also the Baldwin Prize in Oratory.

Like Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Humphrey belonged to no church, but approved of every church that adopted as its creed, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy strength and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thy self." He believed more in living the right kind of life than in repetition of dogmas. At the memorial services following his death, Dr. A. Scott Lee, senior teacher in Dr. Humphrey's department, recited the poem by James Whitcomb Riley, his boyhood friend,—"With His Hand Upon Your Shoulder"—, as beautifully and fittingly

expressive of Dr. Humphrey's habitual attitude toward those with whom he came in contact.

Dr. Humphrey married, December 31, 1903, at Woodside, New York City, Miss Grace Rosalind Edler, daughter of Gustav A. and Eugenie Buffét Edler.

Dr. Humphrey died, in his residence in Jamaica, May 20, 1928. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. J. H. Speed of Ithaca, New York, and Miss Marion E. Humphrey, of Waltham, Massachusetts. There are also a sister, Miss Edna Humphrey, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and an only brother, William E. Humphrey, of Washington, District of Columbia.

At the time of Dr. Humphrey's demise, tributes were many. The memorial services held in the auditorium of the Training School were attended by more than a thousand of his former students and associates.

In conclusion may be cited the closing lines of an appreciation which appeared in the public press:

> Only those who knew Dr. Humphrey intimately, were able to appraise his worth. Uncomplaining during a period of waning health and failing eyesight; sympathetic and tender through years of illness in his home; patient and self-denying as he tried from his meagre salary to meet heavy obligations and make financial ends meet; solicitous for the cultural welfare of the community, he constantly supported and encouraged the Jamaica-Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; and, in the foreground, giving light and color to all the picture, was faithful and devoted to his professional duties.
>
> Forgetful of himself and willing even to be forgotten, Dr. Humphrey will live long in the affectionate memory of those whose esteem he valued and of whose love and admiration he made himself worthy.
>
> Taps have sounded. An excellent teacher, a good citizen, a kind neighbor and a true friend has gone; and phoenix-like, may many, emulating his virtues, rise to take his place.

KELLEY, Charles Earl,

Lawyer.

Charles Earl Kelley was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 24, 1880, son of Oscar M. and Emma (Heathman) Kelley. Graduating from Cornell University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904, he continued at the university for another year and secured the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1906 he started the practice of his profession in New York City. In 1910 he formed a partnership with one of his classmates in college, Neal Dow Becker, under the firm name of Kelley & Becker, which association has continued ever since. Mr. Kelley is counsel for many corporations. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. His clubs are: The University, the Cornell, and several country clubs.

Charles E. Kelley married, November 27, 1906, in New York City, Alice J. Hill. They have four children: Robert H., Constance, Charles E., and John G. Kelley. Mr. Kelley is still a comparatively young man and the success he has achieved in his chosen profession testifies strongly to his ability and skill. Mr. Kelley and his family reside at No. 431 Park Avenue, and in the country he has a handsome home in Putnam County, near Lake Mahopac. His business address is No. 366 Madison Avenue, New York City.

OGDEN, Dr. Harry B.,

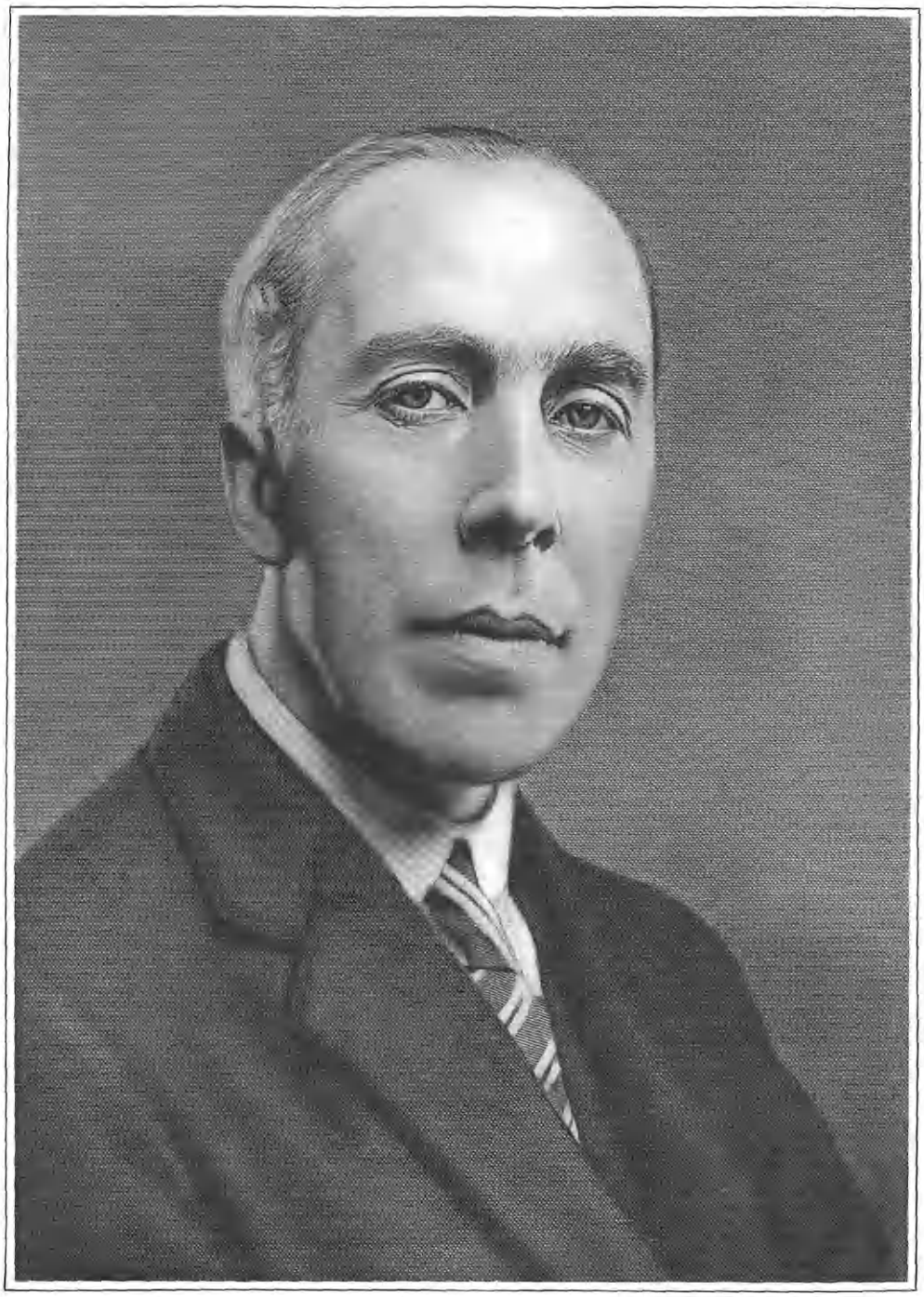
Dentist.

Dr. Ogden's active professional career has covered a period of twenty-five years, and New York City has been the scene of his practice throughout all that time. Following a calling whose scientific advance and progressive tendencies have kept pace with its allied profession, medicine, he has continuously held a place of usefulness and importance in the metropolitan field.

Dr. Harry B. Ogden was born at Allen's Hill, New York, March 31, 1878, a son of George Nelson and Emma C. (Case) Ogden, and a descendant of an old family. Four generations ago, his great-grandfather, Robert Ogden, then an infant, was saved from the hideous Wyoming massacre by his mother, who at the same time saved her three other children, whose father perished. Robert Ogden, this infant, carried on the line from which Dr. Ogden is descended. Robert Ogden was born in the Wyoming Valley in 1777, and died in Allen's Hill, New York, September 11, 1858. He was twice married: (first) to a Miss Bailey, whose baptismal name is missing, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; (second) to Annah Sturart. Robert and Annah (Sturart) Ogden became the parents of five children: 1. Henry Sturart, born in 1811. 2. Mary, 1814. 3. John, 1816. 4. Robert, 1819. 5. Nelson, 1822. Robert Ogden spent the early part of his life in Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut; but while his younger children were still in their 'teens, he took his family to Canadice, Ontario County, New York. The three youngest boys went to work on the farm of a neighbor by the name of Hoagland, and later all three of them married daughters of the family, who were named respectively Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Nelson Ogden married Charity Hoagland, and from this union four children were born: 1. Anna Jane, January 31, 1846. 2. Henry Gulick, December 14, 1849. 3. George Nelson, November 11, 1853. 4. Carrie Gray, September 25, 1856. In 1855 Nelson Ogden removed to Allen's Hill with his family and there started a tile factory, grinding clay by a horse-power sweep. He also helped to build the First Methodist Church on Allen's Hill in 1862 or 1863.

George Nelson Ogden was educated in the district school, and later attended Lima Seminary. For some years after he had completed his education, he managed a farm in Richmond County, New York; but in 1898 he removed to a farm near Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, where he remained but two years. In 1900, he removed to the city of Canandaigua, where he purchased a carpet cleaning factory, formerly owned by J. K. Rush. Ill health caused his retirement from active business in 1912, but he continued to reside in Canandaigua until his death, which occurred in May, 1927. In that city he was one of the well-known and highly esteemed citizens, taking at all times an active interest in public affairs. In political matters he was affiliated with the Republican party; while he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Business Men's Club. In 1873, George Nelson Ogden married Emma C. Case, of Hemlock, Livingston County, New York, who also was descended from an old American family. Her great-grandfather,



Hugh Duncan Frank.

William Case, married Mary Cole in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1729; and from this union six children were born, one of whom, Jonathan Jay Case, married Lucy Simmons; Selro Case, one of the fourteen children of Jonathan Jay and Lucy (Simmons) Case, was the father of Emma C. Case. "The Case Family," published in 1915, shows the total number of descendants of Jonathan Jay Case to be four hundred and thirty-five, who are scattered through fifteen States. George Nelson and Emma C. (Case) Ogden became the parents of two children: 1. Dr. Harry B., of whom further. 2. Hattie B., who is the wife of Thomas Edward Rippey, of Canandaigua, by which marriage there are two children.

Dr. Harry B. Ogden was educated in the schools of Canandaigua, New York, and was graduated from the Canandaigua High School; then became a student in the Dental College of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1902. Immediately he began his practice in New York City, and ever since that time has practiced alone. He maintains an active interest in the work of the organizations formed by his professional colleagues, holding memberships in the National Dental Association, the First District Dental Society, the New York State Dental Society, and the New York Academy of Dentistry. He is a member of the University of Pennsylvania Club and the Lakeville Golf Club. He, as well as the members of his family for generations, has always been affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 30, 1905, Dr. Ogden married Sally Lightfoot Johnson, a daughter of Silas Johnson. She was born in Woodville, Culpepper County, Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Ogden became the parents of three children: 1. Gordon P., who was born December 24, 1907. 2. Mildred Lightfoot, who was born January 17, 1913. 3. Barbara Joy, who was born November 26, 1915.

GRANT, Hugh Duncan,

Meteorologist.

The scrap books kept by distinguished men make delightful, if somewhat disconnected, reading; and in perusal of documents which tell the story of other days the true bibliophile's pleasure is most intense. Tragedies and joys, triumphs and defeats, all the facts that go to make up a life may be reviewed in record, and the tendencies of a career unfolded piecemeal before the eyes and in the mental cinematographical deductions connoted. Written letters which bore their first fresh folds on the enemy-invested waters of the mighty deep during the World War have gained in romantic appeal as their creases become dirtied and evolve through handling into rulered tears. Here may be a signature once known to a hemisphere, now, through force of time and less dangerous circumstances all but forgotten. There, communiques of grave importance for a day, meaning the loss of life or maintenance of life to hundreds of soldiers, sailors, aviators. A successful military campaign has been effected through meteorological prognostication —and there rests the record, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, three hundred years later. Documents become precious, or they may devolve into utter worthlessness, save, perhaps, to him who possesses them, and for some reason unbeknown

to man, because of his own connection to them, values them as priceless. Who would know of the "Little Corporal" would read the documents of Napoleon. He who would write history must have the papers whereof he writes, as they are authentic and without the bias of imagining. A diary, even, is of less truth, though it might perchance have more of chronological and romantic charm. Cuttings from the press of the world represent documents, a graven review of fact with some interpretation. Indeed, he who does not take pleasure in the perusal of a scrap book is unfortunate, and without intellectual curiosity.

Hugh Duncan Grant has preserved what may be termed a scrap book, which is now (1928 as we write these lines) but little more than twelve years old. It is not bound; but its essence waits only the shears, bound blank volumes, and the glue, for complete perfection. Stacked upon a table, flattened as the papers are by years, it piles high, and offers worthy matter for one who would brook some inconvenience. It is the record of advancement, tells of character, war and peace, the land abroad, study of the weather, air, and aviation. And in this chronicle, which tells of a foremost meteorologist and supporter of aviation's progress, the style will be somewhat similar to that natural to documentary matter—making of it a scrap book of biography.

Hugh Duncan Grant, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. Met. Soc., now of No. 12 East Fifty-third Street, and the Canadian Club, New York City, is a native of Scotland. He was born at Evelix, Dornoch, in Sutherland, April 18, 1894, son of Alexander Grant, deceased (1920), Councillor of Sutherland County Council Administration, and Margaret (Campbell) Grant. He secured his preparatory instruction in Dornoch Academy, studied in Skerry's College, of Edinburgh, Leith Nautical College (Scotland), and in Edinburgh University, wherein he applied himself to the arts and to law. In 1915, at the age of but twenty-one years, he obtained the first and second law certificates of the Incorporated Society of Law Agents, of Scotland, and certificates from Edinburgh University. The next item of major interest in a career destined to be of greatness is here quoted, having to do with the young man's application for admission to the British Royal Navy:

> Lord Guthrie has known Mr. H. D. Grant for some years, and is interested in his present application. Mr. Grant's father is a well-known farmer in Sutherland, and Mr. Grant was introduced to Lord Guthrie originally by the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland, at the time when Lord Guthrie was Sheriff of Sutherland. Mr. Grant's career has shown the confidence he inspires in his superiors, and his power of work. The qualities he has shown in the past should fit him for usefulness and success in the Service as an officer in His Majesty's Navy, to which he aspires.
>
> 13 Royal Circus, Edinburgh.

Meanwhile, starting at the commencement of the World War as ordinary sailor, his application, sponsored as in the letter above, was based on just claim for advancement, and this was forthcoming. After service at sea, in the air with the Royal Naval Air Service, at the Air Ministry, London, and the British Admiralty Hydrographic Department, he rose to occupy the post of superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the British Royal Navy, rendering official weather forecasts to the Inter-allied Fleets, formulating secret Meteorological Codes in conjunction with the Naval Intelligence Services for inter-Allied usage,

and, as spokesman for the British Navy on all weather matters, voicing the naval viewpoint on international, civil and military conferences and commissions.

The next document, the time of which is fixed as after the close of the war, is in the form of an official testimonial. To it are affixed signatures and remarks with bearing. The official testimonial is here recited because of its content and presentation of fact germane to the biography with which we deal:

Mr. Hugh Duncan Grant has acted as Superintendent of the Meteorological Service of the Navy since 15th of August, 1917. Prior to that date he acted as Meteorological Officer in the Royal Naval Air Service and latterly held the appointment of Officer-in-Charge of the Admiralty Meteorological Observatory and of Forecasting for the Admiralty and Fleet. He was promoted from the ranks of the Navy to commissioned rank early in the War, and served at the Air Ministry, Admiralty and on Royal Naval Meteorological Stations. He represented the Admiralty on the International Meteorological Conference at Paris in September-October, 1919, when he was elected a member of and secretary to the International Maritime Meteorological Commission and a member of the International Weather Telegraphic Commission. He is a Fellow of three Royal Scientific Societies and a Councillor of the Royal Meteorological Society.

Consequent upon the amalgamation and coördination on a Peace basis of the Meteorological Services of this country (Great Britain) under the Air Ministry, Mr. Grant relinquishes his present appointment of Superintendent of the Navy Services Division of the Meteorological Office for a wider and more lucrative appointment.

In expressing our regret at losing his services, we welcome this opportunity of testifying to the very able and efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties and to the distinguished services which he has rendered to his country during the War and since.

In Superintending the Meteorological Department of the Navy both at the Admiralty and the Air Ministry, Mr. Grant has invariably shown ability, zeal, tact and administrative powers. He has qualifications which fit him for a post of responsibility, and on taking leave of him on the occasion of the amalgamation referred to, we offer him our best wishes.

To this document (Capitalizations and punctuations employed in the paper are reproduced with exactitude) are affixed nine signatures:

SIGNED. J. F. Parry, Vice-Admiral (Retired) and late Hydrographer of the Navy.

SIGNED. H. P. Douglas, Captain R. N., now Rear-Admiral H. P. Douglas, C. M. G. Hydrographer of the Navy (late Director, Naval Meteorological Service).

CONCUR. Though Mr. Grant was not known to me personally, I had every reason to be satisfied with his work.

SIGNED. H. E. Oliver, Vice-Admiral, Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty (late Deputy Chief of Naval Staff.)

CONCUR. With Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver.

SIGNED. W. R. Hall, late Director of Naval Intelligence (now Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, K. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., M. P.)

SIGNED. Roger Keyes, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Officer-in-Command, Dover Patrol. (Now Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, K. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.)

CONCUR. I have met Mr. Grant officially, and unofficially, on many occasions, and have had opportunities for association in his work, and for confirming the opinions of his capacity and thoroughness that Admiral Parry and Captain Douglas have expressed.

SIGNED. Napier Shaw, formerly Director of the Meteorological Office, President, International Meteorological Conference.

CONCUR. I heartily concur with the cordial expressions of Admiral Parry and others. I have known Mr. Grant on the Council of the Royal Meteorological Society, and have greatly appreciated his willing help thereon. His absence from England will be a source of regret to the Council.

SIGNED. R. H. Hooker, President, Royal Meteorological Society.

CONCUR. As regards services rendered on International Conference in Paris.

SIGNED. Naval Attaché, à l'Ambassade Brittanique, Paris.

Though not known to me personally, the records show that this officer rendered meritorious services that were much appreciated by the United States Naval Forces operating in European Waters during the Great War.

SIGNED. Wm. S. Sims, Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy.

As superintendent of the Admiralty Meteorological Service during the war and at the time of the trans-Atlantic flight of the N-C seaplanes, the subject of our biography rendered essential service to the United States Naval Forces, as all successful weather forecasts and warnings were, and continue to be, dependent on coöperative effort. Meteorological data was handled as secret information in inter-Allied communications, and transmitted by an Admiralty cipher. Hence, control centered in the British Admiralty not only for Great Britain but for Ireland, France and the northern bombing area as well. Such aid as the U. S. A. Aerographic Service rendered the Allied-Aerial Coast Patrol during the war was due largely to the speed of inter-communication among these reporting areas, and it was at this point that Grant's work displayed great energy and success, in promptly obtaining and transmitting to the United States Navy information from both military and civilian sources, and arranging, through Rear-Admiral Sir John Franklin Parry, K. C. B., Hydrographer of the Royal Navy, that it should share without restriction in all results of his service. Weather reports and forecasts were issued three times daily over Superintendent Grant's signature, and were delivered by messenger to United States Naval Headquarters, thence proceeding through Admiralty channels to United States commanders interested.

In the areas constituting the renowned Dover Patrol and in the English Channel and Southern North Sea, he conducted upper air meteorological research through pilot balloon ascents in order to facilitate the passage of aircraft when scouting for enemy submarines or when rebutting the attempts of the enemy aircraft to drop bombs on British soil. At all times the weather,—as part of man's inescapable heritage and condition,—was a weighty factor in the planning and execution of operations. That grave importance was attached by the Naval Commanders to the forecasts of the Clerk of the Weather was more recently (May 28, 1928) borne out by Admiral Lord Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the British War Fleet, in the earlier portion of the conflict. Speaking in connection with the German Fleet's escape after its dash across the North Sea and the bombardment of Scarborough, England, in 1914, Lord Jellicoe said:

The officers and men of the Grand Fleet were profoundly disappointed when the raid was carried out without the enemy being called upon to pay the full toll. One of the reasons why that toll was not inflicted was because the clerk of the weather unfortunately allied himself on that occasion with the German High Seas Fleet. The German warships left their port in full strength and in fine weather, which accompanied them across the North Sea. That portion of our Fleet which the Admiralty ordered me to send to sea from Scapa was greatly handicapped through the weather. The weather was so bad that destroyers could not get to sea at all, and two light cruisers that went out with the Second Battle Squadron had to return heavily damaged by the sea and with several men overboard.

Not content with having foiled our ships in this way, the clerk of the weather again allied himself with the enemy, and as they were retiring a heavy mist came on, which prevented our vessels, although they got occasional glimpses of the enemy, from inflicting that toll upon him which was his due. I think that perhaps this explanation is due to the people of Scarborough.

During the construction of the first Rigid Airships under the British Flag on the Walney Island (Irish Sea), Grant acted as Meteorological Officer, and flew as such, over the North Sea and Heligoland Bight on the famous airship R-34, prior to its historic flight across the North Atlantic from Scotland and back in 1919. Had not the airship passed from being the property of the Navy to that of the British Air Ministry, and from being in consequence, manned by personnel of the Royal Air Force—the product of the coördinated Air Units of England — Grant would have made the trans-Atlantic flight in 1919. A meteorological analysis of the flight on a highly technical level, was reported from his pen by "The Glasgow Herald," under date of August 7, 1920. In it Grant states almost prophetically:

> The crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in one flight of an aircraft, is, to my mind, as important to aerial navigation as was the voyage of Columbus to transportation by water. Once the Atlantic is crossed in a single flight of an airship, there will soon follow regular trans-Atlantic trips and a fixed, safe trans-Atlantic passenger air line. The crossing of the Atlantic by air is not a matter merely of initiative, nor of daring, nor even of skill; it is a problem of science, and especially of weather science.
>
> Weather forecasting is no longer guesswork based on insufficient data; but is a matter of quick information gathered from as wide an area of sea and land as possible. The more widely we can extend the wide ocean spaces, the areas bordering on the Arctic Seas, and the remote sections of the North Atlantic in which weather observations are regularly and scientifically obtained, and the more efficient and practical the steps taken to ensure speedy and accurate dissemination of the knowledge so procured, the more reliable will become the daily weather forecasts in America and Europe.
>
> Meteorology knows no national frontiers and works for the good of all people. Since the development of aviation, weather telegraphy has become of peculiar importance, and must inevitably grow in importance very rapidly as flying becomes more general. Both meteorology and flying are still only in their infancy. Already they have shown that they can help each other; but, while flying can assist meteorology by extending our knowledge of conditions in the upper air, the safety of flying and the speed and reliability of air communications are yet more dependent upon a complete and prompt system of weather information.

As Admiralty Meteorologist and Superintendent of the Inter-Allied Navies' Meteorological activities, thus centered in the British Admiralty, Grant developed a system of ocean weather reporting and warning, and the results of the work were of material aid at the time of the trans-Atlantic flights. In the aftermath of the war this system was adopted by and, without elaboration, permanently embodied in the scientific findings of the International Maritime Meteorological Commission convened in Paris and London to further the study of World Meteorology, and in particular the weather of the Seven Seas. The system thus endorsed by the Commission was subsequently ratified by the International Meteorological Conference held in Paris under Annex G. of the Treaty of Versailles, and was also recommended for its practical scientific utility by His Highness Prince Albert of Monaco, the celebrated oceanographist.

Through the Hydrographic Department of the British Navy, and as a special aid to the trans-Atlantic and British Empire long-range flights, Grant arranged for specific meteorological data to be wirelessed to and from ships at sea. The service inaugurated by him in 1919, has proven the nucleus of the British official weather forecasts of today covering the areas of

high or low pressure, the height of the "flying ceiling," the storm centers and the cyclonic disturbances, for the North Atlantic and European waters. The inauguration of this far-reaching European service was announced, as follows, in "The Scotsman," of August, 1919:

The Naval Meteorological Service, under the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty and the Directorship of Mr. Hugh Duncan Grant, F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. Met. Soc., issue the following wireless bulletins, giving in plain language forecasts for specified areas for the information of ships at sea, namely:

1. Western and Southwestern Seaboard of the British Isles—Embracing the Western and Southwestern Seaboard of the British Isles, and including the Bristol Channel and mouth of the English Channel: also, when possible the Bay of Biscay.

This western bulletin is identified by the prefix "Western."

(a) Wireless Telegraph Weather Bulletin, giving forecast for the following 12 hours, issued to "All Ships" from Poldhu, at 0930 G. M. T., on 2700 metres wave, based on observations taken at 0700 G. M. T.

(b) Wireless Telegraph Weather Bulletin giving forecast for the following 12 hours, issued to "All Ships" from Poldhu, at 2130 G. M. T., on 2700 metres wave, based on observations taken at 1800 G. M. T.

1. North Sea, Eastern and Southeastern Seaboard of British Isles—Embracing entire North Sea and also English Channel.

This weather bulletin is identified by the prefix "Eastern."

(a) Wireless Telegraph Bulletin giving forecast for the following 12 hours, issued to "All Ships" from Cleethorpes, at 0500 G. M. T., on 3000 metres wave, based on observations taken at 0100 G. M. T.

(b) Wireless Telegraph Weather Bulletin giving forecast for the following 12 hours, issued to "All Ships" from Cleethorpes, at 1700 G. M. T., on 3000 metres wave, based on observations taken at 1300 G. M. T.

It is interesting to observe that somewhat similar messages, which give both data for selected stations and forecasts in plain language for specified areas, are prepared by the Weather Bureau of the United States and circulated from Arlington.

It was Hugh Duncan Grant who rendered the official weather forecasts to Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who was Officer Commanding the Dover Patrol, before the historic naval raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend, which resulted in the total blockade on St. George's Day, April 23, 1918, of these important harbors.

A General Order to the Fleet issued after the raids by the Board of British Admiralty may here be cited:

Their Lordships desire to express to all ranks and ratings concerned in the recent gallant and successful enterprise on the Belgian coast their high admiration of the perfect coöperation displayed and of the single-minded determination of all to achieve their object. The discipline, daring, and singular contempt of death exhibited by those who were assigned the posts of greatest danger place this exploit high in the annals of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and will be a proud memory for the relations of those who fell.

A glorious naval feat of arms and strategy in which meteorology played a most conspicuous part was enacted on that date, and every hour of the struggle was marked by heroism on sea and land. The story is living, stirring, human to a degree. Wind, tide, visibility and fog were almost beyond human forecast. With patrols in the air, on and under the surface of the sea, and with all the appliances of scientific warfare employed, the attacks were made suddenly against the powerful enemy, at the critical hour when the German spring offensive was pushing back the Allies with frightful slaughter. Not only are these raids stamped for all time in pictures deeper and more vivid than almost any others left us by the war, but they stand unique in their dra-

matic unity of action, time and place. Grant retains a portfolio of the weather reports on which the Zeebrugge and Ostend actions were based, and a portion is presented:

At 0700 today (April 23, 1918) an anticyclone was in evidence over Scandinavia, pressure being low to the westward of Ireland, and in a depression near Iceland. Shallow depressions, which are now entering the North Sea, lay over S. E. and East England. It is anticipated that with the passage of the depressions over the North Sea, the Scandinavian anticyclone will spread southwestwards, causing settled conditions over the whole of the British Isles, Straits of Dover, Eastern English and Dutch Coasts during the night.

Forecasts for Straits of Dover, Eastern English and Dutch Coasts, for tonight and early morning:

Fair to fine, surface wind, light northeasterly to easterly wind at 2,000 feet and up to 10,000 feet, 15 to 20 mph.

Cloudiness decreasing to sky one-quarter overcast, but mist on Dutch Coast continuing, with fog in early morning, dispersing later. Visibility poor, temperature rather low.

SIGNED. Hugh Duncan Grant, Superintendent, Admiralty Meteorological Service.

It was on August 10, 1918, that Rear-Admiral Sir John Franklin Parry, K. C. B., Hydrographer of the Navy, recommended to the Board of Admiralty that Hugh Duncan Grant be advanced to the rank of lieutenant-commander, to this effect:

Lieut. H. D. Grant, R. N. V. R., F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. M. S.

This officer, whose seniority as Lieutenant is 9th June, 1917, is in charge of the Admiralty Observatory, and is an able and excellent officer. He is a meteorologist of wide practical experience, and as a forecaster has shown marked ability. As Superintendent, he is responsible for the Admiralty organization. I can thoroughly recommend this officer, who is specially submitted for promotion to Acting Lieutenant-Commander.

SIGNED. J. F. Parry, Hydrographer.

With the termination of hostilities and the advent of peace, one finds the following tell-tale letter from Rear-Admiral B. Collard, C. B., D. S. O.:

Operations Division,
Admiralty, S. W. 1.
3rd January, 1919.

Dear Grant,

Your Meteorological Reports have been most invaluable during the War, but now that ships have ceased to move to the same extent as formerly, I shall not require them any longer.

I presume that you could always give me information as to the weather in any part of the North Sea if I should require it.

I am very much obliged to you for all the trouble which you have taken with the reports.

Yours sincerely,
(SIGNED) B. Collard,
Deputy Director,
Operations Division.

In this country, in Latin America and in Europe, Grant has written extensively on weather conditions and facts, of recent years more notably as they pertain to aviation, in which science he is deeply interested. Among the standard scientific works from his pen may be mentioned: "A Contribution to the Meteorology of the English Channel" (Aëronautical Journal, 25, 1921. London.); "A Bibliography of Meteorological Literature;" "Memorandum on Meteorological Codes;" "Rigid Airships;" "A Meteorological Study" (Glasgow Herald," Scotland, August 1, 1920); "Meteorological Progress in the British Navy, 1914-1918" (The London Shipping World); "Observations of Sea Disturbance" (Report of Commissions on Marine Meteorology, M. O. 239, Air Ministry, London); "Application of Meteorology to Aerial Navigation;" "Weather Reports from Merchant Ships by Radiotelegraphy;" "Meteorology and Shipping;" "Need for Ex-

tended Nautical Weather Service;" "Synoptic Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean."

As representative of the British Navy the official references to Grant's diversified meteorological accomplishments are contained in the detailed scientific reports issued by the Meteorological Office Air Ministry, London (His Majesty's Stationery Office Press) Nos. 239 to 242, as also in the Reports of Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference of Directors of Meteorological Institutes and Observatories and of the Internation Meteorological Committee held in Paris, 1919. Another volume of reference is the Report of Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Commission for Weather Telegraphy held at the Air Ministry, London, 1920, and in the Reports of the Proceedings of the International Commission for Maritime Meteorology (Paris and London, 1919-1920).

His addresses have also been many, and he has broadcast through stations WOR and WGBS (Gimbel Brothers), New York City. He has spoken to audiences of greatest distinction, and numbers among his friends personages, —scientists, statesmen, diplomats, litterateurs and explorers—whose names will figure in world history. The President of the Irish Free State—William C. Cosgrave—has for years been a close personal friend, and is one with whom he exchanges correspondence. On April 26, 1924, President Cosgrave wrote:

I regret that I had not your address with me when in London this week. (House address.)

We had a very short stay, but if it were not that I forgot to bring your address I should have called on you.

My visits to London are usually at short notice, and pressure of work here necessitates return without delay.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for the great trouble you have taken in this case, and also to acknowledge your kind letter of the 24th instant now at hand?

I fear that there will not be any chance of my seeing the great Wembley Exhibition—so far as pleasure of that kind is concerned I fear that my Successors as well as myself will have rare opportunities of indulging in such relaxations.

Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
WM. C. COSGRAVE.

On his extended travels, which have had to do with international meteorology and aëronautical problems, together with a study of sub-tropical and polar maritime meteorology, Grant has met leading figures of various countries. He has toured widely over Continental Europe, in Persia, Turkey, Africa, India; has been to Grantland, to Spitzbergen; and is a familiar personality in many centers of the United States, also having made trips to the Caribbean, Panama, the Hawaiian and Fiji Islands, with writings pertaining to his specialty as one result. Recently he completed and published in the "Havana Evening News" a meteorological and scientific survey of Cuba, which is being recognized as a standard authority. Other figures of prominence he met during the war, and still others through his experiences in the British House of Commons, wherein he served as Parliamentary private secretary to the Air Minister Major General the Right Hon. John Bernard Seely, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., P. C., and M. P., Secretary of State for War and Air in the Coalition Government, which arose out of the World War. Others he met through Government service, which overlaps with the account foregoing in regard to his

meteorological attainments, but which is here itemized, with dates: As Superintendent of the Admiralty Meteorologocal Service, 1917; as representative of the Admiralty on Annex G, of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919; as representative to the International Meteorological Conference, 1919; as member (representing the British Navy) and secretary of the International Meteorological Commission, 1919-20; and as member of the Meteorological Telegraphic Commission, which met in Paris, 1919. Still others he has met through his fellowships, *et cetera*. In 1917, he became a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Meteorological Society; in 1919 a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and member of the Council, Royal Meteorological Society; and in 1923 was elected to membership in the Athenaeum, London. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America, the Layman's Club of St. John the Divine, New York City; the Royal Automobile Club, the Pall Mall Club, the Embassy Club, and others of London, where he is also a member of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of the Scots Lodge, No. 2319 (England), of the Free and Accepted Masons; London, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland (Scottish) Association, Gaelic Society, and still others. He is interested in the Boy Scout movement in England, and in the same movement as fostered under Lord Guthrie in Scotland. Seldom is encountered one more versatile and one more possessed of more numerous or more sincere friends, in all quarters of the world. Under date of February 10, 1925, the Right Honorable W. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, wrote as follows:

Prime Minister's Office,
Ottawa, February 10, 1925.

Dear Mr. Grant:

I have today received your letter of the 7th instant and am asking my colleague, the Honourable E. M. Macdonald to place with your personal records in the Department of National Defense, the December number of "Columbia," containing your interesting article on Airships.

With kindest regards,
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
(SIGNED) W. Mackenzie King.

In the field of letters he was brought in personal contact, following his election in 1923 to England's exclusive Temple of Honor, the Athenaeum Club of London (founded in 1824), with the most eminent and world renowned in literature, science and public service.

As an illustration, on the one hand, of the application of the "weather control" to industry, and, on the other, of the characteristic versatility of professional meteorologists—their personal equipment, their functions, and the ever-widening scope of their tasks in modern times—he records as follows in the genial optimistic philosophy of the "Weather Man":

The meteorologist whose service is of real value in the business or professional world, must not only know his own subject thoroughly but he must know its application to the problems of any business or profession he seeks to serve. If he would be competent to advise a suitable habitat for persons variously afflicted in health, he must not only be a thorough student of climatology, but he must know the pathological and psychological effects of certain combinations of temperature, humidity, sunshine and elevation on the patient's condition as indicated by the report of the diagnostician.

If he would be of real service to the growers and shippers of products affected by temperature, he must know the degree of tempera-

ture high or low, that will cause damage to these products in order to so distribute his foreknowledge of temperature changes that affected industries may be adequately served.

With reference to navigation and shipping, he must keep abreast of the development in type, tonnage and routes that he may intelligently advise of danger or assure of reasonable safety.

He must be competent to discuss questions of construction, heating, lighting, ventilating and conditioning with engineers on the relation of weather conditions to their problems. In the making of insurance rates for fire, wind, rain, hail and crop damage, he is important to all and indispensable to some.

For several years Grant's aforementioned interest in aerial navigation, as it has to do with meteorology, has been of the keenest. He has been flying in cross-country ballooning from Hurlingham, again in airships from the Walney Island and from Capel and Polegate Aerodromes, England, and recently (1928) he returned from a Caribbean tour, during which he made an aerial survey of the Caribbean basin for the exploration of the upper air, in correlation with existing data of meteorological character.

One likes to think of a meteorological expert, who habitually divines the weather for his fellow, being caught in the rigors of Nature's tempestuous fury, and, perhaps, in certain circumstances, none welcomes the opportunity so much as the Censor of the Weather himself. This was true of the subject of this biography who, happily for weather science, was overtaken in Florida by the Miami hurricane of September, 1926. Engaged in a meteorological survey of the Caribbean he, luckily, escaped unscathed to write scientifically and factually, as an eye-witness in "The New York American" and "The New York Herald-Tribune" of September 21, 1926, the story of one of the most devastating and awe-inspiring hurricanes in the recorded history of the West Indies and tropical America. To "The New York Herald-Tribune" he wrote as follows:

The hurricane that has swept the southern East coast of Florida and across to Pensacola appears to have had an extremely narrow basic foundation. Consequently, its path had to assume the contortuous course which it so melodramatically took. The fundamental difference between an extreme temperate zone storm and a tropical hurricane, such as the present one, is the broad base of the former and the almost nebulous origin of the latter.

I recently covered the area which has now been swept by the hurricane in making a survey of the meteorological conditions prevailing from New York to Havana by way of Florida for the New York and Southern airways committee of the Aerial League of America, and had occasion to familiarize myself with experiences encountered by people who have made a local study of the subject. In this connection I was shown by Dr. José Carlos Millas, director of the National Observatory of Havana, Cuba, a series of charts denoting the path, frequency and velocity of tropical West Indian storms during the last twenty-five years. Very few in a period of five years traversed the same identical location, and when they did so their entry to the area was, in view of the hurricane's noted irregularity of development, at an opposite angle to its predecessors.

Followed Semi-Circular Path.

It is a well-known fact which is proverbial among the United States navy aviators that periodically the hurricanes have swept the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida.

At first, as long as twelve years ago, the hurricanes usually carried away the aircraft and the hangars, until the personnel learned to prepare for them and now, on a few minutes' notice, the aircraft and all things moveable are made secure against the onslaught. These storms commence in the equatorial belt of the north equatorial current and perforce of positions geographically are tilted northeastward with the Bahamas, Key West and Southern Florida, awkwardly for the sufferers, but conveniently for Nature as a wrecking ground.

In the present instance, the path followed by the hurricane was semi-circular, revolving with centrifugal alacrity at a point some twenty-five miles south of Miami, hence the extreme violence of the storm as it struck Southern Florida carrying in its path at this point enhanced momentum in addition to extreme hurricane pressure. It was fortunate that so much sea and so comparatively little land lay in the path of the storm.

The trough of the hurricane bore the meteorological phenomena of a trebled "V" shaped depression in the temperate zone; its center of massive cumulonimbic cloud being,

as in an aerial vacuum, the accumulative content bed of torrential rain which flooded its wake.

Worst Since Galveston.

Drawing a comparison with the worst storms striking the Middle West and South since 1884, the present storm is perhaps the most severe our Southern States have experienced since the terrible hurricane of 1900 almost wiped Galveston, Texas, off the map. There were 3,000 killed at Galveston, and 1,200 bodies washed ashore. Again on March 18, 1925, there were 809 killed in Southern Illinois, Missouri and Indiana.

The fact remains that all the Gulf States occasionally suffer heavy loss in life and property when the inner or outer edge of a tropical storm, tornado or hurricane reaches the mainland. But the Florida east coast has been particularly unfortunate in enduring visitations from two West Indian hurricanes within sixty days.

This occurrence is a reminder of the fact that of all forces that exert control over things terrestrial nothing can compare with the weather. It even reaches with no inconsiderable fervor into the mental and spiritual realms. The degree of heat, the clouds, the winds and the rain, the tornado and the hurricane—the weather is alike the creator and the destroyer of most things material.

Trans-oceanic flying has brought from his pen a series of articles in point, which have appeared in "The New York Times," and which have been quoted widely as coming from a mind of authority. On August 14, 1927, there appeared under his signature an article in "The Times" urging sea weather news to assist flyers making the crossing. In this he suggested that nations on both sides of the Atlantic should join in operating an ocean patrol, together with maintenance of half-hourly weather reports. The weather, in one form or another, he observes, may make or mar the most carefully planned flight across the Atlantic. Trans-Atlantic flyers, he continues, have demonstrated that the quickest and safest routes are not necessarily the same, thus confirming meteorological conclusions. The so-called Great Circle Course runs south of England and Ireland, and then curves north to latitude 50, and, on an approximately even curve, it follows the curve of the earth to Newfoundland. From there it bisects Nova Scotia, then follows down the New England coast over Boston and Cape Cod to Long Island and New York City. This course is about thirty-six hundred miles long, and is obviously the shortest—but the severest gales and the worst flying weather will be found along its path. Therefore, the article points put, the quickest flying course might well be the southern end of a low area, or area of storm, which would blow the plane along at a high rate of speed. With storms thus turned to the aviator's advantage, east and west-bound pilots would use the southern and northern portions, respectively, of the Great Circle Course. As may be supposed, the article was followed with a considerable attention, just as we have, also, the other writings from his pen. He has written:

The significance of an International Civil Meteorological Bureau has become apparent with the rapid advancement of aviation during recent years.

While the flyers have soared through the atmosphere between the Old World and the New, that same atmosphere is largely an uncharted blank on the weather maps of Europe and America. Too many precious lives were lost when they might have been saved, if warned accurately and in time of the actual weather conditions over long-distance flying routes, and especially over the North Atlantic. . .

The functions of an International Civil Meteorological Bureau will be:

1. To correlate meteorological data so as to make the information immediately obtainable

for operations of an international character, in the interests primarily of airmen.

2. To further maritime meteorological science in the seas of the northern hemisphere.

3. To further a meteorological survey of the doldrum section of the tropics, including the Caribbean Sea and the correlation of observations and data throughout the meteorological observatories of Latin America and the West Indies.

4. To aid in a close, systematic working, and reporting relationship between the meteorological units of both hemispheres.

5. To help in the promotion of Polar meteorological research, and in a comparison between Polar and sub-tropical conditions.

6. To promote the meteorological exploration and charting of the upper air, and particularly over the uncharted ocean areas.

Thus the biographical scrap book closes, and to it, of a certainty, will be added chapter upon chapter, as the career here sketchily outlined is unfolded.

BROCK, Nelly Morton, and EWELL, Kathleen Knotts,

Educators.

Associated in the directorship of the Waverly School, at No. 6 East Twelfth Street, New York City, Nelly Morton Brock and Kathleen Knotts Ewell are successfully engaged in an educational work that has passed the experimental stage and that is accurately described as a modern school for the development of the individual. The heads of this institution have evolved an educational theory and plan for children between the ages of three and eleven years that has demonstrated its basic worth and psychological soundness in actual practice, and the steadily increasing patronage and reputation of the school are the substantial proofs of the place it fills.

Nelly Morton Brock is a native of Memphis, Tennessee. She attended the State Normal School at Farmville, Virginia, and later graduated at the University of Tennessee. Subsequently she took graduate work at the George Washington University, then taught for two years in private schools in New York City and for several years in the South. She taught in the Children's Health Clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, taking graduate work at Columbia University. She worked during the World War under Herbert Hoover with the National League for Women's Service. Always interested in educational work of all kinds, eager especially to bring about positive advances in the rearing and educating of small children, it was only natural that she should be instrumental in organizing such an institution as the Waverly School.

Kathleen Knotts Ewell, native of the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland is, like Mrs. Brock, a thoroughly experienced teacher. She attended Peabody Conservatory, of Baltimore, Maryland, and is a graduate of Maryland College for Women. She took graduate work at Columbia University and New York School of Social Work, and has had wide experience, notably in the training of small children, a field in which she has done much original and valuable work.

The Waverly School, headed by these two women, was established at No. 44 Fifth Avenue in 1925; but, because of its immediate growth and its recognition as one of the leading institutions for handling young children, it was forced to move to large and up-to-date quarters at No. 6 East Twelfth Street. The capacity of the school is limited, and many of the children who attend it are members of some of the notable families in the Washington Square district of New York City.

The age limit for children who attend it is from three to eleven years, and the number of pupils regularly is more than fifty. The teaching staff comprises nine instructors, while the subjects taught include French, music, rhythms, art and group work. Occupying six classrooms, as well as a large and healthful playground, the Waverly School is a modern, progressive type of school; is classed among the best in the United States; and the directors strongly believe in the advisability of allowing children to progress in accordance with their own natural inclinations as much as possible, by a plan of informal experimentation with raw materials which they may use in a creative way. By these methods, by placing the child in a position in which he or she will be given ample opportunity to act and work along lines for which he or she is best fitted, the Waverly School endeavors to perform a service that is much needed in cities today—a service that helps the child to choose a vocation, unhampered by inhibition and outside force. Thus the school lives up to its purpose, which is a high purpose: "development of the individual."

SPERANZA, Gino,

Lawyer, Diplomat.

A career of extraordinary activity ended with the death of Gino Speranza, who for a little more than thirty years had distinguished himself as a lawyer, diplomat, criminologist, and journalist, displaying a versatility of talents, a keenness of perception which won the admiration of his colleagues in these difficult professions.

A son of Professor Carlo L. and Adele (Capelli) Speranza, he was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on April 23, 1872; but even in his early years he spent much time in New York City and looked upon it as his home. Educated under his father's direction, as well as in the public schools, he entered later the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Continuing his studies there, he received, three years later, the degree of Master of Science; and also he received in 1894 from the New York Law School the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1895 he opened an office in New York City for the practice of his profession; and soon thereafter he received an appointment as general legal adviser to the Italian Royal Consulate General in New York City, a confidential post which he continued to hold for the next fifteen years. As a member of the law committee of the Prison Association of New York, he assisted in drafting the probation law which subsequently was enacted into a statute by the Legislature of the State of New York, and which served after that time as a model for similar legislation in many other States. His next public service was as a member of the New York State Immigration Commission, to which he was appointed by Governor Charles Evans Hughes. In 1906 he was called upon by the Royal Italian Embassy in Washington, District of Columbia, to report on the labor troubles in West Virginia, in which Italy had become involved. He had performed along with his other work some journalistic tasks; and at length he became correspondent in Italy for a group of American publications, chief among which were the "New York Evening Post" and the "Outlook."

In this line of activity, his powers of keen observation and no less of graphic description attracted widespread attention. While he was engaged in journalism, he made a celebrated climb to Lobbia Alta, 11,397 feet high, surpassing the altitude records of the other American correspondents. Then, giving his services to the United States Government, he was made an assistant to the military attaché of the American Embassy in Rome; and later was appointed by Ambassador Page as an attaché and assigned to work in the same embassy. He served as one of the experts in the Political Intelligence Division of the American Department of State.

Mr. Speranza was always interested in sociological problems, especially immigration and criminology. His most interesting work in recent years was the writing of a book, "Race or Nation," which was published in 1925. Mr. Speranza also published many articles in "The Atlantic Monthly," "The Forum," and other magazines. His book, replete with splendid ideas, exerted a considerable political influence at the time of its appearance. He was a director of the American Institute of Criminal Law, in which he was chairman of the committee on crime and immigration; a director of the Prison Association, being keenly interested in the study of criminology, not merely as a lawyer, but from a scientific point of view; and a director of the New York Society for Italian Immigrants, in which capacity he devoted much time to the protection and Americanization of those newly arrived from the country where his own race had sprung, and in which he took great pride. He was a member of the Century Club and of the City Club, and at all times maintained an active interest in public affairs.

In Bedford, New York, on July 16, 1909, Mr. Speranza married Florence Colgate, of New York City, a daughter of Bowles and Annie A. (Shields) Colgate. Her father was formerly the head of Colgate and Company. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Speranza made their home at "Jerrycroft," in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York.

A loyal American, thoroughly cosmopolitan in his tastes, Mr. Speranza had an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances, at home and abroad. He will be remembered no less for his broad culture and high attainments than for his personal charm. His death, which occurred on July 12, 1927, was the cause of profound sorrow among those who knew the excellent quality of his work and who cherished him as a warm personal friend.

WHALEN, Grover A.,

Public Service and Business.

In the development of every community, city and State there are outstanding men whose service is so interwoven with the history of the place that the annals of one is identical with the annals of the other. No one can ever study the history of Greater New York and omit the history of one of her most remarkable sons, Grover A. Whalen. The career of Mr. Whalen is such as points to the privileges of a democratic country and at the same time shows that he who is truly great is he who does the most for the community-at-large. In the struggle for place, countless men have fallen, but talent, courage, tact and ability of Mr.

American Historical Soc'y. Engby Finlay & Conn.

Gaspar Whalen

Whalen's type were not to be denied. He is firm in purpose, sure in his ideals, and gifted with an attractive physique and personality. He has been welcome at gatherings of the great of all countries and welcome as speaker who had something to say to which men would listen. His untiring energy in fitting himself for the work to be done, and his practical application of what he learned has been of inestimable benefit to the city of Greater New York and all that depends on this city for progress. And, when the time came for Mr. Whalen to retire from public service, he was chosen by one of the largest retail merchandising establishments in the world, to become one of its executives, thus reversing the order, usual with men, to finish their work for self and family first and then give public service. He gave of the best of his young manhood to the service of his city and country and then took up the life that has led him into the roads of commerce. He is now general manager of John Wanamaker, New York. This remarkable man is the son of Michael H. and Esther (de Nee) Whalen, and having been born on the day that President Grover Cleveland married Miss Frances Folsom, and in recognition of Michael H. Whalen's loyalty to the Democratic party, he was given the name of Grover. Michael H. Whalen, who for twenty years was Commander of the Peter Cooper Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was in the general contracting and engineering business and it is probable that much of his son's talent in this line was inherited from his father. Esther (de Nee) Whalen was of French-Canadian descent and evidently from this line, Grover A. Whalen inherited the graces of good manners and tactful courtesy which are so charming in his personality and have made for him so many friends.

Grover A. Whalen was born on the lower East Side of New York City on June 2, 1886. He was educated in the great institution where democracy has supreme sway, the Public Schools of Greater New York. He was bright and proficient in his studies, and as a reward for this, his parents sent him to the De Witt Clinton High School, the New York Law School, the School of Commerce and the Clason Military Academy. At the last-named institute, he acquired that well set-up of square shoulders and firm measured tread which have made him a conspicuous and handsome figure in so many civic and national parades. His polished manners have always attracted attention equalled and balanced by his true spirit of democracy. In one published statement of his career, he is called "the Beau Brummel of the Hylan administration in New York," and this same biographer goes on to say that "yet his face was covered with soot. One saw him most frequently at the Board of Estimate, attired in a cutaway coat, spats, wing-collar, and none too conservative bow tie." And again one saw him, "his clothes dirty, his face masqueraded to look like a chimney sweep and on being asked 'What happened, did you fall into a coal-hole?' he answered, 'No, just been inspecting the boiler rooms of the ferries.'"

When Grover A. Whalen was only twenty years of age, his father died, leaving the responsibility of supporting his widowed mother, his brother and sister on his shoulders. This duty called him to carry on his father's business. Four years after his father's death, his mother died, in 1910. Not long after this be-

reavement, his brother, H. Stevenson Whalen, an officer in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, died while he was on military duty on the Mexican border.

Throwing himself into business with renewed zeal, Grover A. Whalen made a connection with a firm of construction engineers, as legal adviser, and not considering his education finished, he continued to inform himself and grow in power as he grew in knowledge. It was not long before Mr. Whalen displayed those fine tendencies toward high civic duty which have since marked his entire public career. It was in 1916 that he organized the Business Men's League of the City of New York, the sole purpose of which was civic betterment. It was in connection with this Business Men's League, designed to build up a greater and better New York, that he was led to realize that little of value could be accomplished without the power of organized democracy. This marked his entrance into the political arena, where he had one of the most brilliant careers of any man in Greater New York. The Business Men's League not only endorsed the candidacy of John F. Hylan for mayor, but conducted the campaign which placed him as chief executive of the greatest city in the country and a metropolis of the world. Much of the work of the Business Men's League which elected Mayor Hylan was due to the excellent executive ability and talent for organization of Mr. Whalen. It was but a natural consequence that Mayor Hylan should recognize the value of such a man. On January 1, 1918, Grover A. Whalen was appointed Secretary to the Mayor, and became the right hand man of Mayor Hylan in the reorganization of the City Administration and the coördination of the work of the departments, boards and bureaus under the jurisdiction of the mayor. This beginning of public service continued for six and a half years in devoted work on behalf of Greater New York. In that period Mr. Whalen held seven major offices in the City's administration; Secretary to the Mayor; Commissioner of Plant and Structures; Chairman of the Board of Purchase; Member of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission; Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Home-coming Troops; Presiding Vice-Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests; and Presiding Vice-Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Celebration of the Silver Jubilee. In addition to these posts of responsibility, Mr. Whalen served in many subsidiary lines of activity in all of which his worth as an executive was of incalculable value to the city. It would take volumes to record the amount of detail work executed by Mr. Whalen during the time he occupied places of public service. He is a man to whom work seems an invigorator, for his capacity increases with the amount of work to be done. He was a man "called on" for almost every public function as the leader. In addition to the above listed offices, he was a member of the New York and New Jersey Bridge-Tunnel Commission, was chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Public Welfare. He has written, among other articles and publications, one outstanding literary contribution, "The Port of New York." He has been honored by Great Britain as a member of the Royal Victorian Order; by Venezuela with the Order of Simon Bolivar; by France with the Gold Palms, Officier d'Instructions Publique, and Chevalier Legion d'Honneur; by Germany with the Red Cross; by

the late King Ferdinand I of Roumania, Commander of the Order of the Crown; and a decoration from Italy. He is also a member of the following clubs; Merchants' Association; Advertising Club of New York; Chamber of Commerce; Riding Club of New York; Tammany Society; Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Aldine Club; National Democratic Club; New York Club; Army and Navy Club; Honorary Member of The Veterans of Foreign Wars; Embassy Club.

A number of notable events are marked by the initiative of Mr. Whalen when he was a city official. When he was appointed to the position of Commissioner of Plant and Structures, under which was the Bureau of Design and Engineering, Plan and Survey, and the duty of the constructing and operating of the City's bridges, the municipal ferries, the municipal railway system, and the municipal garage, fell upon him, he knew that preparation for the work was the surest way to undertake it successfully, not as so frequently happens when men are put into public office unprepared for the specific work in hand, blundering through costly experiments. He traveled abroad where cities have been long established and where such problems as faced him have been worked out, and during the summer he spent his time in intensive studies of first-hand information and observation as to results of port development and management, with special attention to transportation and motor bus operation. On his return to New York City, he was faced with the fact that trolley lines had violated their franchises in failing to provide adequate facilities for transportation. Within forty-eight hours, Mr. Whalen had assembled a number of motor buses which he put into operation along the abandoned trolley routes and thus gave to the people of New York, at a five cent fare, better service than they had enjoyed before. This was the beginning of his efforts to obtain for the citizens of New York City a relief from traffic congestion. His vision was clear and the need imminent, yet there was in his case, as is usual, opposition to his plans, and he has the record of many a noble fight in behalf of more comfortable transportation for the citizens of this great city whose population is ever increasing.

The influence of the genius of Grover A. Whalen is felt in improved ferry service, better control of bridge traffic and as one who helped to get through the epoch-making project of a vehicular tunnel connecting New York with New Jersey and relieving a congested point in transportation which inconvenienced thousands of workers in all lines of business who every day need to be transported from one side of the river to the other. While the scope of his activities was very wide in supervision of the working of the various transportation activities, he also had the responsibility as chairman of the Board of Purchase of directing the annual purchase at competitive prices of $10,000,000 worth of materials, supplies and equipment. Also, as presiding vice-chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Reception to Distinguished Guests, Mr. Whalen had the responsibility of disbursing sums of money aggregating millions of dollars, all of which was expended without public letting, but he insisted that all purchases be made and all materials bought by competitive bidding, and he also insisted that all accounts be properly audited by outside accountants. The result was that these

large sums were handled without the slightest criticism. The city of Greater New York, by virtue of being the most important port of entry to the country, has the rôle of hostess to distinguished visitors from abroad who come to enjoy the hospitality of this country. As presiding vice-chairman of the Committee of Reception Mr. Whalen had the privilege of extending the hand of welcome and good will to such notable leaders of world's affairs as Presidents of the United States, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge. It was he who extended the greeting of welcome to the King and Queen of Belgium and rode with them through the streets of the city. He was first American to receive the handclasp of the Prince of Wales. He welcomed to Manhattan, General Pershing, Marshal Foch, General Diaz, the British Admiral Beatty; the French General Gourand; the Presidents of Venezuela and of Brazil; Premier Clemenceau of France; Prime Minister Lloyd George of England; former Prime Minister Viviani of France; Marshall Joffre, of France; Monsieur Aristide Briand, one of the most notable French statesmen; the Mayor of Lyons, France; Baron de Cartier de Marchienne; Ramsey MacDonald, once Prime Minister of England; General Joseph Haller, of the Polish Army; the China High Commission; General Horatio Vasquez, President of San Domingo; the Belgian Debt Funding Commission; President Louis Borno of Haiti; Hassan Tagi Lader of Persia, and the Minister of Commerce of France, Maurice Bokanowski. His welcome to Queen Marie of Roumania was a notable event in the annals of the city for it was due to Mr. Whalen that a proper reception to royalty was arranged. He also welcomed the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden and the Archbishop of Sweden. In addition to these dignitaries of civic life, he welcomed such notable church prelates as Cardinals Mercier, Hayes, and Mundelein, and His Eminence John Cardinal Bonzano. And Persian Minister of Finance; Captain Roald Amundsen; Rainbow Division Veterans; General Umberto Nobile; Miss Gertrude Ederle; Mrs. Clemington Corson; Mayor Rohre; American Legion; Di Barnardi, Italian Aviator; Prince Chichibu of Japan; Prime Minister of Australia; Syrian Prince Emir Ihakib; Rt. Hon. Ramsey McDonald and daughter; His Excellency Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic of Cuba; United States Fleet; Pan-American Good-Will Fliers; Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh; The Commander and Crew of the "America" and the Pilot of the "Columbia"; The Japanese Fleet; Lord Mayor of York, England; Marconi; Charles P. Levine; Miss Ruth Elder and J. Haldeman; Max Rhinehardt and actors; Pan-American Brazilian Delegates; His Excellency, William C. Cosgrave; Lieutenant LeBrix and Captain Costes of the French Aviation; Kossuth Monument unveiling; German and Irish Fliers; Prince Potenziani Spada, Governor of Rome; Official reception in honor of the French Commission for the development of aeronautics and Captain Emílio Carranza. From most of these distinguished persons, Mr. Whalen has received letters of thanks and esteem, which, it is useless to say, he values among his priceless treasures.

To Mr. Whalen is due the carrying out of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the City of Greater New York. Public opinion, misunderstanding this festival interpreted it to have been connived to

exploit Mayor Hylan at the expense of the taxpayers. The matter was presented in its proper light in an address which was ably broadcasted by Mr. Whalen from Station WJZ, telling the purposes of the Silver Jubilee. He said in part:

For greater New York, unique as it has become among cities; its harbor filled with ships flying the flags of all nations, and with its two great terminal railroad stations bringing in every day of the year enough men and women from the various States to form, in bulk, the population of a big city themselves, this city, I say, stands not by itself, aloof, but with its towering canyon of buildings reaching to the sky; its monumental architecture; its self-contained congregation of foreign residents, its Chinatown, its French quarter, its Ghetto—all these things stand as a symbol of the boundless opportunities afforded by our Nation, and in the soul of Greater New York which we are about to celebrate, we find the realized vision of our national ideals and our boundless aspiration.

The success of this Jubilee is to be credited entirely to Mr. Whalen. And then came the time when, at the height of his public service, the time of his great achievements, his duty led him into other fields.

The executive ability of Mr. Whalen attracted the attention of the late Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, who was then the head of the great enterprise established and for so many years conducted by his distinguished father. Mr. Wanamaker offered Mr. Whalen the position of general manager of the New York store of John Wanamaker. Seeing it as his duty to his wife and his three children that he should embark in a less uncertain ship than that of politics, he accepted Mr. Wanamaker's offer and wrote to him with regard to it as follows:

I enjoy public service. I love the work. I appreciate the Mayor's friendship and association, but I have come to a period in my life when I am required to make a decision between my service to the public and duty to my family. During the past seven years my family has grown, with increased financial responsibility to myself. The children have come to an age when consideration must be given to education and other matters which add very considerably to the expenses of my family.

As you well know I have always considered public office as a public trust. I have weighed very carefully my obligations and my responsibility to His Honor, the Mayor, to the public, and to my family. In justice to those who are near and dear to me and who are dependent upon my efforts, I have decided to terminate my service with the City as Commissioner of Plant and Structures on July 1, 1924. I therefore gratefully accept your kind offer to become associated with the Wanamaker Institution on that date.

While this change in the character of his occupation took place, this man, who is always to hold in the history of New York City a place among its devoted sons, is not absent from public affairs. There is no gathering of importance where the name of Grover A. Whalen is missing. He is still called upon to welcome distinguished visitors and to give grace and talents to public functions. He is an able toastmaster and frequently called upon to serve in this capacity. He is one of the most popular men in the country and this popularity is based on personal charm which has brought to him admirers in all walks of life.

In 1927, when the late Mr. Rodman Wanamaker made his great contribution to the science and advancement of Aviation by sponsoring and financing the flight of the tri-motor monoplane "America" from New York to France, he wisely placed upon Grover A. Whalen's shoulders the task of carrying out the

tremendous amount of detail in connection with the flight. Mr. Whalen built up an efficient organization at Roosevelt Field, and for nearly two months spent practically all of his time supervising this great project. History records the perilous journey of this first tri-motor monoplane to successfully cross the Atlantic Ocean from New York to France, piloted by Commander Richard E. Byrd and three companions. The successful flight of the "America" was due in no small way to Mr. Whalen's careful supervision of all the necessary and important details, both in this country and in France, incidental to a flight of this character. Those who are acquainted with the take-offs of Lindbergh and Chamberlin, on their historic flights, know the great debt they owe to Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Whalen in being allowed the use of the wonderful runway at Roosevelt Field, constructed through the engineering vision of Mr. Whalen.

In addition to his place as an executive in the Wanamaker business, he is a director and vice-president of the America Trans-Oceanic Company, trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; director of the Advertising Club of New York; trustee of St. Vincent's Hospital; and trustee of the College of New Rochelle.

On April 23, 1913, Grover A. Whalen married Anna Dolores Kelly, daughter of Hugh Kelly, West India merchant and banker of No. 30 Washington Square, New York City. This ideal union has been blessed with six children, three of whom are living: Mary, Grover, Jr., and Esther Ann.

While Mr. Whalen has put aside the robes of public office, the emblems of civic and national pride still surround him, for in one corner of the office the Stars and Stripes are unfurled, and in an opposite corner is the flag of the City of New York, bearing silent testimony to a patriotism whose worth has been proved by the tests of service.

COWDIN, John Cheever,

Banker.

The Cowdin family, of which John Cheever Cowdin, vice-president of the private banking house of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, New York, is a worthy member, proceeds from Captain Thomas Cowdin, native of Ireland who came to this country as a young man, settled at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and served in the Continental Army in the American Revolution from 1779 to 1780. This original American ancestor imparted to his descendants a courage and native ability that have never left them and that have enabled them to take a leading and honorable part in business and community life wherever they have set up their standards.

John Cheever Cowdin was born at New York City, March 17, 1889, son of John Elliott Cowdin and Gertrude (Cheever) Cowdin, members of old-established and well-to-do families. His father, born March 22, 1858, is engaged in the wholesale silk ribbon business with the Johnson-Goodwin-Emmerich Company, Incorporated. In his days at Harvard University he was a noted athlete, having played on the Varsity football team of 1878 and been a member of the championship track team of 1879 and the class rowing crew of the same year which also won the championship.

Mr. Cowdin received a fine education and fitted himself for a career in finance. After having spent several years in New

York's financial district he was made a partner with Bond and Goodwin. During the World War he was commissioned a major in the United States Army and assigned to the Bureau of Aircraft Production, where he rendered notable service and received the thanks of a grateful government. He later became vice-president of Blair & Company, Incorporated. His interest in the development of aviation did not cease with the end of the war however. As a member of Blair & Company, Incorporated, he took a leading part in the organization of Transcontinental Air Transport, Incorporated, and of the National Aviation Corporation.

Mr. Cowdin inherited from his father a love for the great outdoors, and he has become adept at tennis and polo. He is a treasurer of the United States Polo Association and a member of the following clubs: Racquet and Tennis, the Brook, Rockaway Hunting, Meadow Brook, Recess, Sands Point, Madison Square Garden and Pacific Union. He has a son, John Cheever Cowdin, Jr.

CRAWFORD, Lindsay,

Commercial Diplomat.

A varied and colorful career as political leader and journalist on two continents has been the experience of Lindsay Crawford, who represents the Irish Free State Government in New York City. In brief his record follows:

Youngest son of James Crawford and of his wife, Matilda (Hastings) Crawford, Lindsay Crawford was born at Lisburn, Ireland, October 1, 1878. Married, in 1904, Edith Church, daughter of James Church, of Kildare, Ireland. Issue, two daughters and one son: Doris Lindsay, born in Dublin, Ireland; Desmond Lindsay and Morna Eithne, born at Toronto, Canada. The Crawford family settled in County Fermanagh in the reign of James I. The Hastings family settled in County Monaghan in the days of Cromwell, coming from England. A journalist by profession, Lindsay Crawford edited two papers in Ireland and was editorial writer on the staff of "The Toronto Globe," 1910-1918; proprietor and editor of the "The Statesman" (Toronto, Canada), 1918-22; appointed Trade Commissioner for the Irish Free State Government, at New York, December, 1922. Took a leading part in Irish politics, was a member of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, contested North Armagh in 1907, settled in Canada in 1910, convened the Irish Convention at Ottawa that gave birth to the Self-Determination League of Canada and Newfoundland, of which he was elected president, in 1919; had a stormy career on two continents as an advocate of Irish independence. Has written extensively for magazines.

But a fuller treatment is necessary for this work. Of Ulster Protestant lineage, Lindsay Crawford typifies a new Ireland, where racial and religious differences are giving way before the compelling urge of economic reconstruction and development. He belongs essentially to that small but important class of idealists and patriots with whom national freedom is a consuming passion. Like many other Irishmen in the past he early put behind him considerations of personal preferment and broke with old traditions and friendships in his evolution from Unionism to Nationalism. He has played an important part—both in Ireland and on the American continent—as one who has been able to reconcile adherence to the cause of Irish Nationalism with the most

ardent attachment to Reformation principles. Having given his early manhood days to the service of his country he was chosen, in 1922, to fill the important position he now holds, that of Trade Commissioner to the Irish Free State Government, New York City. His appointment rapidly followed the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the displacement of British rule by an Irish Provisional Government under the leadership of Arthur Griffith.

The Crawford family settled in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in the reign of James I. With other settlers they came from Scotland, occupying the lands in what were known as the Plantation counties. Lindsay Crawford's earliest recollections of his Ulster associations were the tales of a grandfather who had fought in the Peninsular War—at Vittoria, Salamanca and the Pyrenees—under the Iron Duke. This grandfather was an adventurous spirit whose sole legacy to an only son was the memory of a romantic marriage that led to disinheritance by an unforgiving sire. The Crawfords could boast of as good Celtic strain as the native Irish. This Celtic bond between the Scottish settlers of Ulster and the indigenous population of Ireland is more real than apparent. Like many of these early settlers, the Crawfords became members of the Episcopal Church—the Church of Ireland.

Lindsay Crawford is the youngest son of James and Matilda (Hastings) Crawford, the latter of a County Monaghan Presbyterian family from England, that settled in Ireland in Cromwell's days. This Presbyterian blend had a decided influence in shaping the religious and political outlook of the man who is now Irish Trade Commissioner in New York. Ulster Protestantism never took kindly to the Oxford Movement. The Church of Ireland remains Low Church, conditioned largely by Presbyterian pressure in an Ulster where Presbyterianism predominates. To this Presbyterian element Ireland owes the rise of the Nationalist movement in 1795 which took the form of a Republican revolt. The flag which is now the national flag of the Irish Free State was designed by these Ulster Protestant Republicans in the eighteenth century. In later years, in 1848, the Young Ireland movement owed its inception to the same Protestant strain.

Lindsay Crawford as a lad knew nothing of this Protestant Nationalist agitation for Irish political independence. Under British control of Irish education, the history of Ireland was a sealed book in the Irish schools. Until he reached manhood he was, like his forebears, an ardent supporter of Unionism, joined the Orange Institution, which was pledged to resist repeal of the Act of Union, took part in all the Ulster political movements of his day and was recognized as a coming leader in his native Province. Intended by his parents for a business career, he followed his own bent and entered journalism, as the proprietor and editor of a weekly paper, "The Irish Protestant." It was here he discovered the key to the Irish question, in the history of Ireland, which he read for the first time. At this time two famous Irishmen, Tom Kettle and Sheehy Skeffington—both of whom have passed away—were editing "The Nationist," only a few doors away from the office of "The Irish Protestant." It was inevitable that these editors should cross swords in their weekly editorial pages. Lindsay Crawford is not ashamed to confess that these wordy battles over Ireland's claims com-

pelled him to "search the Scriptures" to "see if these things be so." He fought stubbornly to justify the Unionist position, only to find that his position was becoming intellectually untenable. Other circumstances conspired to modify his views. His association with the Orange Institution and his election as a member of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland—in both of which the Unionist leaders were to be found in a great majority—led him to the conclusion that these Unionist leaders were actuated by selfish class interest in their opposition to Irish Nationalism. He led a revolt in the Orange Institution and became the leader of the Independent Orange Order —a movement that caught the imagination of the Protestant youth and which had an important bearing on the political situation in Ulster. Coincident with the rise of Sinn Fein, Lindsay Crawford issued the "Magheramorne Manifesto," which was a challenge to Irish Unionism and to the Old Orange Order led by the landlords.

The "Irish Protestant" was now preaching Nationalism and was being widely read in all parts of Ireland. The necessity of acquiring more capital transferred the control to stockholders who, while hostile to Unionist leaders on other issues, proved to be reactionary on the Nationalist issue. Dismissed from the editorship, Lindsay Crawford at this period was asked to lead a forlorn hope as candidate for Parliament in one of the Unionist strongholds, North Armagh. The election was one of the stormiest that Ireland had witnessed in years. A thousand police were rushed to North Armagh to preserve the peace, and Lindsay Crawford barely escaped with his life. He was then asked to take over the editorship of the only Liberal paper in Ireland—The "Ulster Guardian," published in Belfast. The Ulster Liberal Party was, however, more concerned about winning seats in Parliament than in educating Ulster on the Home Rule lines of Campbell-Bannerman and Lloyd George. The latter visited Belfast at this period and sought out Lindsay Crawford to compliment him on his work as editor. Subsequently the editor received notice that he must discontinue anything in the direction of Home Rule and, unable to comply with this betrayal of Liberal policy, was dismissed. Finding all doors closed in his native land and disheartened by the Liberal defection, he decided to sail for Canada until better days arrived. He reached Canada in 1910, joined the staff of "The Toronto Globe," and remained as editorial writer until the war put an end to his usefulness in 1918. The Liberal betrayal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier found Lindsay Crawford the only journalist in English-speaking Canada who opposed the Union Government. Realizing that the end had come, he attacked the Union Government at a meeting of the Reform Club in Montreal, and found, as he anticipated, his dismissal awaiting him on his return to Toronto. The war fever was at its height and anything written in support of Ireland—in opposition to Imperialism, or in criticism of the Union Government—brought down upon the offender the whole weight of a thinly disguised martial law. It was in these exciting times that Lindsay Crawford decided to create a platform for the dissemination of his views. He established a weekly, "The Statesman," which ran for several years and which found little advertising support. It proved, however, a rallying ground for advanced Liberal and Can-

adian Nationalist thought and for the Irish in Canada in their support of Ireland's fight for independence. Under his leadership an Irish Convention was called at Ottawa, at which seven hundred delegates from all the provinces of Canada and from Newfoundland attended. The Self-Determination League of Canada and Newfoundland was established, with Lindsay Crawford as the president. In this capacity he traveled into Newfoundland and from coast to coast in Canada, addressing meetings in support of the Irish cause. Fierce opposition was aroused in some districts by the Orangemen and at Moncton, New Brunswick, Mr. Crawford was at the mercy of a mob for two hours and badly beaten, escaping only with his life when the chief of police appeared on the scene. He was also invited to address meetings in the United States and spoke in all the large cities out to the Pacific coast. As president of the Protestant Friends of Ireland in America he appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee at Washington, with Bourke Cockran and other prominent Irish-Americans. Peace came with the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

The functions of the Irish Free State offices in New York are not confined to the promotion of trade. Lindsay Crawford has done much to interpret the new Ireland to the American public. He is probably as well known in America as in his native Ireland, being much sought after as a speaker. He has represented his Government at conventions of the National Foreign Trade Council and is a familiar figure at all public functions in New York. His duties include supervision of Irish interests in the forty-eight States of the Union and the Dominion of Canada. For the first time in her history Ireland is represented in America by a minister plenipotentiary and by a trade commissioner. Lindsay Crawford is an intelligence officer on every conceivable topic of interest to Americans.

It is difficult to visualize this cheery and amiable Irishman as a storm centre of the past, but his chin and mouth reveal masculine strength and determination and something of the old Covenanter strain of his ancient Scottish ancestry.

Lindsay Crawford married, in 1904, Edith Church, of Kildare, Ireland. There are three children: Doris Lindsay, born in Dublin; Desmond Lindsay and Morna Eithne, born in Toronto, Canada.

POTTER, William Joshua,

Artist.

Concerning one of the greatest living painters of our age, the story of William Joshua Potter cannot fail to fire the reader with something of the thrill and pleasure which his work brings to the hearts of those capable of fullest appreciation. From the time of his first exhibition his reputation has augmented, until today it is an honor to the United States of America. The character, feeling and suggestion which he puts into his canvases have won for him a lasting place in the artistic history of the world. Sargent, contemporary painter, purchased one of Mr. Potter's works—"Gloucester Yacht Club"—and to a friend said: "This is amazingly painted, a most complicated subject treated most artistically." Rodin, sculptor, once saw a piece of sculpture by him—"Life"—and without delay invited the artist to take up sculpture, with Rodin as instructor. But Mr. Potter declined, preferring the medium of oil and canvas. Said Rodin: "This (the

William J. Potter

sculpture) is sculpture in the big sense of the word." No doubt it took firm will to disregard the invitation of the greatest sculptor of the century, when, in 1911, the suggestion was made; but resolution has never failed Mr. Potter, and it is, without doubt, that same determination which kept him from Rodin's tutelage that brought to him highest laurels in painting. The year 1911, indeed, seems to have been an important one in Mr. Potter's career, for it was then he first met Sargent, who had seen a painting exhibited in the English Art Club, and invited Mr. Potter to go out with him on a sketching trip. From that meeting onward, Sargent never failed to interest himself in the young master's work. Frequently they painted together, and the friendship which thus materialized led to Mr. Potter's highly successful exhibition in Boston, the success of which was common knowledge to the art world prior to 1916. It was at the Boston show that Sargent purchased the canvas before referred to, and among others who at the time acquired his work were Cecilia Beaux, Charles Hopkinson, Mrs. Leverett Bradley, Mrs. Monks Chase, Montague Monks, J. A. Cassett, and like patrons. A number of notable artists became interested in his creations. The great French impressionist, Monet, expressed his delight at talent manifested. Paderewski, Polish statesman and pianist, bought a painting, as did Madame Schumann-Heink and Alexander Harrison. In Paris and London Mr. Potter's work attracted attention as early as 1909, at the Royal Academy, the Royal Society of Oil Painters, the Royal Brotherhood of Artists, the New English Art Club, and the Paris Salon. His paintings then were purchased by the Hon. William Lloyd George, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Bedford, the Hon. Sir William Clark, the Hon. Walter Taylor, Spencer Gore, and the Count Trezirjunluy, of Odessa. Mr. Potter is now known chiefly for his Spanish pictures, and of this will be mentioned further. His pieces may be seen in the following public collections: The Hispanic Museum, where, it is considered, are his choicest productions, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, New York City; the Brooklyn Museum; the Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, New York; Exposition Park Museum, Los Angeles, California; the Museum of Sidney, Australia; Cincinnati Museum, Ohio; and the Philadelphia Art Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His pieces are owned privately in England and France and in this country, where they may be seen in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Illinois, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and elsewhere —for example, in the homes of those persons heretofore cited. Let us here consider the outline of his life to the present, then return once more to his expression.

William Joshua Potter was born at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1886, son of John Ferguson and Mary Jane (Krope) Potter. His father, who died in 1916 at the age of eighty-nine years, was a prominent barrister, for many years district attorney at Bellefonte. His grandfather, progenitor of the family in the United States, was William Henry Potter, native of Ireland, city of Dublin. Through some descent or admixture of bloods (Dutch) William Joshua Potter early demonstrated artistic ability. This was manifest during his school days in Bellefonte, when he attended private and public classes. Following completion of the course at Bellefonte Preparatory

School he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, later studied in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and began his professional life in 1908. His father was somewhat opposed to his plans, but General Beaver, at that time Governor of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Gregg Curtin, then American Ambassador to Russia, both being close friends of the elder Mr. Potter, saw that William Joshua Potter owned real talent, and virtually kidnapped him, lending him funds, and seeing him off to Paris, from which center he was to study art as he willed. As we have seen, his earliest work was exhibited abroad, in 1909. Since then he has spent much time in Europe. His studios are in the Studios Building at No. 51 West Tenth Street, New York City, and his residence, when not in Europe, is at Greenwich, Connecticut, where he spends week-ends frequently on his beautiful estate.

Jonas Lie, well-known art critic, has written:

When William Joshua Potter first exhibited his pictures in the National Academy in 1912 they attracted widespread interest, and many were the inquiries in regard to the newcomer—in spite of the fact that he had been a student of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. But it was sculpture which in earlier years attracted him, and his paintings were known to but few on this side of the Atlantic. I recollect distinctly that first painting and have watched with interest for each new one in following exhibitions, both in New York and Chicago, and in Philadelphia.

To a large extent in his Spanish paintings Mr. Potter has seen Spain through the eyes of El Greco, in the sense that El Greco, the Cretan, who took up his abode there in the sixteenth century, got to the heart of the matter with such penetration that few since have failed to be his willing debtors. Thus the formula of thundery skies, crested mountains, cities which crowd the hillsides with crested pinnacles atop cathedrals, chasing shadows over plaster walls and tiled roofs, is the same essence for all who feel the dramatic and decorative in Spanish landscape. Mr. Potter has built his pictures, for the most part, upon this essence, and his technique, individual, lends a luster to the masses of plaster and stone, and a luminousness to the pockets of shadow that fall between. In his canvas which is entitled "The Golden Cathedral, Segovia," one of the most beautiful examples of architecture in all Europe, he has found happy use for his palette. An interesting landscape adds to its picturesqueness. "St. Martin's Square, Segovia," another fine presentation, is permeated with the lovely light and typical beauty of Spain. The subject is expressed with emotion and spontaneity. "Notre Dame de Grace, Hornfleur," a French subject, shows the artist's genius for manipulating light and shadow. True and sure are the contrasts, as, with a firm brush, he has painted realistically, yet with a feeling of sentiment, brilliant light as the sun's rays strike certain portions of the subject. The deep shadows cast by the edifice, "Porto Pi, Palma," is considered a brilliant achievement, vital in color, having a sense of movement adding to its interest.

Said the "New York Times'" critic, January 21, 1923:

In the larger room of the Milch Galleries are William Joshua Potter's Spanish pictures, mellow and strong in color, coarsely ribbed with bounding lines like an old stained glass and old tapestries. The sense of structure and the desire to let the structure be seen are strong with this accomplished artist.

Counted among his most noted works is "The Old Inquisition Tower," painted at Mallorca, Spain, and shown in the art centers of Continental Europe, praised by critics universally. This subject affords Mr. Potter full play for his talents, his application of striking color, force, structure, and feeling. The olden torture tower is presented with the characteristic Potter landscape, effectively. One of the novel executions of the artist, in an original medium, has been the complete decoration of the Spanish room belonging to Mrs. John Harlin Amen, No. 812 Park Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Amen is the daughter of the late President Cleveland, her maiden name having been Marion Cleveland. This Spanish room's floor, ceiling, walls and furnishings, all, were decorated by Mr. Potter, and the aggregate effect is one of splendor and romantic interest, combining his great talent for color and his application to pleasing effect. His most important paintings have been purchased and are now owned by C. M. Lauritzan, Chicago capitalist.

Mr. Potter is a member of the American Artists' Professional League, the Connecticut Academy, of Hartford, Connecticut, the Tulsa Art Association, the Dallas Art Association, the Chicago Galleries Association, and holds many honorary memberships throughout Europe, where he has spent the greater part of eighteen years. In New York City he is a member of the City Club and the Salamagundi. His relaxations are tennis and riding, at each of which sports he is adept; and his church is the Presbyterian. When the United States entered the World War Mr. Potter offered himself to the common cause, but, due to physical disabilities which were judged too much of a handicap until greater need might arise, was rejected for the service. He took part in all patriotic drives, assisting the allied cause in every possible way.

On December 19, 1919, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Mr. Potter was united in marriage with Marion Hays, daughter of a leading barrister of Rochester, New York. Their children are: 1. David Hays, born in 1922. 2. Geoffrey, born in 1927.

BRINK, Theodore,

Merchant.

Mr. Theodore Brink, a leading merchant of Lake Katrine, New York, is of Dutch ancestry. His earliest American progenitor was Lambert Huybestse Brink, who came from the province of Guelderland, Holland, in 1659. Mr. Brink himself is the son of Andrew and Sarah Maria (Osterhoudt) Brink, and was born at Kingston, New York, January 12, 1860. Andrew Brink, the father, born January 15, 1835, was a farmer and merchant, and notable as having put his business at an early day on an organized basis.

Theodore Brink received his education at the local school of the district, and later attended the private school of Professor Starr in Kingston. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster, in 1906 starting in business with his brother. He is greatly interested in early American history and architecture and an expert authority in colonial furniture, he having made a special study of the subject for a number of years.

Mr. Brink is a member of the Holland Society of New York, was vice-president of the Ulster County Branch of the Hol-

land Society of New York; is a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars; of the Kingston Club; of the New York State Historical Association; and vice-president of the State Charities Aid Association. He is also a member of a committee for endowment fund for the American Historical Association, and is a member of the Flatbush Reformed Church, in the township of Saugerties, New York. He has never married.

MONTANA, Pietro,

Sculptor.

Those who have builded for themselves, through their work, an undying fame, are those who have worked for great achievement and not for exploitation of self. It is only through elimination of self, or the putting of one's very life into the work to be accomplished that great deeds are done, and it is this characteristic of Pietro Montana which destines him to become a great sculptor. He is a native of Italy where the possibilities of stone, marble and bronze have been realized and proved for centuries. But, like his exemplars in his native country, he early appreciated that no great work is done without labor and with eye on the goal, he set himself to work to gain mastery of form and expression of concept in bringing into view his glorified inner vision of the subject he wished to portray. He is the son of Ignazio and Marianna (Vallone) Montana, formerly of Alcamo, Italy, where Mr. Montana was a successful drygoods merchant. In 1906, they moved to the United States and since then have made their home here. On December 9, 1922, they celebrated their golden wedding and to this celebration were invited many well-known musicians and artists. In addition to the son, now celebrated as a sculptor, Mr. and Mrs. Montana have four other children, making in all a family of five: 1. Agatha. 2. Pietro, of whom further. 3. Bridget. 4. Mary. 5. Liberio, who came to this country in 1905.

Pietro Montana was born in Alcamo, Italy, June 29, 1890. He began his education where he acquired a common school course in the public schools of Italy and then did more special work in the technical schools of Italy. At the age of sixteen years, he came to this country and since then has applied himself to art, although it was necessary for a time that he support himself with other work with which he occupied his days while using his evenings for study in the night schools. He entered the Art School at Cooper Union and for five years applied himself to the courses of drawing, painting and modelling. In this school, prizes are awarded in the different courses for best work, and in 1910, Pietro Montana won first prize for drawing. In the years following, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, he won first and second prizes for modelling, and then, seven years later, in 1921, came his triumph as a sculptor in the War Memorial at Brooklyn, New York. During the World War, Mr. Montana was placed in the Third Class of those to be called into service and was not active in military work, although he expressed his loyalty and patriotism by the purchase of Liberty Bonds and other duties that came within his range to perform. However, that he felt deeply the emotions aroused by this great world catastrophe has been proven by his statues erected as memorials to those who were in the thick of the

fight and whose memories will ever be held sacred to generations that follow by the beautiful statues conceived by Pietro Montana expressing so exquisitely the feeling he holds of the supreme sacrifice of his brother men. In sculpture, as in painting, a mere delineation of figure, be it ever so life-like and perfect in detail, tells no story, expresses no poetry, that language of the soul, gives no message. It takes one who can get an inner vision of the idea to be expressed to model a great statue. Patriotism is never expressed merely by a man with a gun, but only as the sculptor is able to show the emotion which has inspired the man to carry the gun. And it is this that Pietro Montana has shown in his martial figures. Victory is not the morbid and sordid gloating over a slain enemy, it is the triumph of the ideal for which the victor fought. And only one who can feel deeply enough to express in his work such understanding of great events can be a true artist. In portraiture of chisel or brush, it is not an analytical delineation of anatomy which is the portrait of a man, but the expression of the soul, or character of the subject that must be shown by subtle, unexplainable lines which give light and shade to the countenance. In this work of portraiture in sculpture and bas-relief, Mr. Montana shows himself greatly talented. He has been chosen for several medallions and plaques where his ability to express likeness together with character is especially to be noted. Mr. Montana truly lives his ambition which as he has expressed it is "to do good work and keep producing," thus proving genius to indeed be the infinite capacity for hard work. And, artist that he is, when one is so honored as to be privileged to visit his studio, there are found paintings which show that had he not chosen to give himself and his talent to sculpture, he could have made for himself a name of fame as a painter. In his work, into which he has put himself, is a sincerity and animation truly his own. He truly transfuses his life into movement and expression. His composition is the result of careful study and appreciation of subject, so dear to the spirit of the artist.

After years of work and hope, the time at last came when this young sculptor's ability and talent was recognized. In 1919, he was commissioned to make the War Memorial which has been placed in Heisser Square, Brooklyn, New York. This interesting interpretation of the American soldier entitled, "The Fighting Doughboy," brought deserved applause from connossieurs and laymen. This monument, repeated at Arlington, New Jersey, was seen by a gentleman from Alliance, Ohio, and in the figure he found a remarkable likeness to his son, lost in battle in the World War and to whom he desired to erect a memorial. Thereupon, he ordered the monument again repeated and it is also in Alliance, Ohio, testifying to the artist's concept of the gallant soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces. In 1922, Mr. Montana again had his work accepted by the citizens of Brooklyn, when he filled the commission for the monument now in Freedom Square which is entitled "Victory with Peace." The grace and freedom of movement in this statue is impelling in its beauty. The rhythm and poetry expressed in its symmetry is refreshing to all who view it. But, while not belittling these two exquisite concepts, the third

commission from citizens of Brooklyn given to Mr. Montana and resulting in his "The Dawn of Glory," which is situated in East New York in Highland Park is indeed a poem in bronze. The figure is about nine feet in height standing on a pedestal six feet high with three granite steps leading up to the monument. The composition is the figure of American youth rising from the folds of the United States flag after passing through the agonies of war, and, having cast aside his arms, has come to a dawn of peace and good will.

But Mr. Montana's talent and power of expression has not all been for his adopted country. His native town of Alcamo, Italy, has honored him in accepting a monument of his skill and in memory of the brave Italians who fought in the great conflict. The theme of this work is the Roman soldier awakening to the defense of his country and is entitled "The Spirit of the Roman Soldier." This statue was cast in bronze in Alcamo, Italy, from the plaster model done in this country and shipped there. Here, again, the artist has told his story in the composition and choice of figure, posture and *ensemble*. There is still another one of his charming pieces pertaining to the war, and that is the one placed at Governor's Island, New York, of "Mother Davison." Mrs. Davison, wife of a Manhattan physician and sister of Daniel Frohman, was entitled by General Pershing as the "official mother of the United States Army and Navy," in appreciation for her untiring work in entertaining the soldiers and sailors. To express their gratitude for her goodness, this portrait bust of her was made and unveiled with proper ceremonies, Pietro Montana being the sculptor artist. Another portrait bust of a woman, considered by some critics to be one of the best pieces of Mr. Montana's work, is the bust of Julia Fox, the pianiste and composer. Mr. Montana chose the time for modelling this when the subject was either playing the piano or composing a piece of music, and the result has been most satisfactory. At the time this bust was accepted and a coterie of special friends were invited to the home of Miss Fox to see this interesting piece of work, it was placed near Miss Fox as she sat at her piano playing with that rapt absorption usual with her at such times, and the success of the sculptor to record her exact expression was remarkable. When the noted Sicilian Archeologist, Dr. Gaspare Nicotri, who discovered the Temple of Venus, was on a three months' tour in this country, Mr. Montana made a bust of him, and he has also made one of Municipal Court Justice, Harrison G. Glore, for the Unity Republican Club of Brooklyn, New York. When the Greenwich Village Historical Society of New York City desired to perpetuate the fact that Washington Irving and Mark Twain had both occupied the house at No. 21 Fifth Avenue, Mr. Montana was commissioned to make the bronze tablet in bas-relief, showing portraits of these two great American authors. The city of Providence, Rhode Island, has in the section known as East Providence, a War Memorial by Mr. Montana, "The Minute Man," which is done with his usual virile, poetic, and masterful style. There are a number of individual memorials which he has executed by special order, but perhaps one of the most beautiful of his poetic pieces, in contradistinction to his historic pieces, is his "Portrait of Youth," which was shown at the Italian-

Morton L. Schwartz

American Arts Association exposition where it received special mention. This is an exquisite conception with delicately poised head, turned with an eager questioning, parted lips and anxious brow, so characteristic of youth, while the whole is both powerful and fragile. The American public has every reason to expect greater things than have been done, from the talent of this sculptor, and this country is justifiably proud of this, her adopted son.

Mr. Montana is a member of the Architectural League, the Greenwich Village Historical Society, and the National Sculptors' Society of New York. In his political views, he is a Republican, and his religion is "The Golden Rule." He makes his home at No. 21 Rossuth Place, Brooklyn, New York, and maintains a studio at No. 28 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

SCHWARTZ, Morton Lewis,

Investment Banker.

In Louisville, Kentucky, on August 29, 1882, Morton Lewis Schwartz was born, the son of Moses and Eugenie (Lehman) Schwartz, and in and around Louisville, with its traditions of sport, were spent the first twelve years of his life. His father, Moses Schwartz, who died December 25, 1923, was a well-known and successful banker, a descendant of Michael Schwartz, who came to this country from Austria some time during the latter part of the seventeenth century and who was the son of another Michael Schwartz, the latter a famous chemist and inventor. From these forebears, Morton Schwartz no doubt inherited the keen mind that later was to make him a prominent figure in the financial world.

After moving to New York, at an age when most boys are still in school, Morton Schwartz, and his brother, A. Charles, a biography of whom follows this, made their initial appearance in Wall Street. With their ability, ambition and pleasing personalities, the two brothers soon arrived at the top of the financial ladder, and then it was that Morton could indulge his great interest in those sports, synonymous with Kentucky, horse-breeding and racing. With his brother, A. Charles, Mr. Schwartz owned a string of horses which many times brought the Schwartz colors — white, with brown cross-sashes,—to victory. Among these, "Audacious," twice winner of the Carter Handicap and one-time holder of the American one-mile record, "Column," winner of the Juvenile, and "Enfilade," are perhaps the most noted.

Later, Mr. Schwartz devoted his attention more specifically to breeding, and at his place in Lexington, "Elsmeade," has a number of brood mares. For these mares he secured the services of "Man O'War," with the objective of coming back to the turf with horses of his own breeding.

But, not allowing these personal interests to interfere with the more material ones, Mr. Schwartz, with his brother, succeeded in putting through one of the largest business deals of the time, that of the purchase of the automobile business of the Dodge Brothers by the banking firm of Dillon, Read & Company for the sum of $146,000,000. This, among other important transactions, has given the brothers a place in shaping the economic history of America in the past decade.

During the World War, Mr. Schwartz offered his services to the government and became commissioner of shipbuilding in the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

In politics, Mr. Schwartz is independent, voting as he conceives to be to the best interests of the country. He is dignified and quietly forceful in all his business and social relationships, these characteristics being quite in keeping with his tall, vigorous physique and prepossessing face. He is a member of the Turf and Field, Automobile and Whist clubs.

SCHWARTZ, A. Charles,

Investment Banker and Sportsman.

Mr. Schwartz, today in the foremost ranks in financial and sporting circles, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 26, 1885, the son of Moses and Eugenie (Lehman) Schwartz. His father, who died December 25, 1923, was a well-known and successful banker, a descendant of Michael Schwartz, who came to this country from Austria some time during the latter part of the seventeenth century and who was the son of another Michael Schwartz, the latter a famous chemist and inventor.

With this background—a childhood in the horse-loving South and a heritage from financially inclined forebears, it is not surprising that Mr. Schwartz' interests were held by both these fields, and have developed until in recent years he has become nationally known as a keen and successful financial man, and an enthusiastic and able supporter of and participant in sports.

At an early age Mr. Schwartz came, with his family, to New York, and, with his brother, Morton Lewis, a biography of whom precedes this, started the business career that was to make them both, while yet young men, figures of note in the financial world. Beginning on the Curb Market of New York City, he has succeeded as an investment banker and broker, and as a promoter, until, to give a complete list of his financial transactions would mean to mention many of the most important financing chapters of Wall Street. The most notable of his achievements, perhaps, certainly as far as the magnitude of the interests involved was concerned, was the sale of the automobile manufacturing business of Dodge Brothers from the heirs of its founders to the banking firm of Dillon, Read & Company. The details of this stupendous transaction, involving more than $146,000,000, and being the largest deal of its type ever successfully carried to completion, were all worked out by Mr. Schwartz and his organization, and he was instrumental, in association with Dillon, Read & Company and with other leading investment bankers and financial institutions, in actually completing it. He is a director of Dodge Brothers, and of several other corporations, and all of these interests have extensively benefited by his wide experience and his very keen judgment.

Mr. Schwartz is deeply interested in all branches of sport and is an all-round athlete, being well known as an amateur heavyweight boxer. His chief interest, however, centers in hunting, polo and racing, and many turf victories have been won by the horses of his stable. Perhaps the climax of these was the winning by "Jack Horner," in March, 1926, of the English Grand National Steeplechase, probably turfdom's most famous and coveted prize. Mr. Schwartz became the second American to claim this honor.

During the World War, Mr. Schwartz entered the United States Army as a captain, a large part of his service being

Charles Schwartz

with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas, where he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which he now holds in the Reserve Officers' Corps. In politics, he is an Independent. His clubs include the Turf and Field, Whist, and Bankers' of New York.

Mr. Schwartz is a bachelor. He spends much of his time in England, but maintains a residence at No. 63 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.

OHRSTROM, George Lewis,

Investment Banker.

Into the early years of his career George Lewis Ohrstrom has crowded many colorful events and achievements into his life, and enjoys a position of high respect and admiration in the financial fraternity of "Wall Street." Already he has scaled the ladder of progress, and is president of a banking house which bears his name and which is making itself felt in the conduct of business from this international money center.

George Lewis Ohrstrom was born in Ford River, Michigan, August 16, 1894, a son of John Ricard and Christiana (Boursche) Ohrstrom. The father was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 8, 1870, and died at Tacoma, Washington, February 10, 1910. He migrated from his native country in 1891 and settled in Ford River, where he became connected with a large lumbering business and became well known and recognized as a public-spirited citizen of his community. George Lewis Ohrstrom is possessed of those ancestral qualities which have been responsible for countless contributions made by the sturdy and rugged Scandinavian people to the general welfare and progress of their chosen land.

Mr. Ohrstrom received his early education in the public schools of Ford River, and thereafter attended the Stadium schools at Tacoma, Washington, where his family had moved, and was graduated in 1912. He then entered the University of Michigan, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts as of the class of 1918. His academic course was interrupted at the outbreak of the World War, and at the entrance of the United States into the hostilities, he enlisted in the American Expeditionary Forces. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Air Service and was attached to the Fifth Army Corps of the Second Army. He participated in major engagements of the Americans, and is credited with having brought down the last German airplane in the World War. At the end of the war, he returned to civilian life and resumed the pursuits which he had abandoned to serve his country. It was at that time that his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1919, Mr. Ohrstrom came to New York City and entered upon his business and financial career. Within a short time he was made vice-president of the New York office of P. W. Chapman and Company, Incorporated, which organization felt the influence of his vigorous personality. On February 10, 1926, G. L. Ohrstrom & Company, Incorporated, was organized with Mr. Ohrstrom as its guiding head. This institution is one of the largest underwriters and distributors of high-grade investment securities, especially water company, natural gas, and electric light and power company bonds and stocks. During the first year of its existence, the financial transactions which passed through its office were in excess

of fifty millions of dollars. Reflecting its founders' and president's skillful management and business acumen, the company has become an important factor in financial circles of New York and of the country.

In his social activities, Mr. Ohrstrom is a member of the Bankers', Bond, University, Scarsdale Golf, and American Yacht clubs of New York; Round Hill Golf Club of Greenwich, Connecticut; the University Club, "The Attic," and the Racquet Club of Chicago, Illinois; and Pi Delta Epsilon and Delta Chi fraternities. His favorite sports are riding and golf.

George Lewis Ohrstrom married, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 18, 1920, Emma King Riggs, a daughter of H. E. Riggs, of that city. Mr. Riggs is Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Ohrstrom are the parents of two sons, Ricard Riggs, and George L., Jr.

McFADDEN, Mrs. Chimmie,

Humanitarian and Lecturer.

A descendant of some of the most distinguished families of the Southland, and connected by ties of heredity and marriage with easily a score of the best-known families throughout the country, Mrs. Chimmie McFadden (née Lily Charles Armstrong) has lived her life in accordance with that noble French dictum, *noblesse oblige*. She has vindicated the superiority of her heritage and the strength of her obligation to ideals by service, as noble a badge of superiority as was ever devised. The period of American participation in the European war added intensely to her labors, and in the roster of those who made possible American and Allied victory must not be omitted the names of such women as Mrs. McFadden, who served as efficaciously, if not as conspicuously, as did the men of America.

Mrs. McFadden, or Lily Charles Armstrong, as she was known before her marriage, was born in Montgomery, Alabama. She was first married to Frederick Lafayette Windham, of Atlanta, Georgia, May 11, 1913, divorced him June 10, 1914, and on December 7, 1914, was married to Chimmie McFadden, in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. McFadden's mother was Lilla Jordan, a daughter of Edmund Winston Jordan and Dora (Calloway) Jordan. Edmund Winston Jordan's mother was Mary Winston, of Virginia, and Mrs. McFadden is therefore related to the celebrated Patrick Henry. She resembles him closely in that she believes in liberty (though not license); she is an ardent individualist and holds that the day has come when individuality should be encouraged and cultivated, rather than crushed, as it has been in many. Dora Calloway's father was the celebrated Pitt Milner Calloway, of Georgia, a Baptist minister. His ancestors were the noted Pitts and Milners of England. Mrs. McFadden is descended from the Earl of Chatham on her mother's side, and from Lord Armstrong of Northumberland County, Scotland, on her father's side. Charles Armstrong was Mrs. McFadden's father, and his father was Colonel James Armstrong. James Armstrong's mother was Dorothy Tucker, of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and was known as one of the most beautiful women in Virginia. James Armstrong's wife was a Miss McDade, and a descendant of Pocahontas. Mrs. McFadden, consequently, has Eng-

lish, French, Spanish, Scotch, Irish and Indian blood in her veins.

Some of Mrs. McFadden's relatives are Mrs. Madge A. Leake, sister; William Harman Black, Supreme Court judge, New York City, New York, second cousin; Eugene Black, trust company president of Atlanta, Georgia, and governor of the Federal Reserve Board; A. C. Candler, Atlanta, Georgia, the "Coca-Cola King"; Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, a partner of Hudson Maxim and the inventor of some of the big guns used by the War Department, living in New York City, a cousin; Fuller Calloway, La Grange, Georgia, a multi-millionaire, a cousin; Charles Winston Thompson, deceased, a second cousin, formerly Congressman from the Fifth District of Alabama for many years, and who died in Congress; Senator Tom Watson of Georgia, deceased, a cousin; Joseph C. Thompson, collector of Internal Revenue in Alabama under President Roosevelt, a second cousin. The Pinkstons, Reynolds, Dabneys, Walkers, Watsons, Jordans, and many others are family connections, and Mrs. McFadden is related to many brilliant statesmen and men and women who believed in and fought for the right—the constructive things, vital to the progress of civilization and the betterment of the human race.

After her marriage to Chimmie McFadden in Los Angeles, California, December 7, 1914, with her husband she traveled throughout the United States for years as the guest of the leading newspapers, and talked in the churches, colleges, schools and clubs of every city in which they stopped. Mr. and Mrs. McFadden remained from two to three weeks in each city and achieved remarkable publicity through their talks, the leading newspapers of each city devoting column upon column to their activities. Wherever they went they drew enormous crowds and took large collections, but left the money for local charities, never taking a penny of it for themselves. They have always gladly shared with the world whatever they had, counting it a blessed privilege to serve humanity.

It was during the European war, however, that Mr. and Mrs. McFadden caught up on the wave of idealism which then swept the nation, contributed of their energies to the utmost, Mr. McFadden as a soldier on the front in France, Mrs. McFadden on "the home front." Just before America entered the conflict, Mr. and Mrs. McFadden were in Chicago. The Countess de Hemptienne of Ghent, Belgium, had come to the United States about that time in the interest of the eighty thousand lace makers of Belgium, many of them old women. The Countess had been commissioned by Queen Elizabeth of Belgium to do this work that the industry might be saved for the old ladies. Inspired by this example, Mrs. McFadden suggested to her husband that they contribute their service to the Countess for thirty days. Mr. McFadden gladly agreeing to the proposal, they threw themselves into the work of soliciting aid for the Belgian lace makers, and met with more than gratifying success.

When the United States, in April, 1917, finally decided, through the vote of Congress, to enter the World War for democracy, Mr. McFadden went abroad as a soldier in the United States Army, and Mrs. McFadden became assistant to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California.

Dr. Wilbur was then also with the United States Food Administration at Washington as Mr. Hoover's first assistant. Dr. Wilbur was in charge of the Home Conservation and Speakers' Division of the Food Administration, and Mrs. McFadden, while serving as his invaluable aide, learned much from the great men and women with whom she came in contact in the National Capital.

After the war Mrs. McFadden lectured through the South in the interests of the Law Enforcement Campaign, covering the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, then at Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee. When not lecturing Mrs. McFadden worked temporarily as a stenographer in hundreds of offices in different cities in order to study people and life, and to know what people think about their problems. Because of this she has a great deal of first-hand information about people, and has arrived at the conclusion that the great tragedy of life lies in the fact that most people are doing work for which they are wholly unfitted, beating out their hearts because they are chained to the wheels of drudgery, and that there are many restless, miserable and forlorn people who might well be happy and contented provided they were set to tasks which they loved to do and were equipped to perform. Mrs. McFadden feels that the time is now ripe for the constructive leaders to awaken the community consciousness to the necessity of doing something to remedy this deplorable condition.

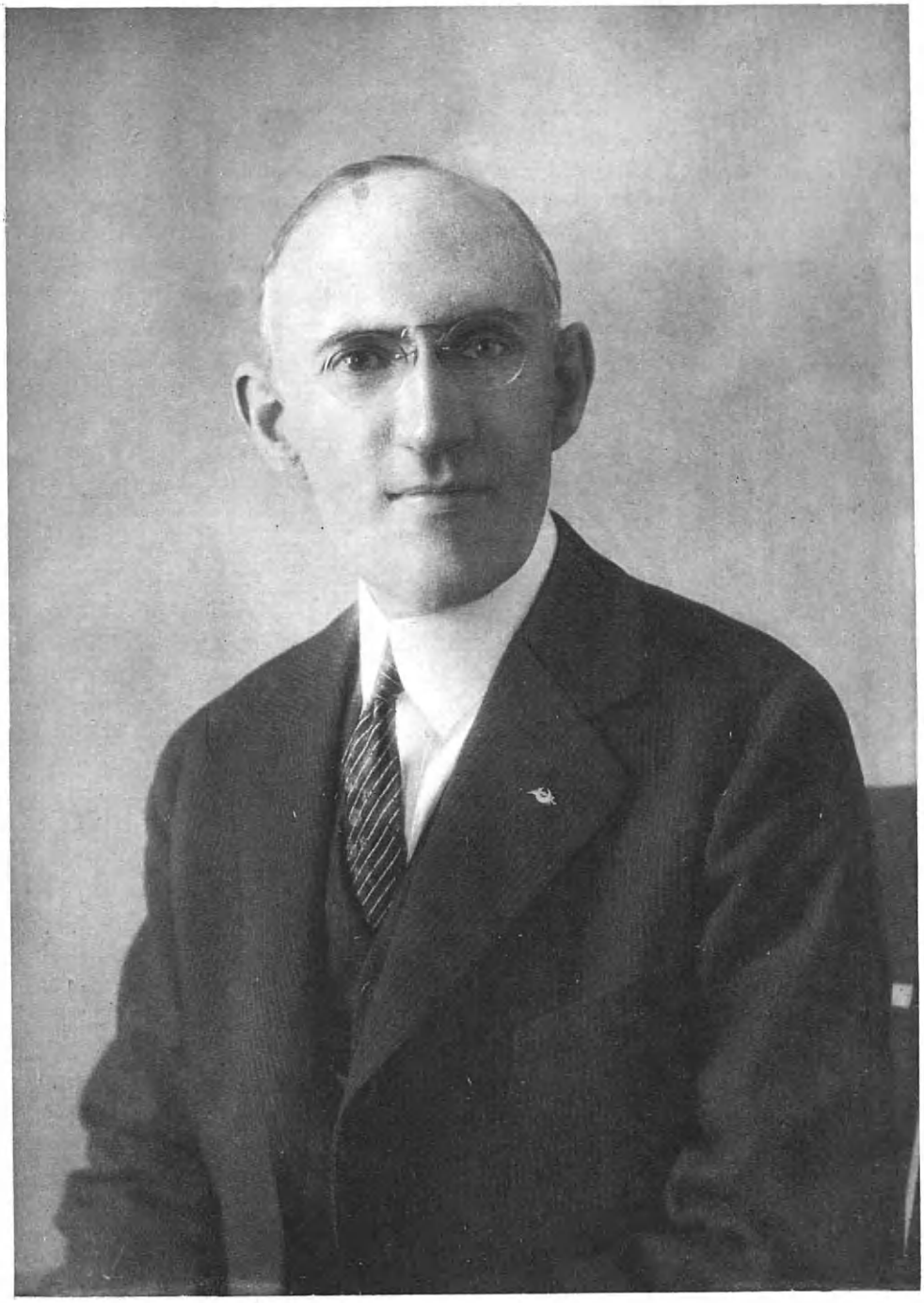
In the summer of 1922 Mrs. McFadden worked with the Lee Highway Association, addressed the clubs of Washington, and interviewed many of the presidents of the civic, fraternal and patriotic organizations. She regards splendid highways as vital factors in making it possible for country boys and girls to secure a more liberal education, and in making it possible for city children to study nature in the great outdoors. She believes that the nation should have more nature study for its children. Mrs. McFadden yet fondly cherishes her visits to her grandmother's plantation at La Place, Alabama, where she received her first lessons in nature study, and therefore wishes that every child be given an equal opportunity to learn of the intriguing beauty and wonder of nature.

Every cause which has for its dominating motive the dissemination of happiness to human beings will find in Mrs. McFadden a staunch advocate. She has dedicated her life to service, and is unselfishly fulfilling, day by day, her noble promise. Mrs. McFadden has written two books, "How to be Happy," and another which she facetiously entitles "How to Manage a Husband;" also hundreds of verses, essays, some editorials and newspaper and magazine articles. She thinks that the Golden Rule—the Rule of Love—applied to the daily life will solve every problem which humanity is heir to.

NOONAN, Thomas Joseph,

Social Worker.

Directly off the Bowery in New York City lies Chinatown, shaped in three meandering narrow streets—Mott, Pell and Doyers. In these there is the mystery and fascination of the Orient, the squalor of poverty, and the half-felt atmosphere of crime. There are odors, of tea, incense and spices the year 'round; and in summer the more pronounced breath of damp vegetables and fruits.



Thomas J. Noonan

Here are the rendezvous of the Hip Sing and On Leong Tongs, Chinese bands whose hatchet men are known in Oriental dens from the Atlantic Chinatown to that greater Chinatown in San Francisco. Yellow men walk stoically along, intent, preoccupied; they peer from behind green curtains strung on strings in plain glass windows off the cobbled street; they disappear down cellar entryways. White men in need of care spiritually and materially wander into the area from the Bowery; they shuffle, slink and appear furtive; or they are upright enough and have the pride of men within themselves. At night three chop-suey palaces make their bids to strangers and to habitués of the quarter; electric pianos that have been quiet the day long now crash out with a roar and smash of hollow notes that seem one moment to mean nothing, and the next to typify the sinister music called anguished, taunting to the soul. Around the corner in Doyers Street, down from the topmost floor, comes the plaint of a one-stringed Chinese fiddle. And a bit farther along is the brightly lighted front of the old Chinese Theatre, which is now the Chinese Rescue Society, more popularly known as the Chinatown Mission, and as the Doyers Street Mission. Here, directing its works daily, and more particularly in the evenings, seven days a week, is a most remarkable man—Thomas Joseph Noonan. He may be styled a philanthropist, a preacher free from denominational ties, or a missionary. For twenty-three years (1928) his has been the power holding the mission together, making it truly a rescue society for the "down-and-outer," as he calls the men who come to him.

To one initiated into the appearance of an ordinary mission house, the Doyers Street Mission may cause surprise; to one uninitiated into the manner of missions, the surprise is greater still. The typical mission, situated in the backwash of a large metropolis, let us say, is a drab thing despite the good it may accomplish: there is an aisle, and upon either side flimsy benches. An organist plays dispiritedly, or spiritedly, on a weak piano. A prim woman conducts service, which is desultory. Men lean forward with heads in dejection; if there are women present, their attitudes are apt to be without hope. The typical mission then may be called desultory. . . . How different is the Doyers Street Mission! Visualize if you can the interior of the old Chinatown Theatre. Once inside there is a certain grandeur and peace. Outside the door hangs a sign: "Stop! If you haven't got a friend, you can find one here." Inside there are many signs: "How long since you wrote to mother?" "Jesus is the friend you need." And many others. They are gay, printed in large bright letters, red on white. There is color and light, and the low ceiling gives coziness to the broad auditorium. Heavy, long, black, worn benches fill the principal part of this gathering room. To the left and right are capacious raised platforms, for the accommodation of visitors, who, as a rule, are many, representing the curious and the devout. A large piano is raised high, and so too is the pulpit or rostrum of Mr. Noonan. Following a straight-from-the-shoulder talk which does not seem to be a sermon—but contains all the elements of a sermon, packed with good sense and right principles of courage and conduct,—he asks the hundreds of down-and-outers to sing. They do, and cheery music soon reverberates through the old theatre, shaking the very

ceiling. "All right, boys; now once again!" Mr. Noonan cries; and the result is even more spirited, with his own voice uppermost. In the program that he presents nightly there is life stripped down to its essentials; life that is not covered by the sugar of make-believe, but salted with the spice of humankind and brotherhood, different people, different worlds, and different hearts. The story of the Doyers Street Mission goes back some thirty-five years; Mr. Noonan's own story and those he tells of experiences he has witnessed weave a tapestry of tears, tragedy, resolution, and hope. Himself a product of the underworld, he knows its searing tragedy.

Born in New York City, March 28, 1877, Mr. Noonan is the son of Peter Noonan, grocer, who died when the son was about seven years of age. His mother was Mary (Morrissey) Noonan; and she died when her son was aged but a few months. Mr. Noonan does not remember his mother and has only a faint recollection of his father. After Peter Noonan's death he was handed about from one relative to another, all of whom were bitten by poverty and humility; and this continued until he was old enough to find work. He did any sort of odd job that presented, chiefly in contact with the criminal element among whom he was brought up, in the old-time Bowery and slums of the city. At the age of seventeen he found himself in Sing Sing, whence he was removed to Dannemora Prison. It was while at Dannemora that he attended services in the prison chapel, and that his eyes were opened: he realized then that there was another and better side of life—far more to be desired than that side he had known theretofore. His own eyes opened, he came from prison with the firm and earnest resolve to open the eyes of others; he entered into social work, in the mission of which he has for so many years been director, Nos. 5-7 Doyers Street, in the heart of Chinatown.

The work he is doing in the mission Mr. Noonan characterizes as the practical expression of gratitude for what was done for him years ago. Sunday services from the mission are broadcast over the radio, beginning at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and as early as 1 o'clock men start coming in. The widespread broadcasting of the services—WMCA, New York City; WOKO, Peekskill; WDRC, New Haven; WFAM, Philadelphia; WDEL, Wilmington; WNJ and WAAM, Newark; all carrying this feature through the air—has drawn response from many States, as each Sunday finds delegations from towns and cities within several hours' traveling distance from New York City. At 2:45 o'clock there is scant standing room in the mission, and a crowd waits at the door in hope that room will be made available. Mr. Noonan sits on the platform, a microphone suspended just above the pulpit. With a sheaf of papers in his hand he steps to the front and reads messages from radio listeners, letters asking for certain hymns, letters telling of some bedridden person who enjoys the contact with services which the ether brings. The derelicts sit quiet and attentive, overcoats drawn close around them to keep out the cold, pockets stuffed with newspapers to be used as blankets when next they sleep. There is nothing stiff about Mr. Noonan's announcements; his is a ready wit, and as a master of group psychology he has few equals. The fervor of the singing which he directs quite capsizes the accepted idea of missions and

"mission-stiffs." A "mission-stiff," in Mr. Noonan's own description, is that particular type of tramp which crawls into a mission for what warmth and food he may gain thereby, and later goes forth again to resume his begging. The type is scantily represented in this mission's congregation. On this particular Sunday afternoon a harpist has volunteered her services, and with a grave face Mr. Noonan announces, "Miss ——— is going to play for us, boys, and I ought to feel perfectly at home with her instrument." Laughter from the men follows the sally, and as the harpist starts to play silence as deep as any recital's opening falls over the assemblage. Other artists have volunteered: a violinist, an accordian player, a tenor, and a pianist; and between hymns and classical music, letters from outside and quips by Mr. Noonan, the afternoon quickly draws to an end. The speaker of the day is introduced, and with straightforward language and sincerity—perhaps ungrammatical—tells of his fall from rectitude, and of his reformation. The start of this man's reclamation was not credited to the mission in which he spoke, his idea being that there was some way in which each man might save himself. He made the point. At the close of services the men pass down stairs, if they wish, for a cup of steaming coffee and a sandwich. In days not so very long removed there was a thriving opium den below the theatre, and the walls still show where were the bunks upon which white and yellow men and women lay and smoked. Across the cellar is the entrance to the tunnel, long blocked up, which ran to every part of Chinatown, through which one might slip quietly and evade capture by the authorities—or worse, quick death at the hand of some stealthy hatchet man. Upon the clean-scrubbed floor men place their hoarded newspapers, slip off their shoes to be used as pillows, and soon the yellow lights show row after row of quiet figures, driftwood cast up by life's storm, asleep, or awake and in silent contemplation. There is a helping hand for every man who asks it; jobs are found for those who need work; and after a night's sleep away from the cold—or away from the poisonous distillations of the Bowery—a man can get out again and look ahead with clearer eye to the future, just a bit strengthened by the friendliness, the cheer and the song he has doubtless stored up in his heart. The Doyers Street Mission preaches hope.

Winter evenings find hundreds waiting to get into the mission's shelter, and to be comforted by Mr. Noonan. At the very beginning, thirty-five years ago, men and women alike were brought into the same place, but later another branch was opened in Mott Street, for women. It was at this branch that "Chinatown Gertie," "Hophead Amy," and "Singing Mary" were succored, among other sodden wrecks of womanhood. In one year (1926) 233,676 persons attended services held in the evenings; 1,785 persons professed conversion—every State in the Union has a convert of the mission; 265 persons secured positions through the offices of the establishment; 136 boys under the age of eighteen years, all "down and out," were sent to good homes; 553 girls found refuge in the Mott Street settlement house, No. 10; and 1,660 visits were made to girls outside of the home. In addition, thousands received food, lodging, and clothing. During cold and stormy weather the society sheltered, warmed and fed thousands of homeless

and unemployed, many of whom might have perished but for the open door that is never closed. Hundreds of destitute families were made happier. Ailing children were cared for; the poor children of Chinatown were given a real Christmas —and still, the society reports, "the half has not been told."

Mr. Noonan has contributed many stories and articles to various publications, in which he has discussed Chinatown, its people, its needs, and the works of the society. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; Americus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; York Commandery, Knights Templar; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he is a Noble. He is ex-president of the International Union of Gospel Missions, also a former president of the New York District International Union of Gospel Missions, and vice-president of the Brotherhood of Rescue Missions. Politically, he classifies himself as an Independent. His chief relaxation is motoring, and he resides at the Hotel Shelton, New York City.

TALLEY, Marion Nevada,

Coloratura Prima Donna.

God's supreme gift to mankind, and a gift which constitutes one of the greatest compensations of life, is music. In the hearts and throats of the woodland birds He put a natural gift of song, and now and then, rarely, an all-wise Providence sees fit to place the same pure and untrammeled gift in the heart and throat of a young girl. As true, as natural, as unaffected and as sure as the consummate trilling and warbling of a feathered songster, the vocal genius of Miss Marion N. Talley, an American girl, born and bred, has lately startled the entire musical world and has brought her the unstinted praise of all the critics, who have recognized, appreciated and extolled a natural voice of such warmth, timbre, flexibility, and sheer golden beauty as the world has not heard since the old, old days when Malibran held the musical world spellbound and marvelling. Never before in the history of music in America has an American girl leapt so suddenly from comparative obscurity into the dazzling light that shines about a star of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Literally over-night she became world-famous. Her triumph was the absolute, complete triumph that all too seldom attends the efforts of genius. That Marion N. Talley is the brightest particular star in that scintillating galaxy of stars which makes up the glowing Metropolitan firmament and that she is by far the foremost figure in musical America today are indisputable facts, and that America is justly proud of the achievements of her own youthful singer is but putting it mildly.

This account of Miss Talley's meteoric rise to well-deserved fame is not in the strictest sense, a biography; for the term "biography" seems much more applicable to the stern men of financial, commercial or industrial achievements in the business world than it does to a light-haired, blue-eyed young lady of nineteen years. It is, then, just the simple story of a little girl whose glorious God-given golden voice has swept her to the topmost crest of popularity and fame, and whose voice, together with her winsomeness and her charming, engaging personality, has made her the darling and the idol not only of her home city of Kansas City, Missouri,

but of every city, town, village and hamlet in these United States of America.

Marion Nevada Talley was born in Nevada, Missouri, December 6, 1906, the younger of the two daughters of Charles Marion and Helen Henrietta (Brown) Talley. The father, Charles Marion Talley, was born in Taney County, Missouri, November 20, 1870. He is an expert railroad telegrapher, formerly an Associated Press telegrapher, and at the present time (1928) employed in that capacity by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The mother, Helen Henrietta (Brown) Talley, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 25, 1876, a daughter of Gustav and Karoline (Adams) Brown. Her grandfather, Gustav Brown (originally Braun), was born near Berlin, Germany, and came to America in the year 1871, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Marion Nevada Talley received her education in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, whence her parents had removed in the year 1907. She attended the local grammar schools for seven years, and in the spring of 1922 had completed two years of high school when the possibilities of her voice were realized. Through the interest and work of John T. Harding and J. A. Harzfeld, well-known business and professional men of Kansas City, she was brought to New York City, where she had an audition on November 8, 1922. Only fifteen years of age at the time, her naturally lovely tones made music critics and authorities rub their eyes in wonderment. She was advised and urged to stay in New York for a period of intensive study, which she did, remaining until the spring of 1924. She then returned to Kansas City, Missouri, and gave a series of four concerts at Lindsborg and Emporia, Kansas, and Kansas City. At one concert alone it was estimated that she sang before more than 6,000 auditors, and the proceeds from all four concerts totaled more than $13,000. Prior to this time, at a concert given in Kansas City, in October, 1922, the proceeds amounted to $10,000. With the money thus gained from concert work, Miss Talley, accompanied by her mother and sister, went to Europe in August, 1924, and spent one year studying under various teachers and mastering the French and Italian languages. The mother and daughters returned to America in August, 1925, and in the four months between that date and February 17, 1926, when she made her now historically famous début at the Metropolitan Opera House, Miss Talley worked assiduously in perfecting herself in various rôles. She was under the expert tutelage of several maestros during this period of training, to whom she gives due credit as follows:

> I have had so many inquiries by telephone and mail regarding my training (she said) that I feel I should state the simple facts. My first teacher was John R. Jones, a well-known chorus master of Kansas City. Then I studied with Ottley Cranston, also of that city. Later I coached with Frank La Forge in New York. Then I spent a year in Europe, studying Italian and French, during which time I worked up a number of rôles with different professional coaches. Since joining the Metropolitan I have worked with no one outside the Opera Company. Assistant Conductors Dellera in the Italian operas and Pellatier in the French operas have been constant instructors musically. I am also much indebted to Mr. Serafin for his sympathetic aid and advice. As for my stage training, that I owe entirely to Mr. Von Wymetal, to whom I am deeply grateful.

Thus, on the evening of February 17, 1926, came the long-looked-for début of Miss Marion Talley at one of the most

famous opera houses in the world. Slender, girlish and entrancingly lovely in her beautiful old-world costumes, she faced the Diamond Horseshoe and the largest audience that has ever crammed its way into that ancient and august structure, and sang as she had never sung before, pouring out a volume of gorgeous sound that was actuated and governed by an almost miraculous technique. Never a tremor, never a faltering note, she sang with a fearlessness and gay abandon of youth, and as sweetly and as naturally as a lark winging its way into the blue of the matudinal heavens. Critics, who usually come to scoff, remained to praise. Staid opera-goers gasped with wonder, and ruined white kid gloves in their ecstatic efforts to show their admiration and appreciation. Her success was complete, final, irrevocable. Never before had the much maltreated rôle of "Gilda" been imbued with so much life and girlish charm, and probably for the first time in the history of that opera had a singer lived up to, equalled, and even exceeded, Messrs. Piave and Hugo's conception of this character. The combination of Talley singing, and Serafin conducting, brought out all of the beautiful nuances and rare tonal effects of Giuseppe Verdi's enchanting music, and it is safe to say that "Rigoletto" was acted and sung with a mastery never before achieved upon the stage of the venerable Metropolitan.

The next morning, February 18, 1926, "The New York Times," described Miss Talley's début as follows:

Marion Talley, nineteen-year-old girl from Kansas City, Missouri, sang her first rôle in the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and a crowd which the police estimated at 5,000 persons who had failed to obtain tickets, or, in case of actual opera subscribers, were unable to force their way to the doors, became so excited as to endanger seriously many in the oncoming throng. The disturbance got beyond the control of the ordinary force of traffic police. Reserves were called, and when the rush would not weaken to their charge a squad of mounted police rode four abreast on the sidewalks till all approaches around the theatre were cleared. . . Police Captain Brady said that in all his years in the Department he had never witnessed in New York's theatre district such a scene as last night's. He said approximately 10,000 persons were "milling" in the streets for several blocks around. Sidewalks on the east side of Broadway and the north side of Fortieth Street were crowded with persons looking on while the mob was clamoring at the opera house doors and the police were struggling with them. Extra police remained in the vicinity long after the crowds had been dispersed and the opera had gone on.

Miss Talley made her bow as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto." . . . . The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded as it has rarely been before, during this or any other opera season. Ten curtain calls followed Verdi's "Caro Nome" aria in the opera's second act. It was the soprano's first scene in the dramatic action, and showed that Miss Talley had taken the fancy of her audience and the measure of the house for singing so that all had heard her. New Yorkers joined with the Kansas City guests in applauding her. Miss Talley's later scenes went without mishap after the ice was broken. At the end of the third set, De Luca again shared the curtain calls with her, as did the quartet in the third and closing episode. What many declared the greatest ovation accorded to a star this season was given to Miss Talley at the end of the opera. She was called before the curtain twenty times and hundreds remained calling for her after the asbestos curtain was lowered.

It was 8:50 p. m. when the golden curtain slowly parted for the second act. Five minutes later Mr. De Luca entered Rigoletto's door and a small girlish figure in soft blue silks sprang out of the side scene into the arms of Gilda's stage father. There was a loud handclapping as the audience recognized the heroine of the night. Quite aside from the singing,

many spectators found interest poignantly accentuated by the presence of a Gilda of childlike innocence in the old opera's gruesome plot. Her duet with De Luca ended in an interrupted ovation. So did the next brief duet with Lauri-Volpi as the Duke. The one's fatherly embrace, the other's loverlike kiss of adieu, hit a new note with the public.

The article goes on to tell how Miss Talley sang the aria, "Caro Nome," of the charming and naïve way in which she took her many curtain calls, of the vast crowds trying in vain to get into the auditorium, of the almost unheard-of-price that the tickets brought when sold on the curb, of the night's receipts which aggregated $25,000 paid by a public to hear an unknown girl from the West sing her first opera, and its interest in seeing "a prima donna in her teens, declared by veteran observers to be the youngest debutante in a star's rôle in the forty-odd years of New York's opera house." It also tells of the splendid support and encouragement given Miss Talley by the people of Kansas City, and how two hundred of them spent more than $50,000 in order to come to New York by special train and take part in the joyousness of her great success; of Mrs. Talley, helping her daughter in the star's dressing-room; of Mr. Talley, sending a message of the glorious début from a telegraph instrument back-stage to the anxiously waiting thousands in Kansas City; of the countless bouquets of flowers, silver placques, and other gifts which were piled high in the dressing room of this youthful songbird; and of other interesting incidents attending so brilliant a début.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan's Italian impresario, said on the evening of her début that he was proud to have brought out a young American singer of Miss Talley's early promise. "She is calm," he said, after speaking to her in the afternoon over the telephone, and bidding her to talk to no one else except her mother till the end of the day. Of her voice he said: "It is a voice rich and round, very even throughout in its quality and power, with perfect intonation and a natural, musical feeling. The quality is perhaps not so much golden as it is silvery, but the tones have warmth and expressiveness. She is now a woman, no longer a child, and she has charm of person and gracefulness of line. I myself believe that she will live to be an honor not only to her city but to this country in the musical world."

Miss Talley followed up her first night's success with just as brilliant an achievement at a matinee performance of "Lucia" on February 22, and of a repetition of "Rigoletto" on the evening of February 26, and by her second and third performances she established herself beyond the shadow of a doubt as one of the foremost coloratura soprani the world has ever known.

In an editorial, the "New York Times," under date of February 19, 1926, said, in part:

What element, what feature, was lacking on Wednesday evening to establish the triumph of American art, American girlhood, American loyalty, American advertising? Miss Marion Talley accomplished her début at the Metropolitan Opera House with all the success anticipated in the preliminary campaign. All went as had been expected. Crowds of excited, would-be listeners blocked the streets, many of them unable to get in; old ladies camped out in the line on stools through lunch and dinner time; women were swept away, even policemen were knocked down; the reserves were called out; platoons of mounted men charged four abreast on the sidewalk. A troop of loyal "home folks," headed by a mayor and

representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, came a thousand miles across country in special trains, eager to have their proud and flaming enthusiasm ratified by the "sound, sober judgment of New York." Inside, a house bursting with eager auditors, rioting with excited anticipation before the event, lavished curtain calls without number.

. . . Art has made vast progress since the days of Cuzzoni, Bordoni, Catalini, Pasta, Sontag, Malibran, Alboni, Jenny Lind, Grisi, Lagrange, Patti, Nilsson, not to speak of those now living. It is a supreme gratification that America, an American girl, an American public, should be the ones to typify, embody, make visible and audible this great advance. The Metropolitan has nobly justified its claim to be a foster-mother to American singers.

The New York "World," on the morning after the début, gave the following word picture of the great event:

Little Marion Talley of Kansas City won a triumph in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Nineteen years old, she was the youngest American ever to make her début on that stage. Marion did what every American girl with a voice will always dream of doing. Without the heartbreak and slow grind of other singers, toiling up to the glittering "Met" through obscure stage-doors in Italy and elsewhere, Miss Talley marched direct from Convention Hall in Kansas City to the envied stage beneath the Diamond Horseshoe. After her first big aria she took eleven curtain calls. If she did not win all hearts with the brilliancy of her voice alone, at least she won by her girlish charm and surety. Into the "Met" crowded 4,100 persons. Members of the Metropolitan Opera Company stood in the stifling aisles. Outside 5,000 persons were turned away. As "Rigoletto" ended, Miss Talley was called before the curtain twenty times, four times alone, with Otto H. Kahn leading the applause from the director's box. When Gatti-Casazza was hunted out and asked if he was pleased, his face lit up and he exclaimed: "Si, si, Magnific!"

Mr. Henderson, of "The Sun," in speaking of Miss Talley's youthful début and the youthful débuts of other famous singers, said: "It is possible to show the true metal early in life." Mr. Gilman, of "The Herald Tribune," Mr. Chotzinoff, of "The World," Mr. Morris, of "The Evening World," and Mr. Downes, of the "New York Times," concurred in praising the success of Miss Talley's début and the youthfulness and untrammeled freshness of her lovely voice; Mr. Downes saying, in part: "She has a voice of uncommonly fresh and lovely quality, one unusual even in the lower and middle registers and of ample range and flexibility in the upper part of the coloratura repertory." Olga Samaroff, critic of the New York "Evening Post," speaks of the "natural beauty, sweetness and extended range" of Miss Talley's voice, adding that "she has her coloratura department naturally under control," and that "the test of 'Caro Nome' showed her brilliant coloratura possibilities."

"The Literary Digest," for March 6, 1926, heads a two-page critique with this caption: "The New Prima Donna—Marion Talley," and gives a résumé of that thrilling night of February 17, as follows:

With the public set upon a début that would out-Patti the famous Adelina, Marion Talley sustained an ordeal that might have broken a more sensitive child. Patti won at seventeen a hearing as opera star; Talley is nineteen, but the conditions are immensely more exacting today, with "publicity" doing its utmost, and a critical fraternity ready to discount in one column most of what it said in another by newsmongering reporters. But the two Missourian towns, Kansas City or Nevada—whichever should win the fight of having produced a great prima donna—have reason for congratulation. Miss Talley sang "Gilda" at the Metropolitan at the age of nineteen, a greater house than Caruso's best acclaimed her, and on the morning after the critics admitted that a new star of the first magnitude had swum into our

ken. . . . What the crowded opera house thought of her is evidenced by the twenty calls before the curtain at the end of the performance, by frequent bursts of applause, the "Caro Nome," of course, being the chief incentive. The house within, supplemented by a large and devoted delegation from the home town, Kansas City, was more than outnumbered by the disappointed crowd without, for which there was not even standing room. "Standees" took their places by noon, sitting on stools or boxes, gray-haired women of seventy as well as young girls, who, perhaps, craved for themselves the young singer's good fortune, all waiting till 7.30 for the privilege of paying to stand throughout the performance.

Critics and reporters from scores of Western and Middle Western newspapers vied with their New York brethren in praising the new and golden voice, which, once heard is never to be forgotten. Dictionaries were searched by the newspaper fraternity for new adjectives and synonyms to describe the young star's voice. The quality of her voice, however, cannot be described or pigeon-holed or indexed, for it is one of those natural singing voices of rare and spiritual beauty which happens not more than once in a century, and which defies the cleverest editorial, critical or reportorial pen to describe. No other coloratura voice today can compare with it for sheer beauty of sound, for range, flexibility, technique, for interpretation, intonation and manipulation, and most especially for its charming freshness and youthfulness. In her legato work—usually the stumbling block for young singers—Miss Talley is superb, even peerless among the soprani of this age. All in all, it is a glorious, Heaven-sent organ, for which its possessor should most humbly thank her God.

Just two days after her history-making début at the Metropolitan Opera House, Miss Talley passed successfully through another ordeal—that of making a second début over the radio. "The New York Times" describes the latter as follows:

While 150 of her fellow-citizens from Kansas City listened in at the receiving station three floors beneath her and hundreds of thousands over the country in halls and homes tuned in, Miss Marion Talley made her radio début last evening (February 19, 1926) at Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street, through Station WJZ. Her four songs came clearly over the air, and a few minutes after she concluded telegrams from all over the East and as far South as Alabama and Florida began to arrive, bringing congratulations. It was distinctly a Kansas City night. Besides the 150 citizens who had come all the way to New York to hear their 20-year-old friend sing, there were 15,000 gathered in Convention Hall in Kansas City and a few thousands more in the Royal Stock Building there, where another station connected by special wire from Chicago, Illinois, was broadcasting. As Miss Talley finished her last song, "Home, Sweet Home," she paused a moment and then sent a greeting which spread over the whole country to her fellow-townsmen who had had faith in her. "My love and thanks to all my friends in Kansas City," she said. "Your loyal support for more than three years has been my greatest encouragement. And to my new friends of the radio audience, my affectionate greetings." While Miss Talley was singing in the small broadcasting room, her mother sat just outside the door, Mr. Talley standing beside her. Down on the third floor her fellow-townsmen, who had listened to Miss Talley sing "Caro Nome," "Comin' Thro' The Rye," "Una Voce Poca Fa," and "Home, Sweet Home," and applauded them all loudly, greeted her as she came down later. Afterwards she shook hands with everyone in the room as they filed by her.

On January 22, 1928, Miss Talley completed a triumphant concert tour comprising fifty-three appearances which had extended over a period of five and a half months, having started on August 29, 1927, and unquestionably the greatest

concert tour of such continued duration ever known in musical history. Just prior to beginning her tour, she made an unheralded appearance at Ravinia Park, Illinois, as Gilda in the opera "Rigoletto," and captivated the immense audience. Although not a member of the personnel of Chicago's outdoor opera, Miss Talley was vacationing at the Moraine Hotel in Highland Park, Illinois, nearby, when Miss Bori, who was to have appeared in the opera "L'Amore dei Tre Re," became suddenly indisposed. At the plea of the management, Miss Talley graciously consented without a moment's hesitation to appear in "Rigoletto," thus saving the day for a distracted manager and giving unexpected pleasure to the thousands of people who were enraptured by her inspired performance.

The Chicago "Daily Tribune" made the following critical notice of this performance:

A severe rainstorm just before opera time did its best to break up Marion Talley's début at Ravinia last night but retired with the job uncompleted.

As a matter of fact, Miss Talley went on before a crowd that filled the pavilion and overflowed out to where there was no protection against the last of the rain, and made as big and as genuine a hit as has ever been known there.

Her career has been romantic enough, this young girl who came out of the West and suddenly found herself the most talked about person on the operatic stage. Hearing her as Gilda in "Rigoletto," one can understand that her fame, however it may have started, depends more upon herself than upon the series of circumstances that gave her several miles of first page publicity at the Metropolitan Opera House less than two seasons ago.

Her voice classifying among the light sopranos is of charming quality. It has a good deal of a flute-like purity of tone and nearly all of the Flute's certainty of pitch. Best of all it has the invaluable quality of fresh youthfulness which no amount of study or experience can give to one who has it not.

Miss Talley stopped the show when she appeared; again when she finished her duet with Guiseppe Danise; still again after another duet with Mario Chamlee; once more after "Caro Nome," and so on. In fact the running time of the opera was considerably lengthened by applause which Miss Talley acknowledged with all the composure in the world.

On September 6, 1927, Miss Talley made her first appearance in the Golden West at a concert at the Exposition Auditorium in San Francisco, where an audience of more than seven thousand were thrilled by her heaven-sent voice. From the city of the Golden Gate, she proceeded to conquer the West as she had previously captured the East, singing in Oakland, Sacramento, Los Angles, San Diego, Long Beach, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and Salt Lake City. All critics were unanimous in her praise and she was received throughout the West with the great open-hearted spirit of that friendly country, one of the papers, the Spokane "Press," speaking of her concert, said: "It was one of the most perfect concerts ever given by any singer in this city." Then eastward she sped, singing to large and appreciative audiences en route; in Chicago it is said she received the largest single fee ever accorded an American singer.

Throughout the States of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, she brought to an expectant people the fulfillment of their dreams and hopes. In the city of Canton, Ohio, she was given an informal reception by the McDowell Club at the Courtland Hotel to which she was escorted by a squad of motorcycle police from the railroad station through a throng of enthusiastic admirers. In Dayton,

Ohio, she displayed her great spirit of generosity and desire to serve others by making the first gift of $1,000 to the Dayton Community Chest, as described in the "Dayton Journal," speaking of the incentive given to the aides and workers in the drive: "And they will go about their task spurred by the magnificent spirit displayed last night when Marion Talley, talented and beautiful opera singer, in Dayton for only a few hours, made the initial gift of $1,000."

Then southward through Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and north again to Washington, District of Columbia, where the National's Capital welcomed her with open arms; to Connecticut, and Massachusetts, thence to Michigan and Ohio, after which she traveled to Toronto, Ontario, the only Canadian city she has ever visited, where she made her second visit to an enthusiastic city. After appearing in Pennsylvania, Miss Talley went to Boston, where she had never before sung, and there gave the last concert of her tour on January 22nd. Throughout the entire trip, she was accompanied by her mother and sister, and in the company of her immediate family experienced the greatest pleasure in traveling and learning how the various parts of this great country live. She avoided publicity in every city, preferring not to be lionized. The attitude of the entire country was that of affectionate welcome, with mayors and other official dignitaries stopping at nothing in the way of inconvenience or discomfort to extend courtesy and express appreciation. Miss Talley was the luncheon guest of President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House, all of these honors and successes coming to her before she had reached the age of twenty-one years. One outstanding feature of her entire tour was her sincere desire to share her honors with those who assisted her in her concert, and every press account speaks of the charming, generous manner in which she insisted that her accompanist and assisting artist receive deserved recognition.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" commented thus upon Miss Talley's concert performance in that city:

> More than 7,000 people followed their impulse to hear Marion Talley at the Civic Auditorium last night. They had read for nearly two years that a 20-year-old American girl had conquered the musical world with her voice and art. They wanted to find out for themselves how much faith they can put into long-distance reports. Twenty-five years ago the world's greatest artists, after from fifteen to twenty years of practical experience could not attract half the audience that Marion Talley did last night at a début in this city or any other.
>
> The question to be answered by the reviewer is, Did Marion Talley also demonstrate that two or three years of experience is sufficient to become a full-fledged artist vocally and intellectually?
>
> Of course, there may be exceptions and a genius might occasionally prove superior to natural evolution. However, Marion Talley possesses a very beautiful voice. It has that velvet bloom that is unusually rare. Furthermore, she is far better looking than her pictures and carries herself with becoming modesty and charm. The freshness of youth impresses the auditor the moment the young artist appears upon the stage.

In Pittsburgh the following from the "Press" accurately reflected the public response to Miss Talley's concert:

> Marion Talley, coloratura soprano, about whom reams have been written, and a deal more has been said, returned to Pittsburgh last night for her second recital, drawing an audience of some four thousand persons to Syria Mosque. It was a recital of parts, if not moods, anthems, arias, folksongs, all sung in the Talley manner.

Whatever else may be said of Marion Talley, one fact remains—she is about the only coloratura in memory who ever possessed the ability to attain perfect pitch throughout an entire program, and wield an upper register in a vocal and not purely mechanical manner. Her singing of Bishop's "Lo! Here the Gentle Lark," and the Norwegian Echo Song were strong examples of this ability, the former one of the most exquisite bits of coloratura singing we have ever heard.

Another point in the singer's favor is a lower voice of lush, rich quality, lovely indeed in the singing of Reger's "The Virgin's Slumber Song." As an encore "My Lover Is a Fisherman" was splendidly sung. Miss Talley's diction is a delight.

Boston, never enthusiastic without full cause, paid this tribute through the pages of the "Traveler":

"In youth does all freshness bloom anew," and in this youthfulness Miss Marion Talley, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, finds her appeal.

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, a capacity audience heard Miss Talley sing a decorative aria, "Ah! Non Credea Mirarti," from La Sonnambula, of Bellini; it paused when her "Lithauisches Lied," of Chopin, carried with it the soothing quality of an even legato line, rejoiced with her in an apropos folk song, "When I was Seventeen," of Lilljebjorn, and marveled at the coloratura embellishments with which she adorned a second aria, "Je suis Titania," from Thomas's "Mignon."

On Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1928, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in the special holiday matinee performance of "Mignon," Miss Talley sang the rôle of Philine, opposite Lucrezia Bori, who was Mignon. The critics were unstinted in their praise, saying that she was undoubtedly the star although the rôle itself is necessarily secondary and not as sympathetic as some. One paper said: "For the first time, says the reviewer, Miss Talley had nothing to fear from any singer anywhere. She gave a first-rank performance."

Since making her operatic début in 1926, Miss Talley has sung in thirty-five States of the Union, the District of Columbia and the Province of Ontario, Canada. All told, she has sung one hundred and twenty-eight concerts. In her association with the Metropolitan Opera Company at the conclusion of her third season under that auspicious banner, she will have sung sixty-nine performances, all leading rôles, at the home of the organization in New York, as well as in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cleveland and Rochester. Despite newspaper reports and rumors to the contrary, she has been reëngaged for her fourth consecutive season at the Metropolitan where she is a favorite with all. Her repertoire, with which she has delighted all her hearers, so far has included the operas: "Rigoletto," "Lucia," "The Nightingale," "Tales of Hoffman," "The Magic Flute," "Mignon," and "Coq d'Or." To give all the lovers of music an opportunity to hear the magic of her voice, she has recorded many opera arias and songs for the Victor phonograph and has also recorded for the Vitaphone, the latest invention of this marvelous age, whereby the motion-picture and human voice are synchronized to perfection.

She has surpassed the traditional generosity and charity of artists of her profession and of the stage by her quick response to human needs as she has encountered them. She donated $1,000 to the Mississippi flood sufferers; and added $1,000 to the $2,000 profit realized after Miss Talley received her fee for a concert given in Chicago for the benefit of the Near East College Association; and has contributed liberally through her

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Bernard A. Asbury

means and her voice to charitable organizations, including the Salvation Army and those engaged in similar work. In Kansas City Miss Talley has established the "Marion Talley Scholarship Fund," under the terms of which the deans of the universities of Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas choose annually a student who received the eight months' scholarship, valued at $2,000.

A part of Miss Talley's success is due to her charming and lovable personality, which draws people to her instinctively and makes them her firm friends and ardent admirers for life. She also has that rare quality of deep appreciation, which makes people glad to do things for her. Her father, mother and sister Florence realized when Marion was still a wee child that she possessed a voice distinctly out of the ordinary run, and to the training of that voice they have all bent every effort for the past ten years, with the present highly gratifying results. At the age of ten years she sang in a chorus choir of the church which the family attended, her mother and sister both being valued members of the choir, and at the age of fifteen she startled the music lovers of Kansas City by her amazingly gifted performances in local productions of "The Bohemian Girl" and "Mignon." From that time on her success was assured, for the unusually musical city of Kansas City was determined that she should not "hide her light under a bushel." How well Miss Talley has succeeded, how amply repaid have been the members of her own immediate family, and how fully justified has been the faith of Kansas City, is amply witnessed by the fact that today, and having only just stepped over the threshold of her brilliant career, she stands second to none among the coloratura soprani of the world, the possessor of a voice which has already given pleasure to thousands of auditors, and which will bring joy to literally hundreds of thousands more through the mediums of opera, concert, the radio, and the phonograph.

But with all this success which she has achieved so early in life, with all the homage that has been laid at her youthful feet, with all the unstinted praise which has been showered upon her, Miss Marion N. Talley remains a sweet, unspoiled, a democratic, athletic and active girl, with charming manners, a winsome and ready smile which curls the corners of her mobile lips and crinkles the corners of her fun-loving eyes, and with a great capacity for living and enjoying life, so typical of healthy girlhood. Miss Marion N. Talley, coloratura prima donna of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, is more than a real American girl; she is the veritable epitome and quintessence of everything that American young womanhood should be—than which no greater tribute or more sincere compliment can possibly be paid to any American girl.

AHLBERG, Bernard Abrahamson,

Industrial Leader, Inventor, Financial Adviser, and Philanthropist.

A love for work and unremitting enterprise, constant study and research—such was the maxim for the achievement of a successful career which the late Bernard Abrahamson Ahlberg of Camden, New Jersey, adhered to so faithfully. Mr. Ahlberg's life was an exemplary one, showing his remarkable spirit of courage and firm determination to advance, that caused him to rise from the status of a

poor immigrant boy to the position of one of Camden's industrial heads, an inventor of renowned accomplishments, and a vital force in the financial life and civic development of his community. He was an inveterate student and utilized every opportunity to add to his store of knowledge, which covered an immeasurable range and brought him the distinction of being known as one of the most brilliant intellectual men of New Jersey. As is quite often the rule in men of great genius and widespread attainments, Mr. Ahlberg was personally a man of simple and unassuming character, possessing a deep love for humanity, and nothing gave him greater joy than to be permitted to assist some fellow-member of society not so fortunately situated as himself.

Mr. Ahlberg was born in Sweden, September 18, 1858, son of Abraham Magnus and Inga (Friedberg) Ahlberg; the father was prominent as a shipbuilder in Sweden, and during his youth served in the Swedish Navy.

Bernard Abrahamson Ahlberg received but little formal schooling in his boyhood, and at the age of fourteen years, became a bound apprentice to a coppersmith for whom he worked for three years, receiving a total remuneration of $2.99 per year and his board. Out of this pittance he was supposed to clothe himself and pay for his laundry during his apprenticeship, and the fact remains that somehow he did it. While thus occupied he put every moment outside working hours to good use by studying, anything and everything, so long as he was learning, but his particular interest was centered in mechanics and machinery. In his work, he applied himself diligently, patiently learning every detail of his trade until he had mastered it with unquestioned thoroughness and received his diploma with honor. For a short time he was an engineer on a steamer plying between Germany and Sweden. At the age of eighteen years, he decided to seek his fortune in the United States, that far-off land of opportunity, and after spending six months in Brooklyn, New York, proceeded to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a position and continued in the employ of the same concern for nineteen years, rising steadily on his merits until he was appointed superintendent of the entire plant. He saved his money during all this time to such good purpose, always with the idea in mind of some day having his own establishment, that in 1902, he was enabled to organize an independent business in Philadelphia in company with two other men, which partnership continued successfully until 1907, when it was dissolved. In that year, Mr. Ahlberg came to Camden and founded the Camden Copper Works on Fifth Street, at Washington, whence he moved to the present site at Nos. 559-609 South Second Street, in December of 1911. The business was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey in 1912 for $50,000, fully paid, with Mr. Ahlberg as president and manager; Dr. Wesley J. Barrett, secretary; and Walter E. Ahlberg, the founder's son, as treasurer; they also constituting the board of directors.

During the years that Mr. Ahlberg was occupied in Philadelphia, he attended Drexel Institute, one of the country's finest technical schools located in that city, where he studied every course in their curriculum, and was a registered student at that institution until he was forty-four years of age. All this time he

was absorbing technical knowledge at night which he could check against the actual experience gained during the day's work. He arrived at such a degree of technical ability and skill that all the intricate and special machinery manufactured at his plant and which is known all over the world for its excellence is of his designing. He could turn to and do any job in his plant. Nearly all the fluid extracts manufactured in the United States are processed though Camden copper machinery, and he also made, for instance, complete sugar and dyewood plants for all parts of the United States, Japan, Russia, and South America. From thirty to eighty employees were required, all of whom were of necessity skilled mechanics. Throughout the entire plant he was never known as the "boss" but was affectionately called by everyone "Daddy" which was indicative of the fatherly interest he took in all those connected with his organization. He was one of the principal owners of building and loan stock in Camden and he personally saw that each one of his employees owned his own home. Furthermore, he took a deep interest in each man's welfare and was their confidant and adviser on many occasions, retaining their loyalty and esteem to such an extent that some of his workers were associated with him for forty years and the whole place suggested one big family. When anyone had a difficulty or any matter to be adjusted, he went straight to Mr. Ahlberg who always calmly and composedly found a way of settlement.

While he thus guided the enterprise of which he was the founder, Mr. Ahlberg did not stop there but was, in addition, an outstanding factor in the commercial and industrial life of his city and a leader in matters philanthropic and pertaining to civic betterment. He was president of the Camden Copper Works, Incorporated; director of the People's Building and Loan Association; director in the Republic Building and Loan Association; director in the Parkside Trust Company; director and treasurer in the George M. Beringer Drug Company. Always inspired by a sincere desire to be of service to his fellow-men, he ably fulfilled his ideals by serving as director of the Children's Home, of Camden; director of the West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital; treasurer and director of the Citizens' Relief Association; treasurer and director of the Citizens' Committee, and chairman of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army. As a past director in the Chamber of Commerce and director of the Camden Automobile Club, he worked enthusiastically for municipal progress and advancement of his adopted city. In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Ahlberg was especially active in all Masonic bodies, being a member of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, Free and Accepted Masons; Siloam Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; Excelsior Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Van Hook Council, No. 8; Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Trenton, New Jersey; the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Forest No. 5; and was a representative of Trimble Lodge at the Grand Lodge. He was also connected with the United Workmen; American Mechanics; the Camden Club, and the Tavistock Country Club. His religious adherence was given to the Lutheran church.

During the World War, Mr. Ahlberg was captain of teams in all the drives; he was chairman of the Charity Commit-

tee of the Rotary Club from 1914 to 1923. He was always interested and sympathetic towards new inventions, and being himself an inventor of high repute and considerable experience, was competent to advise and assist any embryo inventor who had seized upon a new idea, or discovered some novel principle or fact that would permit the world of industry to advance to great achievements.

Bernard Abrahamson Ahlberg married, October 20, 1884, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Theresia B. Swenson (or Svenson), who was born in Sweden, daughter of Barnhard and Matilda (Svenson) Swenson, both of Sweden. To this union were born nine children, of whom three are still living: 1. Bertha, born August 20, 1895; married William Keüfer, and they have two children: i. William Bernard, born February 8, 1918. ii. Dorothy, born November 6, 1919. 2. Walter E., born December 2, 1899, is continuing the business founded by his father. He married Eleanor Baker Wingate, and they have two children: i. Walter, Jr., born August 4, 1923. ii. Eleanor Ann, born November 1, 1926. 3. Helen, born December 29, 1901.

Mr. Ahlberg died May 24, 1925, and his passing caused great sorrow in the hearts of all whose pleasure it had been to know him. He was sincerely mourned by all those to whom he had been a devoted friend, a philanthropic employer, a public benefactor, and a true citizen. His life was an illustrious example of what a man can accomplish alone and unaided, starting at the bottom and rising steadily, undaunted by discouragement, always equal to his opportunities, but above all, never content to stop or become self satisfied, but eager at all times to increase his store of knowledge. But not only for his brilliant achievements will he be remembered, but rather for his good works in assisting the poor and afflicted, many instances of which were never divulged, being performed in the same modest spirit that characterized his whole life.

WOODRUFF, Eleanor Stark,

Actress and Decorator.

On both her parents' sides a member of old and prominent American families, Miss Woodruff, immediately after having completed her education, followed a strong and early acquired bent for acting. Since then she has appeared with much success in many plays, both on the legitimate stage and on the screen, and she is widely and favorably known to the theatre-loving public, not only in this country, but also in England. Beginning with about 1920, she has combined with her theatrical work that of interior decorating, and in that field, too, she has met with notable success, her outstanding achievements, perhaps, having been the decoration of a beautiful and luxurious hotel apartment occupied by Queen Marie of Rumania during her stay in New York City in the fall of 1926.

Eleanor Stark Woodruff was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, a daughter of George Earl and Harriett (Little) Woodruff. Her father for many years has devoted himself with great success to educational work. On her mother's side her earliest American ancestor was General John Stark. Miss Woodruff was educated in the public schools of her native town. Showing early in life a decided dramatic talent, she then decided to develop this gift and for that purpose she attended for two years the

Shoemaker School of Elocution in Philadelphia, one of the leading institutions of that type in this country. Immediately after having completed her studies there, she entered on an active stage career, which she has followed ever since then continuously and with notable success. Her first appearance was as a member of the Orpheum Stock Company, in a play called "The Five Frankfurters." Since then she has played many parts in a large number of important plays and for many years she has played with and under the management of George M. Cohan. She has also appeared for some six months at the famous Prince of Wales' Theatre in London, England, and for five years played with Otis Skinner as his leading lady. Four years of her theatrical career have been devoted to the screen, two of which she spent with the Pathé Company and two with the Vitagraph Company. The first time she acted for the screen, she played in a picture directed by George Fitzmaurice, one of the best-known motion picture directors.

About 1920 she began to become interested in the profession of interior decorating. Since then, though she has continued her theatrical work, she has gradually developed a large and very select clientele and today she is considered one of the leading and most artistic interior decorators in New York City. Though she has to her credit the decorating of many of New York's best-known private residences, she is, perhaps, most widely known as the decorator of the luxurious apartment occupied by Queen Marie of Rumania, in the Hotel Ambassador, New York City, during her visit to this country in 1926. This apartment consisted of seven rooms, including a salon, foyer, dining room, two bedrooms and a boudoir. The furniture used in it exclusively for this special and notable occasion has been valued at $300,000. In this work Miss Woodruff was associated with the firm of French & Company, one of the most noted art dealers of New York City with a long-standing international reputation. From their galleries a large number of the choicest pieces of furniture, tapestries and other articles were placed at the disposal of Miss Woodruff, and with them she achieved a notable artistic success in decorating the Queen's temporary residence. Some of the most valuable tapestries to be found outside of museums or private collections were used by this gifted decorator, including several seventeenth century Flanders verdure tapestries and several French Royal Aubusson tapestries of the Louis XV and Louis XVI periods. The most notable of all these was a superb tapestry portrait of Louis XV of France, woven at the direct order of this monarch at the famous Gobelin ateliers by Cozzette after the celebrated painting of Van Loo and considered the finest and most beautiful tapestry to be found today in this country. This was displayed in the salon, which contained also many other very choice French works of art. The dining room, bedrooms and boudoir were furnished and decorated equally luxuriously. It was greatly to Miss Woodruff's credit that, in spite of the extensive use of many show pieces, the entire apartment was decorated with the utmost good taste and, when completed, was as homelike and comfortable as it was beautiful. A personal touch was added by the decorator through the use of palms, orchids and lilies of the valley, the Queen's favorite flowers, which were to be found in great

profusion in all of the rooms. A modern tone was added by the latest radio sets, which, together with a superb grand piano, adorned the salon. Before her departure the Queen, who expressed her great admiration for the apartment and for its decorator, summoned Miss Woodruff, highly complimented her on her artistry and presented to her one of her autographed photographs, which, of course, will always be a highly prized possession of the recipient. The hotel management and the firm of French & Company also expressed their appreciation of Miss Woodruff's work by presenting her with valuable and attractive tokens. Since 1926 many other important commissions have been entrusted to Miss Woodruff's capable supervision, the latest of these being an elaborate private residence in Forest Hills, Long Island. Though naturally her two major interests, the stage and interior decorating, receive the greater part of her time and attention, Miss Woodruff has also many other interests. During the World War she took an active part in the various Liberty Loan drives and in numerous other patriotic movements of that period. She is greatly interested in music and being the possessor of a fine soprano voice, gives considerable time to its development and to the study of music. She is fond of travel and at various times has visited different parts of Europe. Her paramount interest, however, always has been, and is likely always to remain, the theatre. She is a member of the Actors' Equity Association.

Miss Woodruff is not married, and makes her home at No. 277 Park Avenue, where she also maintains her business offices.

McDOWELL, Dr. William Osborne,

Lecturer and Writer.

Dr. William Osborne McDowell was born April 10, 1848, and died March 12, 1927. He was the originator of the world movement now known as the League of Nations. He devoted his life to trying to bring about universal peace through liberty. He won the title of "World-Liberator." Dr. McDowell gave almost half a century to expanding liberty. His voice and pen are now stilled, but his hand is moving in many of the nations and will continue to move down through the ages.

Dr. McDowell claimed that liberty must come before peace. His method of work was to make peace through liberty conditions. His theory was that liberty should antedate peace. He believed that freedom of all the people in a nation was necessary to peace and that liberty for all the nations was necessary for world peace.

There was with Dr. McDowell an ever-present dream of a warless world—warless for all time because all the nations in the world were at peace inasmuch as they were free. But Dr. McDowell was more than a dreamer of peace, he was a peace seer. He proclaimed his visions by voice and pen,—and world statesmen through their parliamentary bodies secured legislation toward making these dreams and prophecies a reality. And he was more than a prophet of peace. He was a peace-creator. Out of his mind came foundation principles for a world at peace because it was free—and his followers worked these principles into the fabric of their governments.

Of all his productions, that which it is believed will be the leading factor in mak-

William Osborne McDowell

ing his work immortal will be his first draft of a "Constitution for the United Nations of the World," which was the accredited forerunner of the League of Nations as offered to the world by Woodrow Wilson.

This document will be found on record in "The Journal of American History," in the last two issues for 1908 and the first issue for 1909, under the editorship of Dr. Francis Trevelyan Miller (copies of which are on file in the New York Public Library and other libraries throughout the country).

The proposed Constitution has been widely reprinted and commented upon. Requests even now come for it, one having been received almost at this writing from a member of the staff of the German Embassy in Moscow. "The Constitution as drafted by Dr. McDowell if put into operation, would make the League of Nations workable; but as they did not incorporate all of the principles of the World Liberator, the League is not working," wrote Elberta K. Shipley, lecturer, shortly after his death. And she adds: "He was the Great Man of the Age. He was the Master-builder of the International House of State. He continued to cry aloud until he went down."

Dr. E. J. Eijkman in an article on "Planning the World Capital" called Dr. McDowell "The untiring advocate of the claim of internationalism," and recalled that he had petitioned the Queen of the Netherlands to take the initiative in inviting the judges of The Hague Tribunal to be present together with the members of the Interparliamentary Union upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Temple of Peace.

William George Jordan described Dr. McDowell as "one who has been devoting his life to putting world's peace on a permanent, practical basis, who proposed the idea of the joint meeting of the Parliaments (of the world) planning the detail and moving in every way for the invitation to be extended by the Federal Government."

"New Jersey's First Citizens and State Guide" (Volume III, 1921-1923), terms Dr. McDowell "the originator of the great world movement that is now known as the United Nations of the World, the League of Nations, the League of Peace, —and by whatever name it may be finally called."

George W. Brett, of Boston, in 1903, called Dr. McDowell, "the man who is recognized all over the world as the Voice out of America calling to universal Liberty and Peace," and "whose great successful accomplishments already insure that his name shall live down the ages with the other great heroes of the cause of Liberty and of nobler conditions for the children of men."

Dr. McDowell just then was advocating the uniting of all the English-speaking races into one nation under one constitution so drafted that every other nation and people could in peace and good will join the Great Federation.

Dr. McDowell was chairman of the Pan-Republic or World Liberty and Peace Committee that met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, October 12, 1891, when the committee adopted "The Flag of All Nations in a Field of White as the World's Ensign of Liberty and Peace," and this action to a considerable measure was due to him. This work was aided by James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State. The committee was com-

posed of three hundred of the most distinguished personages in America and abroad. The first "peace flag" was made at that time by the women with a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin as the leader. The flag was designed by Henry Pettit. Someone has written, "The influence of that meeting has been felt throughout the known world, and the 'Flag of All Nations in a Field of White' has been the symbol for the work of Liberty and Peace since accomplished in the nations and yet to be worked out." At the funeral of Dr. McDowell, by special request, his coffin was draped with the "Peace Flag," for the principles of which he had "fought, bled—and died."

Dr. McDowell organized the Sons of the American Revolution and was one of the chief organizers of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He held Certificate Number 1, in the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and this was framed and is hung on the wall of his home in Newark, New Jersey. He helped to establish the Republic of Cuba. With the aid of leading Spanish lawyers from Cuba he formed the Cuban-American League and was for many years its president. As the outcome of an interview Dr. McDowell had with William McKinley, during his term as President of the United States, the latter subscribed five thousand dollars to the organization.

Dr. McDowell was the author of a resolution presented to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, with introduction by Joseph T. Robinson, then United States Senator from Arkansas, calling for a joint meeting of the law-making bodies of the world. The resolution was backed by the signatures of most of the Congressmen and a great number of presidents of colleges and of patriotic organizations throughout the world. The resolution was later taken to Geneva, Switzerland, where the Interparlianmentary Union met, and there it was adopted. With James G. Blaine, Dr. McDowell helped organize the Pan-American Congress. Out of this came the Pan-American Union with its magnificent building in Washington, District of Columbia, which holds together the South-American republics.

At the same convention at which the "Peace Flag" was adopted, Dr. McDowell organized the Human Freedom League. Out of these two organizations grew the International Peace Conference that has held two sessions in The Hague—one of which was attended by Dr McDowell as a delegate,—and has since become "The United Nations of the World,"—the original League of Nations and the League of Peace,—with the permanent international courts at The Hague as the Judiciary Department.

One of the earliest international philanthropies of Dr. McDowell was to organize the committee which secured funds to build the base of the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world in New York Harbor. The statue had been brought here, being a gift from France, and had not been erected. Dr. McDowell started what proved to be a successful one-dollar subscription for the completion of Bartholdi's statue. To the day of his death he carried a pass to the statue and no man was more greatly honored there.

Dr. McDowell initiated the plan, collected the funds and had cast the World's Liberty and Peace Bell, which was on exhibition throughout the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, it being

a duplicate of the original Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. By invitation of the city of Chicago he arranged the program and delivered the Fourth of July oration there during the exposition.

With the late Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, Dr. McDowell founded the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. After the death of Dr. Deems, this was merged with New York University as the Charles F. Deems Lectureship Foundation, a series of lectures by an international figure being given periodically.

With the Hon. William Sulzer as the leader, Dr. McDowell was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. President Warren G. Harding, then Senator Harding, was the first man in the Senate to cast his vote for Dr. McDowell.

In answer to a question "What is the correct conception of Democracy?" at the close of one of his addresses, Dr. McDowell replied, "It is an inspiration—a determined purpose—hoping for, struggling, fighting to the death for Liberty—the equal well-being of all men. It is a religion built on a creed that asserts the natural and birthright equality of all men. It is the Golden Rule, the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, and the American Declaration expressed in a single word."

When Sun Yat Sen was in this country he spent many hours with Dr. McDowell. They discussed the possibilities of a Constitution for China which would be a unifying force for that ancient country, and at the same time make it possible for China to connect with other nations. The ideas of Dr. McDowell, having found expression in the work of Sun Yat Sen on his return to his native land, are said to be the unifying power in China today.

When Count Ito visited this country in the time of General Grant, he requested Grant to send him to someone who could tell him "all about how this government was organized and carried on." Mr. Grant sent him to Dr. McDowell. The "World Liberator" discussed the working of the United States Government with Ito and stressed the idea of Constitutional Government. After Admiral Ito returned home he formulated the constitution of Japan which brought his country in among the nations as a power.

With William T. Stead, Dr. McDowell aided in bringing about the Duma of Russia,—the law-making body that deposed the Czar. He led in the work for making Brazil a republic and for federation under a constitution in Australia. Following an address made to the Polanders of the World by Dr. McDowell on the centennial of the adoption of a constitutional form of government under the leadership of General Kosciusko, high officers of Polish societies in America made a pilgrimage to the home of Dr. McDowell, then at No. 61 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, and publicly presented him with a huge silk flag of Poland. This was one of his prized possessions until death.

Dr. McDowell was born on a farm, "The Retreat," in Bedminster Township, Pluckemin, Somerset County, New Jersey, the same land on which in 1729 his Scotch-Irish ancestors settled when they came to this country from the North of Ireland. The paternal grandfather of Dr. McDowell was the Rev. Dr. William Anderson McDowell, who in 1833 was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. He held long pastorates at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, New Jersey, and later at Charleston, South Carolina. A great-uncle

was the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, who was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1820. He was pastor for many years of the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey, and later was secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian church. The maternal grandfather of Dr. McDowell was the Rev. Enos A. Osborne, for many years City Missionary in Newark and a Chaplain in the War of 1812. Dr. McDowell was named for his father and both grandfathers. His father, Dr. Augustus William McDowell, was a surgeon in the Civil War with the brevet rank of colonel, attached as surgeon to General Hancock's Division of veteran volunteers. The son being too young to enlist, served as secretary in the headquarters of the Christian Commission in the field with the Union Army, this being the forerunner of the present American Red Cross.

Dr. McDowell was educated in the public schools of Somerset County. After the war he came to Newark and entered business. He soon located in New York. His rise in business was rapid and he eventually became president of McDowell Brothers and Company, bankers, in lower Broadway. He was soon recognized as a builder or rebuilder of railroads. It was due to his efforts that the consolidation of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad was brought about. He took the leading part in reorganizing the New York & Ontario Western Railroad, the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, the Midland Railroad of New Jersey and the Montclair Railroad. He served as president of the New York & Sea Beach Railroad.

On November 17, 1873, Dr. McDowell married Josephine Rebecca Timanus, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Timanus, of Fernandina, Florida. Colonel Timanus served in the Confederate Army.

The first five years of their married life, Dr. and Mrs. McDowell lived in Bloomfield, New Jersey. From then until their deaths they resided in Newark, New Jersey, a period of over forty years. Dr. McDowell carried on his work from New York City, having been a commuter from New Jersey to New York for almost sixty years. There were seven children: 1. Pauline McDowell, head of the Science Department of the Elizabeth, New Jersey High School System, residing in Newark, New Jersey. 2. Eulalie, wife of Walter Richard Cook, residing in East Orange, New Jersey; their child is Richard Cook. 3. William Timanus McDowell, married Marion Frost, of Red Bank, New Jersey, residing in Red Bank, his business in New York City. 4. Rachel Kollock McDowell, religious editor of the "New York Times." 5. Nora, married Charles H. Culver, of Newark, New Jersey, residing in Newark; their children are: Charles Henry, Jr., and Elbert Timanus Culver. 6. Ezra Osborne McDowell, married Josephine Woodward, of Newark, New Jersey, residing in Maplewood, New Jersey, business in New York City; their children are: Jane, Henry Woodward, and Lester L. McDowell. 7. Malcolm McDowell, married Evelyn Cameron, of Newark, New Jersey, resided in Easton, Pennsylvania. Mr. McDowell died in Easton, August 17, 1920. Their children are: Malcolm Cameron McDowell and Barrie Cameron McDowell. His widow and sons reside in Easton. Mrs. McDowell died March 7, 1921, preceding her husband by six years.

William Clark

As he was ill only a short time, Dr. McDowell, within a month of his seventy-ninth birthday, died literally in the harness laboring for peace through liberty. He is buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark. A few days after his funeral there was found written in faltering handwriting this message "My last days are saddened by the fact that there seems no one to carry on my work." May Almighty God raise up such an one.

CLARK, Judge William,

Public Official and Leading Citizen.

On the honor roll of New Jersey citizens of prominence is to be found the name and record of Judge William Clark, of Princeton, lawyer, magistrate, and distinguished soldier. A brilliant practitioner, he was, until his entrance into public office, a member of the law firm of Lindabury, Depue and Faulks, of Newark. His overseas military service during the World War brought him a citation in department orders for gallantry in action. After demonstrating his unusual judicial qualities as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, he was appointed *ad interim* by President Coolidge to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey and on his record won reappointment. His altruism has also found wide scope for serving his fellow-man in non-professional ways, in coöperation with a long list of religious and social service organizations.

William Clark was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 1, 1891, son of John William and Margaretta (Cameron) Clark. He was educated at Newark Academy, St. Mark's School, and Harvard University, graduating from Harvard in 1911 after three years of intensive study and pursuing post-graduate studies during the fourth year which won for him honors with his Master's degree. He then completed the law course in Harvard Law School, serving as an instructor in government in the college while studying law. In 1915 he entered the law firm of Lindabury, Depue and Faulks, of Newark, as clerk. A year later, in 1916, he was admitted as attorney, and after the war, he became a partner in the firm. In 1920, Mr. Clark was admitted as a counselor to the New Jersey courts.

Meantime his legal career suffered interruption through his patriotic response when his country sent out the call to arms in 1917. He entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Meyer, in May, 1917, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in August of the same year. His outfit was the Three Hundred and Fourteenth Field Artillery. In January, 1918, came his promotion to the rank of first lieutenant and in September of the same year to that of captain. Captain Clark served overseas with the Three Hundred and Fourteenth for one year, and was cited in department orders for gallantry in action. He was then honorably discharged.

His judicial office is not the first public service Judge Clark has rendered. He was a member of the Board of Education of Bernards Township, Somerset County, from 1920 to 1924. In November, 1923, he was appointed *ad interim* to the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Silzer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Robert Williams, and the following January, 1924, was reappointed for the full term of six years. In May, 1925, he resigned this position in order to accept President Coolidge's tender of a place on the United States District Court bench for New Jersey. Also an

ad interim appointment, this was offered him again in December of the same year, with confirmatory action by the United States Senate. Judge Clark has now been seated on the bench of this high court since 1925. He was in 1921-22 an officer of the American Legion in the Department of New Jersey. He belongs to the American Law Institute and the Lawyers' Club of Newark, of which he was treasurer in 1922-23. He was on the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home at Kearny in 1922, and now serves as trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society and of the Newark Museum Association. Very far-reaching in its beneficial effects is this record of public-spirited accomplishment, for Judge Clark has youth and a gracious personality along with zeal for general welfare.

DALBEY, Enoch Wickery,

Educator.

Among the great men of the world, none stand higher than those who have given of themselves and their talents to the cause of education, the background of all achievement. In the forefront of this group in the United States is the name of Enoch Wickery Dalbey, whose term of service in the cause of education extended over half a century, or a period of fifty-two years. During this time, Professor Dalbey saw the changes brought about by progress, invention and discovery that have been promoted by education and in turn have led educators to promote new methods and means of awakening intelligence in those whom it was their responsibility to lead out of the darkness of ignorance into the light of learning and understanding. Professor Dalbey's long term of service as a leader in education, is witness within itself of his masterful grasp of progress and his ability to meet the changing conditions as they presented themselves. He was gifted with the wisdom of the sage and the innocence of the child, being ever alert to learn and by his vast experience having the judgment to choose, segregate and classify and to value new ideas that were presented to him for adoption. No grander man has left a record on the pages of history.

The name Dalbey is of French origin and was first spelled D'Alby, it was later found in England and gradually lost its French form and became Dalbey. Several members of this family seem to have come to this country in the days of early settlement, sometime about 1600. One came to Virginia, one to North Carolina and still another came from England with William Penn to Philadelphia. A father and son of the Carolina branch of this family who were serving in the Confederate Army were killed in the battle of Gettysburg. A number of this family live in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia. The Pennsylvania group are descendants of a family who lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Winchester, Virginia, and then back to Pennsylvania. The children of the original Pennsylvania Dalbey were Israel, Elizabeth, Aaron, Joel and Paddy, and the generations down to the present are in line from the French (I) Abram Aaron Dalbey and his wife, Tacy Marpole. (II) Enoch Dalbey, born in 1800, and married Rebecca Hawthorne, who was born in 1803. (III) Alexander Dalbey, born in 1827, and married Susanna Wickery, who was born in 1819. (IV) Enoch Wickery Dalbey, of whom further, born in 1850, and married Matilda Crawford, who

was born in 1855. (V) Dr. Ralph Alexander Dalbey, who was born in 1877. (VI) Ralph C. Dalbey Whitehead, a grandson of Professor Enoch Wickery Dalbey.

Enoch Wickery Dalbey was the son of Alexander Dalbey, a successful business man in the merchandise of grain and livestock, and also with marked ability as a mechanic in iron and steel. He was born on August 5, 1827, and died on December 24, 1900. His wife, mother of Enoch Wickery Dalbey, was Susanna Wickery, daughter of George Wickery, who served the country in the War of 1812. She was born on January 19, 1819, and died May 5, 1912.

Enoch Wickery Dalbey was born in Millsboro, East Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on February 11, 1850. His early education was in the public schools and then in normal schools and Mount Union College, Ohio. He was a classmate and friend of the late United States Senator, Philander C. Knox. Professor Dalbey began his long career of service as an educator in 1868 when he began teaching in the Hartley School, Cumberland Township, Green County, Pennsylvania, and continued for fifty-two years as teacher and principal in the following schools: from 1868 to 1869 at Cumberland Township; from 1869 to 1870 at East Bethlehem Township, Washington County; from 1870 to 1871 at Monongahela Township, in Green County; from 1871 to 1875, he was at Greensboro, Green County; from 1875 to 1877 at Belle Vernon, Fayette County; from 1877 to 1881, he was at West Brownsville, Washington County; from 1881 to 1883, he was at Brownsville, Fayette County; from 1883 to 1889, he was again at West Brownsville, Washington County; from 1889 for a period of eight years to 1897, he was at Monongahela City, in Washington County; from 1897 to 1899, he was in Belle Vernon, Fayette County; and from 1899, for twenty-one years, he was at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County. In 1920 he retired from active work.

While in Pittsburgh, Professor Dalbey served as principal of the Bedford and Birmingham schools and his great success in this work is testimony of his ability as an educator. He was one of the most prominent and successful principals the city of Pittsburgh has ever had, his talent for teaching and his understanding of organization were marked throughout his entire career. He was a natural teacher gifted with power of imparting understandingly the knowledge he wished to convey to his pupils. When he began his work of teaching at the early age of eighteen years, when he did some work as instructor, he was looked upon as a thoroughly efficient man in that line. He was a thorough and systematic worker, happy in the devotion of his life to educational work and excellent in management, he easily stood among the leaders in his profession, noted for proficiency in obtaining results. His especial talent for organization and his executive ability together with his wonderful disposition of kindliness of heart, cheerful and amiable under all circumstances, and his noble Christian character, easily brought him into demand for organization work and an executive position in educational, civic and social circles where he was an undisputed favorite with directors and patrons. Few educators have achieved the full and well-rounded success that was justly awarded to Professor Dalbey, and the merited confidence placed in him at times

when one of dependability was needed to act in the interests of others, was often noted. He was one of the Legislative Committee from Pittsburgh to go to Harrisburg in the interest of school legislation. His was a broad thought of needs of education and in all civic matters he was keenly alive to the right values to be placed upon them, this interest often calling him to the place of chairman of meetings and his opinion and judgment were frequently the deciding points in matters of question. His influence was widespread and even after his retirement, he was still actively interested in institutions and organizations of educational nature. He was made an honorary life-member of the School Masters' Club of Pittsburgh; and he was a director of the Pennsylvania School Masters' Club; treasurer of the same organization and later an honorary life-member of it. He was a member of the executive committee and at one time president of the Pittsburgh Principals' Association. Professor Dalbey was also active in church and Sunday school work and sang in the church choir and was an active member of the Men's Bible class of the Highland Presbyterian Church until the time of his death.

Professor Dalbey was a man of fine physique, strong constitution and commanding personality. For forty-two years he was continuously in school without a break in his attendance, then becoming a victim to the epidemic of influenza, he missed his first day.

In Greensboro, Green County, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1873, Enoch Wickery Dalbey married Matilda Crawford, a daughter of Joel B. and Margaret Elizabeth Lincoln (Bugh) Crawford. Mrs. Dalbey died January 18, 1928.

Joel B. Crawford was born in Scotland in 1812 and came to this country at the age of twelve years, and settled in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He had two brothers, Robert and David, and one half-brother, James, and a half-sister, Eliza Murphy. He was married twice. His first wife was Eliza Soles, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and his second wife was Margaret Elizabeth Lincoln Bugh, who was the daughter of Nicholas Lincoln and Eleanor Martha Matilda (Minor) Bugh. Nicholas Lincoln Bugh was born at Alexandria, Virginia, and was a tailor by trade. In 1788, he moved to Cumberland, Maryland, where he kept a "Public House" and later moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he kept a tavern. He was also well known as an interior decorator. Nicholas Lincoln Bugh was the son of John Jacob Bugh, great-grandfather of Mrs. Dalbey, who came from Germany and with two brothers and four sisters, all made their homes in Green County, Pennsylvania. His wife was Margaret Elizabeth Lincoln, a lady of the English nobility, who had three brothers, Nicholas, Thomas and a General Lincoln, who was famous in the Revolutionary War, and died in Baltimore, Maryland. The children of John Jacob and Margaret Elizabeth (Lincoln) Bugh were: Nancy Adams, Susan Lantz, Katy English, Richard, John, James Lincoln, Nicholas Lincoln, mentioned above; George Washington, Thomas Lincoln, John Peter, and Jacob William.

Mrs. Dalbey's maternal great-grandmother, Eleanor Martha Matilda Minor, was the daughter of Philip and Eleanor Martha (Phillips) Minor, who were parents of five children.

Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Wickery Dalbey had two children: 1. Ralph Alexander,

Hugh M Burke

who was a physician and surgeon of Youngstown, Ohio, and served in the World War, died on June 20, 1923; he married Helen Sinnott. 2. Margaret Elizabeth, who was a teacher in Pittsburgh, and is now the wife of Theodore Whitehead, an electrical engineer. They have one son, Ralph Carroll Dalbey Whitehead.

Professor Enoch Wickery Dalbey died at the Chautauqua Assembly Ground, Chautauqua, New York, on August 4, 1927. Such a life as he lived has left the world better for his having been in it, and his going has left a vacancy not easy to fill. Truly, those who came under his benign influence are the monument in the hearts of men that this great man builded to his memory by the great deeds that he has wrought.

BURKE, Hugh M.,

Editor and Political Writer.

When the newspaper chroniclers wrote "30" at the end of the report of Hugh M. Burke, meaning that he had laid aside his earthly duties to take up his quill in another world, there was removed from journalistic circles a highly picturesque figure. Mr. Burke was of the school that harked back to Horace Greeley, of the New York "Tribune," Charles A. Dana, of the New York "Sun," and the elder James Gordon Bennett, of the New York "Herald." He was known all over the country for unique achievements in his chosen profession, but particularly for his connection with big political affairs, and for his close association with men in important positions, from the President down. He was one of the staff of Republican political writers who were largely instrumental in electing President Taft in 1908, and he performed the same service for Governor Markham of California. He was a reporter at the Constitutional Convention of 1878, and in 1880 became the first president of the San Francisco Press Club. He served valiantly through the Civil War as a volunteer in the Union Army. He served long on San Francisco newspapers, and was political and military editor of "The Call" during the Spanish-American War. Thus did he move out of the Greeley-Dana-Bennett school into the era of William R. Hearst in the East and the West, Joseph Pulitzer and the younger James Gordon Bennett and Adolph S. Ochs in the East, and General Harrison Gray Otis in the West—a bridge that very few men could cross. Throughout this rich experience he was industrious and faithful in his reports to the very last; he cemented his friendships until he numbered his friends by the thousands; and he left a name as one whose devotion to family and home was such that when he was gone it was the occasion of deeper grief than words can express.

Hugh M. Burke was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1844. His father, Finley A. Burke, was a leading attorney of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and his forebears on both sides were people of standing and achievement. In the year of his birth his parents removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was reared and received a common school education. At the first call by President Lincoln in 1861 for volunteers, he enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth Army Corps, although he was only seventeen years of age. He took part in many important battles: he was with General William T. Sherman at Vicksburg, Mississippi; with General George H. Thomas at the battle of Mis-

sionary Ridge, the so-called "Battle Above the Clouds," at Chattanooga, Tennessee; and with General John A. Logan's Division of Sherman's Army in the Atlanta Campaign which preceded the historic march to the Atlantic Ocean. Another battle in which he fought bravely was Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He was mustered out in 1864 following the fall of Atlanta through the brave but somewhat rash moves of the Confederate leader, General John B. Hood; and thence he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and joined the editorial staff of the "Nonpareil." After this, for two years, he had charge of the Northwestern Mail Service, and recorded a good administration despite the forays of bandits on the plains. Next he proceeded with his brother, W. S. Burke, in 1868, to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he continued newspaper work and became a warm personal friend of Eugene Field, poet and author. In 1875 the Far West lured him, and he joined the staff of the San Francisco "Bulletin," with which he remained fourteen years, six of which were put in as city editor. Then he went to the "Call," where he served fourteen years, and became editor of "The Western Soldier," which he carried on during the Spanish-American War. His clever writings did much to put Markham into the Governor's chair in California, and the reputation he gained in this work caused him to be placed on the publicity staff of Mr. Taft. In this year, 1908, he was also secretary of the Good Government League, an organization which sought to rehabilitate the city and bring order out of chaos after the great San Francisco fire in 1906. In 1879 he was one of the oldest members of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and he took the members on their first "High Jinks," which was to be followed by many others which proved pleasurable to the excursionists and a lasting benefit to the communities visited. In 1903, he was made secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, and for twenty-seven years served as a director of the War Veterans' Home of California, during twenty-five years of which he was vice-president.

Mr. Burke was married, in 1870, to Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Page) Warren. Mr. Warren was a banker and merchant; he was born in New York, became interested in politics, and while living in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, was county treasurer, with headquarters at Council Bluffs; he died there in 1897; his wife, a native of Kentucky, died at Council Bluffs in 1914; they had six children.

The death of Hugh M. Burke occurred at San Francisco February 3, 1926, and he was interred in the National Cemetery. At his exit from the newspaper stage they penned a memorial to a man who had served his day and generation well, and for whom, in consideration of the good seed he had sown, a welcome was awaiting in the Great Beyond.

SCHAUFELBERGER, John William,

Jurist, Banker.

Distinguished by a high order of ability and loyalty to the public interests, John William Schaufelberger, of Toledo, Ohio, attained success in three distinct professions: That of the law, of the bench, and in finance. As a lawyer he was astute, experienced, and possessed of the public confidence. As a judge, he was impartial and prepossessing. As second

vice-president of the Merchants and Clerks' Bank, he proved himself a broad-gauged business man.

John William Schaufelberger was born at Fostoria, Ohio, and there received his early schooling. He graduated at Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he read law under Judge George E. Seney's direction. When he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, he began to practice law as a partner of Judge Seney, who was for years a member of Congress. The junior partner of Seney and Schaufelberger was subsequently elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and unanimously reëlected after a term distinguished by probity and sagacity. Then came his removal to Toledo, Ohio, where Judge Schaufelberger associated himself with the law firm of Doyle, Lewis and Scott. Four years later he formed a law partnership with Morton C. Seeley, as Schaufelberger and Seeley. Upon his election to the office of second vice-president of the Merchants and Clerks' Bank, he abandoned his legal duties in order to give himself over entirely to his banking responsibilities. There his keenness and vision proved of great value in the upbuilding of the power and influence of the bank.

Judge Schaufelberger was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he held the thirty-second degree. His clubs were the Toledo and the Country. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and with his charming personality, his broad knowledge of men and events, his suavity, and his reputation for honesty and ability, he exercised great, though unofficial power. A great reader and a lover of beauty in art, nature, and literature, he was a student also of the more exacting sciences, and of ancient and modern history.

On October 21, 1908, John William Schaufelberger married Eva Raymond Bond, daughter of Oliver S. Bond, president of the Merchants and Clerks' Bank, whose record follows this biography. Mrs. Schaufelberger shares the family trait of interest in the common welfare and is an active member of the Toledo Women's Club, as well as of the Toledo and the Country clubs, and a member and supporter of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

Death cut off the promising career of Judge Schaufelberger in the prime of life, March 31, 1916. He was preëminently the judge, but a great lawyer, as every able judge should be. He had a keen and analytical mind, a gift of clear narration and organization of facts, and logical mental processes, together with a force and eloquence in presentation of his argument to the court which compelled conviction. A broad general culture enriched his conversation and he was much sought after as a delightful companion. To his home, as to society in general, and the city, he was a source of pleasure and profit.

BOND, Oliver Smith,

Banker.

Seventy-five successful years in business, of which fifty-seven were devoted to banking, gave to the late Oliver Smith Bond, of Toledo, Ohio, eminence as the dean of bankers. Creator of the Merchants and Clerks' Savings Bank from the inception of the idea, through the organziation and early days, through its brilliantly prosperous maturity, and to its merger with the Security Savings Bank

and Trust Company, over half a century, Mr. Bond was identified with the bank in various capacities. The same constructive spirit he displayed in all his civic relationships, and no small part of the progress of Toledo was due to him.

Oliver Smith Bond was born on his father's farm near Richmond, Indiana, June 29, 1831, son of William Commons and Hannah (Locke) Bond. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Bond, devoted sixty years of his life to preaching the gospel of the Society of Friends and died at the advanced age of eighty-four. His maternal grandfather, William Locke, likewise proclaimed the gospel to the Quakers meeting at their church in Economy over a period of sixty years and died at the age of eighty-four. Thus long life and sobriety were predestined for Oliver S. Bond. He was educated in the district schools, alternating his studies with farm work, and completed his preparation for his life-work by two terms in Whitewater College. He served in his youth as clerk for the Quaker meeting-house near his father's farm. At the age of nineteen he left the family roof-tree and the familiar quiet scenes of his youth to seek his fortunes, his first port of call on his venturesome voyage being Peru, Indiana, where he was clerk for Smith and Crowell, traders with the early white settlers and the Indians. In 1854 his ambitious spirit took him eastward to New York City, where for two years he was associated with a wholesale drygoods and notions house, which he served part of the time as traveling representative in Western territory.

By 1856, Mr. Bond found himself in Toledo, Ohio, where he resided throughout the rest of his long life. His first work was as salesman and collector for the firm of Bell, Deveau and Company and its successor, which busied him for two years. July 15, 1858, he associated himself with William B. Messinger in the firm of Messinger and Bond, dealers in fine boots and shoes, an enterprise which throve over a period of a dozen years. Meantime, Mr. Bond found his true vocation, that of banking. He had been elected a director of the Northern National Bank, which is now part of the Toledo Trust Company, and when he sold his interest in the shoe business, he became its vice-president, in 1878. At this time he conceived the idea of establishing a bank exclusively for savings. By 1871 his plans were ready for maturing, and he interested fellow-citizens of the then small town of Toledo, most of the 30,000 citizens of which personally knew and respected Mr. Bond's sterling character and business acumen. The capital stock was $150,000, the location in the rear of a room occupied by the Northern National Bank at No. 99 Summit Street, and Oliver S. Bond acted for the first few months as treasurer, teller, bookkeeper, and messenger. Mr. Bond was to furnish a suitable room, safe and counter for the bank's use free of expense to the institution, and when the business was under way it was to pay him for these conveniences, as well as for his services, a salary of $800 a year. The sound and conservative policy of the new savings concern, the character, courage, and determination of its officers, won a rapidly increasing clientele for the bank, and when it successfully weathered the panic of 1873 and the subsequent years of financial depression, it was firmly established in the public confidence. Soon the bank moved to a larger room at No. 78 Summit Street, with deposits increased to

more than $200,000. In 1888, seventeen years after its foundation, Mr. Bond was elected president and subsequently guided the bank through its prosperous and growing years. In 1891 a building was purchased to house it, and the bank occupied its new quarters, celebrating the occasion with the opening of a commercial department. Nor did the panic of 1893 disturb its development. Some years before his death, Mr. Bond's retirement from active business was attended by his election to the position of chairman of the board of directors of the bank, a position he retained until January 1, 1925. When the merger with the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company occurred, he was elected a director of that organization. Thus he was an integral part of the general economic growth of the city of Toledo, as well as the dynamo in this particular financial development.

The same leading part he played in the advancement of the city along other lines, religious, charitable, philanthropic, and humanitarian. He was associated actively with the Toledo Humane Society from the date of its organization as a charter member and as treasurer for more than twenty-five years, as director for more than forty years. Its growth to a position of influence in the community was in no small part due to his efforts. He held life-memberships in various other organizations. He was long treasurer of the Toledo Clearing House Association, and trustee of the Toledo Library Association. He was a regular attendant and supporter of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

On December 23, 1863, at No. 315 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Oliver Smith Bond married Clara Adams Raymond, born in Troy, New York, March 9, 1840, daughter of John and Abigail (Lawrence) Raymond, who were also the parents of Bradford, now deceased. Mr. Raymond was a prominent attorney of New York City. Their married life was long and happy, and the couple celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary when the husband was ninety-four and the wife eighty-five. To Mr. and Mrs. Bond were born six children: 1. William, died in infancy. 2. Harry Adams, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; married (first) Caroline Dalton, at Kew Gardens, England, by whom he has a son, Arthur Dalton Bond, himself father of a son, Arthur Dalton Bond, Jr., and three daughters: Dorothy, who married O. Rey Rule, and they have three children: Margaret Anne, O. Rey Rule, Jr., and William Rule; Marjory, who married Rudolph Riggs; and Gladys Bond, married to Mortimer P. Cook, of Portland, Oregon. Harry A. Bond's first wife died and he married (second), September 2, 1905, Katharine Steuber, of Cincinnati, Ohio. 3. Florence, died in infancy. 4. Eva Raymond, widow of Judge W. Schaufelberger, whose biographical record precedes this biography. 5. Mabel Lawrence, died July 2, 1920. 6. Walter Carleton, married May Helen Miller. His record also follows this sketch.

Able, courteous, kind, Mr. Bond impressed all who knew him with his sterling character and high order of ability. His constructive, well-rounded career came to an end at the advanced age of ninety-four, in Toledo, Ohio, January 16, 1926. Justice and benevolence were component part of his nature, and he never failed to respond to the call of the needy or lend his support to a worthy cause. Unostentatiously he gave with an

open hand. Heart and brain were of fine quality, and his loyalty to duty and to family and friends was unshakeable. His contribution to his city was more than his activity during a lifetime, for it embraced also the stimulating effect of his influence and example.

He is not dead, this man we loved so well.
He's just gone home a little while before.
Here is the room where he was wont to dwell—
The cheery fire, the friendly open door,
So often has he held it so, flung wide,
With outstretched hands and kindly face aglow;
We like to think he'll welcome us inside
The gates of hope, when it's our turn to go.

BOND, Walter Carleton,

Banker.

In the short span of years allotted him, Walter Carleton Bond, of Toledo, Ohio, attained a position of leadership in social and financial circles and gave promise of signal success as a banker because of his remarkable ability as cashier of the Merchants and Clerks' Savings Bank. His grasp of general economic conditions, his balance and judgment, his sterling character went into constructive service for the financial advancement not only of the institution he served but of the whole community.

Walter Carleton Bond was born in Toledo, Ohio, December 5, 1882, son of Oliver Smith and Clara Adams (Raymond) Bond, and descended from the fine racial strains of English, Scotch and Irish, his immediate forebears being members of the Society of Friends. He graduated from the Toledo High School and attended Princeton University for a year and a half. His heart was in the banking business, however, and he left college in order to take a position in the Merchants and Clerks' Bank, of which his father was president (q. v.). His rare executive ability soon displaying itself, he was elected cashier of the bank in January, 1905, at the age of twenty-three, the youngest responsible bank official in Toledo at the time. He continued to display foresight in anticipating the growth and consequent needs of the bank and persuasion and force in making clear to directors and stockholders the changes and improvements which seemed to him necessary. To him was due the credit for the representative new building which the concern came to occupy. By graphically presenting to the board of directors the limitations on the growth of the bank due to cramped and unimpressive quarters, he persuaded them to remodel the old building into its present up-to-date appearance. Only eight more years were allowed him to demonstrate his ability, and death came to him in Berlin, Germany, whither he had gone in search of health, April 10, 1913, when he was still a young man of thirty-one.

In 1905, Walter Carleton Bond married Mae Helene Miller, of Detroit, a young woman of charming personality and strong, sweet character, who was with her husband at the time of his death. Three daughters were born to them: Annette, who married, June 25, 1927, Dwight Frederick Haigh; Helene, and Elizabeth.

There was no part of Toledo community life in which Mr. Bond did not take a keen and helpful interest. He was a forceful member of the Republican party, popular in the Toledo, Country, and Commerce clubs, and effective in influencing their wholesome part in community life. He supported the Trinity

Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

His day has come, not gone;
His sun has risen, not set;
His life is now beyond
The reach of death or change,
Not ended, but begun.

NORTHUP, Charles S.,

Attorney-at-Law.

One of the notable members of the bar in America was the late Charles S. Northup, for years a member of the law firm of Tyler, Northup, McMahon and Smith, of Toledo, Ohio. Brilliant, forceful, public spirited, he was a leader in his own city and well known throughout the country. He shared in every worthwhile civic activity and was a part of all humanitarian progress.

Charles S. Northup was born in Lexington, Michigan, November 12, 1868, son of Dr. Myron and Annie Adelaide (Herson) Northup, natives of Steuben County, New York, and Ontario, Canada, respectively. The father, son of Solomon Northup, and said to have been a descendant of the Rev. Stephen Northup, was a physician, also interested in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and mayor of Port Huron, Michigan, where he died March 17, 1904. He was on the local hospital board, and was the first medical examiner of the Knights of Maccabees. The mother died in 1911. Besides their son, Charles S., a daughter was born of the union, Lizzie, now Mrs. Lincoln Avery, who resides in Port Huron.

Charles S. Northup was educated in the public schools of Port Huron and at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After practicing law for some seven years in Port Huron, with Judge O'Brien O'Donald, he moved to Toledo, June 25, 1896, where he continued to practice until his death, May 18, 1925. In 1902, he was elected assistant city solicitor, and was so able that he was then made city solicitor, in 1905. Mr. Northup was never known to slight any duty, whether public or private, in connection with his profession. He loved the law with a passionate devotion. Moreover, he felt keenly the duty every citizen owes to the city of his residence, and he discharged his with fidelity and ability. He was long a director of Toledo University, and of the Maternity Hospital, as well as of the Toledo Baseball Club, and first chairman of the Civil Service Commission. He was president, in 1908-09, of the Toledo Bar Association, and in his later years helped organize and was a member of the law firm of Taber, Chittenden, Northup, and Daniels.

Mr. Northup's political principles were those of the Republican party, although he reserved the right to vote for the man or the platform of which he conscientiously approved, and he was himself elected solicitor on an independent ticket. He was a liberal contributor to the World War patriotic and charitable drives. His fraternal affiliations were with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias. His clubs were: the Toledo, the Inverness, the Maumee Yacht, the Toledo Automobile; and the Chamber of Commerce. The game of baseball was his particular hobby, and he also played golf.

In Galion, Ohio, November 27, 1902, Charles S. Northup married Alice Delia Batchelder, daughter of David and Anne Eliza (Ross) Batchelder. Her father, a

banker, died March 19, 1917, in the town where he was born seventy-eight years before, Galion, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Northup were born four children: 1. Kathryn Marie, who graduated from Wellesley College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later receiving her degree of Bachelor of Science from Simmons College, in 1926. 2. John David. 3. Spencer William. 4. Martha Annette.

Possessed of a keen, incisive mind and a fearless spirit, Mr. Northup was considered one of the ablest and most potent trial lawyers in Toledo. He put the interests of his clients above all other matters except real justice, and was ready to fight to see that they received that justice. His dignified, well-bred manner won him respect in the court room, just as his unusual mentality won admiration from legal confreres. Socially, he was a favorite, as he was in all sorts of public meetings. At home he was happy with his family, and with the large circle of friends who gathered at that hospital center. Thus lived, labored, and died, a fine type of American manhood.

PARKER, Kate Peter (Mrs. Willard Parker),

Silhouette Artist.

In the rush of everyday affairs in the great world of commerce there is a tendency to obscure if not to obliterate the works of that aesthetic group in every community known as artists, but such labors as are worthy of surviving have a way of persisting in the manner of truth crushed to earth and the spoken poem which lives in the heart of a friend. It is from this angle that we must approach an appreciation of the exquisite and enduring efforts of the late Kate Peter Parker, of Philadelphia, wife of Willard Parker (q. v.), and who was better known in the world of art and club affairs by the name Kate Willard Parker, a synonym for the finest in silhouette portraiture. In the days when Mrs. Parker was a girl, living in the atmosphere of Virginia and Maryland plantation life, it was the fashion for the young women to cultivate some particular talent promoting the advancement of culture, and Mrs. Parker began making silhouettes of family and friends. She plied her scissors industriously to slips of note paper, cutting out the profiles of her subjects and mounting the silhouettes upon black satin, or perchance doing them in ink. She pursued this work many years, in travel as well as at home with the result that at the end she possessed upwards of 20,000 silhouettes representing the celebrities of every land, and was known in her group of ardent admirers as the leading silhouette artist of the world.

Kate Peter Parker was born at Buffalo, New York, October 28, 1858, daughter of James Freeland Peter, a member of the American aristocracy and prominent man in the affairs of his time. James Freeland Peter became a leading merchant of Buffalo, and lent his abilities to such collateral efforts as engineering in some of the large and important projects of the young republic. Among these it may be mentioned that he conducted the original survey of the Great Lakes for the United States Government, a work whose extent was not appreciated when it was done, but whose importance is beyond question in the intricate relations between Canada and the United States. His father, Major George Peter, was an ardent patriot in the early struggles of

Kate Willard Parker

the Colonies of America; he was of a military turn, and noted for the fact that in 1808 he introduced into the United States Army the famous "Flying Artillery," which had been used so successfully by Napoleon Bonaparte. James Freeland Peter married Mary Lanterman, a woman of rare personality and strength of character, and presently they established the well-known "Montanverde Estate" in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Mrs. Willard Parker supplemented a thorough public schools education with finishing courses at the Buffalo Female Seminary, from which institution she was graduated with the class of 1877. Having inherited a rare artistic temperament, she proved an apt pupil in the study of art and those pursuits of literature which are reserved for those capable of following them. Her passion aside from her art was artistic and compensating home life, in which she formed a most capable center, smoothing the path of her remarkable husband in his contacts with the business world and imparting to a devoted daughter the charm and graces so lavishly bestowed by nature upon herself. Indeed, Mrs. Evans is so perfectly an image of her mother that she admirably fills the place left vacant by the grim hand of death.

Mrs. Parker steadfastly refused to commercialize her talents in art. Although she was offered princely sums for her output of silhouettes, these things so much a part of herself were not to be made the subject of barter and trade, but flowed from her as loving gifts to the friends she admired and loved. Her silhouettes were placed on exhibition in many of the principal cities of this country, and abroad, where they elicited the greatest admiration and praise, and more than one hundred press notices carefully pasted away in the Parker scrap books attest their value. The St. Memin collection of portraits of personages prominent in the social life of America and likewise foremost in its early political and industrial struggles is a valued relic among antiquarians; fragments of it are found here and there in libraries, bringing back in a charming fashion these gentlemen and ladies of an age that is no more; and similarly the Parker collection of silhouettes, which will probably remain in the family, will possess priceless value a century from now.

The average artist is content to make one copy of a subject; Mrs. Parker performed the prodigious feat of making three. One copy was presented to the subject, ofttimes with some fitting lines from her, while the other two she kept, and they invariably were inscribed and sentimented. Aside from the pictures, these autographs from noted artists, authors, actors and captains of industry have a value of their own. During 1899 and 1900 Mrs. Parker spent eighteen months in further study and execution and exhibiting in London and Paris, and thus added to her American Gallery many continental subjects recognized in their particular fields of endeavor. She was a leading and inspiring force in the work of the National Arts Club and the Dixie Club of New York City and of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, while she greatly assisted her husband in the establishment of the Bacon Society of America, more of the activites of which will be found in the biographical sketch of Mr. Parker in another volume of this work.

In the winter months the Parkers lived

in Philadelphia, and for some years in summer maintained a country place in Berks County, Pennsylvania, a quiet retreat in that mountainous region where many a gay party gathered and fraternized with the rural characters of the neighborhood who likewise found a ready welcome under the Parker roof. Here Mrs. Parker's talents as housewife found their most exquisite expression, and the memories of her hospitality endure far and wide. To the Presbyterian church of this rustic neighborhood she lent the beneficence of her presence, as she did to the finer structure where she worshipped in Philadelphia, and in all circles,—artistic, club, literary, religious and social,—she was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Parker married Willard Parker, at Buffalo, October 22, 1884; the daughter of this union, Helen Montanverde Parker, married Newton C. Evans, in 1912, and they reside at Evanston, Illinois. The death of Mrs. Parker occurred at a Philadelphia hospital the night of Friday, February 17, 1928, and the funeral services were held in that city Monday, February 20. In accordance with a wish expressed by the deceased, her ashes have been placed at the foot of a massive rock on the Berks County place, where on many occasions she had drawn inspiration from the beneficent God of Nature. The parting decreed by Providence came with crushing force to the husband who had known her companionship so long, yet with manly fortitude and the promise of a reunion in the Hereafter he bears up under his affliction. Every year of their married life he had penned her an original valentine, and on February 14, three days before life ceased for her, he wrote the following lines:

FAREWELL

(my 45th Valentine to Kate.)

'Tis over,—all the forty years and three
Of sweet companionship twixt you and me
Are past; the hour of parting comes apace,
Yet as I gaze on your beloved face,
I can not, will not say goodbye, sweetheart,
I feel 'tis only for a time we part.

Where'er that "undiscovered country" be,
Its gates shall open both for you and me;
We've lived and loved, and Love can never die,
Love is the very essence of Most High;
And tho' there pass a few short days or years,
Before I join you, yet amid my tears
I feel and know that we shall meet once more
When life, its joys and sorrows, shall be o'er.

From a close friend, Miss Estelle Duclo, of Brooklyn, New York, came this tribute in verse, which was read at a memorial meeting of the Bacon Society at the National Arts Club, New York, the night of March 12, 1928:

IN MEMORY OF KATE WILLARD PARKER.

Dear Kate,—our Kate—I should not speak
One word of grief, nor shed a tear,
For suddenly I seem to feel
You have not gone—that you are here.

And well I know, beloved friend,
The things you would so swiftly say,
To lift the shadow that has dimmed
Your radiant presence, on our way.

You who were kin to joy and light
Can not be linked with human woe,—
I raise my eyes—you see my smile,
And smiling back, are happy so.

Dear Kate, 'tis said, "we meet to part,"
But oh, for us a brighter fate,—
We part to meet, and may at will
Unlock the soul's resplendent gate.

GRAYSON, Cary Travers,

Physician, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

So modest and retiring are some men that, although their achievements may be great, they are seldom seen in public places, and are never exploited by the press. In this category comes Dr. Cary Travers Grayson, who in the line of professional duty prolonged the lives of three Presidents of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson—and now, when he might enjoy political preferment at the hands of grateful fellow-citizens, chooses sanctuary as Commanding Officer of the Naval Dispensary, at Washington, District of Columbia, and there assiduously devotes himself to the prevention of disease.

Dr. Grayson was born October 11, 1878, at "Salubria," near Culpeper, Culpeper County, Virginia, a historic and comfortable estate whose name suggests health, prosperity and happiness. His father, Dr. John Cooke Grayson, and his mother, Adelena (Pettus) Grayson, were descended from ancestors of culture and accomplishment, and were fit representatives of that aristocracy of the Old South which blossomed for more than a century but which has yielded much ground in the rapid advance of transportation, commerce and machines.

For three generations the Graysons have been physicians of unpretentious yet notable achievements; their practice has touched a fair cross-section of American citizenship. The grandfather, Dr. Robert O. Grayson, traveled in a buggy through the valleys which lie between the eastern outposts of the Blue Ridge Mountains, ministering to the sick and the poor. He and his contemporaries did not bother themselves much about fancy instruments, trepanning or Caesarian Sections, but they were known as good old-fashioned doctors whose medicine cases and kindly words had a salutary effect upon the distressed family circle. Stray bands of Indians left by the exodus west of the Mississippi practiced in a crude way with the sassafras tea, sumach and ginseng which formed a large part of the Red Man Pharmacopeia; and from the tribal shamans Dr. Grayson learned much that he appropriated to the uses of the pale-face. Dr. John Cooke Grayson was enjoying a gratifying practice when the Civil War broke out; he volunteered as physician and surgeon in the Confederate service, and became a member of that heroic legion of quiet workers whose attentions to sick and wounded were much obscured by the glamor of deeds written in the histories of the charging generals.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson's boyhood was spent in the distressing aftermath of the Civil War. Virginia, alike the cradle of American civilization and the convenient anvil upon which the hot iron of sectional strife was beaten thin, was left prostrate as the Union army withdrew and thousands of Confederate soldiers straggled home to work out some new but unknown destiny. Dr. Grayson's mother died when he was a child, and his kindly father when he was twelve, so with slender resources but a strong will he set out to make his own way. It was well that he came from the Scotch, for he had need of unusual resourcefulness; his earliest American forebear, William Grayson, born in Dumfries, Prince William County, Virginia, was of Scotch extraction—he served as a colonel on the staff of George Washington, and was the first United States

Senator from the "Old Dominion." Grayson County was named in his honor, and in his day no man thereabout was his peer. Another noted forebear was George Mason, master of "Gunston Hall," near Mount Vernon, author of the Bill of Rights, and who, with Thomas Johnson, furnished much of the background for the achievements of George Washington. Still another paternal ancestor was Spence Monroe Grayson, a kinsman of President James Monroe.

Although Dr. Grayson received some aid from friends and relatives whose all was not dissipated in the Civil War, his main reliance was upon himself, and he started working his way through William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia. Always fond of good books and apt in clerical affairs, he held the positions of librarian and assistant at the post office. Although he engaged in outdoor sports and fraternity life, he never allowed superficial things to turn him from his set purpose of getting an education, and he not only won his academic degree but was awarded a Phi Beta Kappa key for his high scholarship. He pursued his studies at William and Mary College from 1895 to 1898, with a lapse of one year in which he was otherwise engaged. He then put in a year at the University of the South, in Tennessee, later named Sewanee. While following a course here in pharmacy and medicine, he earned part of his tuition, and later, while taking additional professional studies at Richmond, he kept a bookshop for the students. In 1902, Sewanee awarded him diplomas as Doctor of Medicine and Graduate in Pharmacy, and in 1903, he added a medical degree at the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond. His success in taking diplomas and degrees during this period and his service as an interne at the Columbia Hospital for Women at Washington was made the more notable from the fact that he wasted no time on summer vacations, and now and then completed his course before the time set in the catalog.

In 1903, he enlisted in the United States Navy as an attaché of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and on July 14 of that year was commissioned Acting Assistant Surgeon. On June 28, 1904, he was advanced to Assistant Surgeon, and June 28, 1907, Passed Assistant Surgeon. From 1903 to 1905 he served as Surgeon of the United States Navy Hospital at Washington, a duty he relinquished to become a doctor afloat aboard the battleship "Maryland," which took him on a voyage around the world, ending in 1907. During the latter part of the Roosevelt administration and throughout the administration of President Taft he served as attending and consulting physician of the Naval Dispensary at Washington, and at the same time acted as personal physician to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. In 1913 he was continued in the rôle of White House physician by President Wilson. In August, 1916, he was commissioned Naval Surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, and in the same month, at the instance of Mr. Wilson, was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Navy as a reward for exceptional services. During the World War he served as a member of the Public Health Committee of the National Food Administration and as Medical Member of the Council of National Defense. At various times his professional experience has included service as

a member of the staff of the Emergency, Providence and Episcopal Ear, Nose and Throat hospitals at Washington.

By passing the required examination, a particularly stringent one, Dr. Grayson was elected a Fellow in the American College of Surgeons. His other principal professional connections are with the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons, and the District of Columbia Medical Society. His college fraternity affiliation is with Kappa Sigma; he joined Nu Chapter of this society in 1896 at William and Mary. In financial circles he is a director of the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington. While attending the Allied Peace Conference at Paris in 1919 he was created by Premier Clemenceau a Commander in the French Legion of Honor, and Grand Commander of the Order of Leopold by King Albert of Belgium. He was also decorated by the King of Montenegro, and his own Government awarded him the Navy Cross for his work during the World War. His religious association is with the Protestant Episcopal church, which he was chosen to represent in 1928 as chairman of the General Convention of 25,000 delegates in the National Capital. The principal clubs to which he belongs are the Army and Navy, Metropolitan, Riding and Hunt, and Chevy Chase Country at Washington, and the Racquet at Philadelphia.

From the time when he first learned to ride a pony on his father's farm in Culpeper County, Dr. Grayson has been a devoted lover of fine horses, and his position in this field has caused him to be made a director of the National Capital Horse Show and similar organizations. He is an expert horseman and maintains a farm in Virginia where he breeds thoroughbreds; he is one of very few men in this activity who have made of it a handsome financial success. His yearling filly, War Feathers, by Man-of-War, set the record sale price of $50,500 in her class, and Dr. Grayson has sold several other horses at approximately that price. He is the owner of the famous purse winner, My Own. In his training and study of horses, dogs and other animals, Dr. Grayson has applied highly scientific principles, and has noted striking similarities in the traits of horses and of men.

How Dr. Grayson came to the notice of Washington officialdom and how he maintained his hold longer than any other White House physician, and at the same time wielded considerable influence in affairs of State, is an entertaining story, little written. He had done some special work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, his instructor having been the celebrated Dr. William Osler. One of Dr. Osler's patients at this time was Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne, whose strenuous duties had left him a nervous wreck. Mr. Payne wanted Dr. Osler to take him to Florida for a change of diet and climate. Dr. Osler could not leave his university chair or his other patients, so he recommended Dr. Grayson, then only twenty-seven years of age. Mr. Payne accepted without demur; his condition seemed so hopeless that he would have taken a chance on any obscure follower of Aesculapius. Dr. Grayson's first prescription was proper diet rather than more medicine; in this day it would be called a balanced ration, with the right amount of calories and vitamines. Secondly, he told his patient to put business

cares out of mind. Thirdly, he prescribed a wheel chair, which placed Mr. Payne in the outdoors, where, under the magic spell of orange blossoms, salt air and sunshine, his recovery was rapid. They left the wheel chair in Florida and returned to their respective duties at Washington. Mr. Payne had paid all expenses of the trip, and Dr. Grayson had enjoyed himself. Dr. Grayson did not render a bill for quite a while; he did not know what to charge, for the case he had no precedent. Mr. Payne sent for him one day and asked what he proposed to charge. "I guess one hundred dollars would be about right," replied Dr. Grayson. "Dr. Grayson," returned the Postmaster-General, "the size of your bill surprises me; you misunderstand me; I mean it is much less than I expected. If you can't make out the bill, let me make it."

Dr. Grayson left, and in a few days received a check with the notation: "What you did for me is worth at least a thousand dollars to me, and I trust you will accept that amount." Mr. Payne's appreciation was again expressed in his will. Dr. Grayson's success with the Payne case fell upon the ears of President Roosevelt, who called the Virginia doctor to the White House. Dr. Grayson went with grave misgivings and hesitating step. He was made to feel immediately at home, however, when Mr. Roosevelt shook him warmly by the hand and said: "I wanted to meet the man who cured my friend General Payne." This was in 1905, as Dr. Grayson was completing his course of advanced study in the Naval Medical College. Shortly after, as the graduates of this institution lined up to receive their diplomas at the hands of President Roosevelt, the latter recognized Dr. Grayson and asked him what duty he preferred. The reply was: "I want to go to sea." Said Mr. Roosevelt: "You shall go, on the biggest ship afloat."

Dr. Grayson was assignd to duty aboard the battleship "Maryland," on which he took a world tour, as stated previously, visiting the countries of the Mediterranean, India, China, Japan and the Philippines, and greatly broadening his vision of this wonderful world. Two years were devoted to this voyage, and they formed the basis for Dr. Grayson's familiarity with foreign conditions on a subsequent occasion, as we shall presently note. Soon after his return in 1907, Dr. Grayson received a second summons to the White House. This time the matter had to do with the complacency of army officers berthed comfortably at Washington and their physical fitness to discharge their duties. Mr. Roosevelt had decreed that certain swivel-chair officers should be retired to make way for younger men; by an ingenious method he formed a "plucking board" of his own. He thought an officer should be able to ride thirty miles a day for three days in succession. His order created a sensation at the War Department, where it was said such a test might have unfortunate consequences.

Mr. Roosevelt asked the opinion of Dr. Grayson and proposed that they should take a ride. On January 13, 1909, at 3:40 A. M., this pair climbed into the saddle, and in inclement weather, they rode over Virginia, and returned to Washington the same night, at 8:40 o'clock, having made one hundred and four miles. During the trip homeward they faced a driving sleet storm which froze the roads and made travel difficult

and dangerous. The result of this journey was increased interest by officers in horsemanship and an improvement in their fitness for active duty.

Dr. Grayson was made White House physician, and his services proved eminently satisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt. He was retained by the incoming President, William Howard Taft. Dr. Grayson accompanied Mr. Taft on the summer cruises of the Presidential yacht, "Mayflower." In all his relations with the public during twelve years at the White House Dr. Grayson never let his temper get the better of him; callers did not get all they asked for, but they left impressed with the sincerity of this confidential adviser to Presidents, and convinced that he was their true friend.

Dr. Grayson's predelection for Democratic principles never interfered with his position as White House physician or secretary to President Wilson on the latter's momentous trips abroad. The first two Presidents he served were members of the Republican party, while only the third, Mr. Wilson, was of his own political faith. On the accession of Mr. Wilson, it was thought that Dr. Grayson was due for a change, and numerous applications for the post were filed. While the matter of a choice was pending, Mr. Taft presented Dr. Grayson to Mr. Wilson, who had just arrived to assume his duties. Mr. Wilson, after a short interview, reappointed Dr. Grayson. That day marked the real turning point in Dr. Grayson's career. Although he was only thirty-five years of age, he was soon to assume duties far beyond the experience or ken of the average learned medical doctor, even in this same position, for Mr. Wilson needed intelligent and diplomatic personal service as he assumed the crushing burden of affairs which pressed upon his administration. The first term of Mr. Wilson was devoted largely to internal matters, and after July, 1914, to complications arising out of the World War, in which Dr. Grayson measured fully up to the expectations of him.

The connection of Dr. Grayson with Peace Conference and League of Nations activities in Paris during 1919, and his close association with the "Big Three"—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau—in which he was Mr. Wilson's confidante and main reliance, is fairly well known to the public, as is his effort to bring Mr. Wilson back to normal following his physical collapse in the summer of that year. It may suffice to add that throughout this gruelling and distressing struggle, Dr. Grayson weakened only once—when tears rolled down his cheeks and his voice broke as he announced to assembled newspaper correspondents the passing of his chief.

From 1919 to the end of the second term in 1921 Dr. Grayson devoted his entire time to restoring Mr. Wilson's health, and then continued with him in the same capacity at the home at No. 1918 S Street, where the war President laid down his earthly burdens and honors on Sunday, February 5, 1924, as pastors from pulpits all over the land prayed for the further prolongation of his life.

Soon thereafter Dr. Grayson returned to his former duty at the Naval Dispensary, Washington. As Commanding Officer of this important unit, his methods have been of great value to the navy in caring for its officers and enlisted men. Of late he has given much study to the conservation of health, especially the well-being of Presidents, whose service under the old system of multifarious de-

tails and worries he considers a consignment to the grave. In various signed articles in newspapers and magazines he has strongly recommended that Presidents should be protected by Congressional legislation from the job-hunting and hero-devouring public.

Dr. Grayson deplores the scant attention given by the average citizen to the upbringing of the child, and his three splendid boys are fine examples of his own philosophy and system, which have had the loyal support of a devoted wife and mother. He also deplores overeating, over-dressing and the profligate use of drugs and medicines by the American people; such abuses he would correct by education, and in combatting them he now and then contributes to the public press.

Dr. Grayson was married, at Washington, on May 24, 1916, to Alice Gertrude Gordon, daughter of Colonel James Gordon; and they have James Gordon, Cary T., Jr., and William Grayson. The Graysons reside at "The Highlands," on Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, Washington, a twenty-three-acre estate whose mansion was built in 1805 by Joseph Nourse, first Registrar of the Federal Treasury, who is credited with having removed the finances of the Government to Washington from Philadelphia in three covered wagons. The home was frequented by Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and tradition has it that Dolly Madison, wife of the President, planted two boxwood trees which still thrive on the spacious lawn.

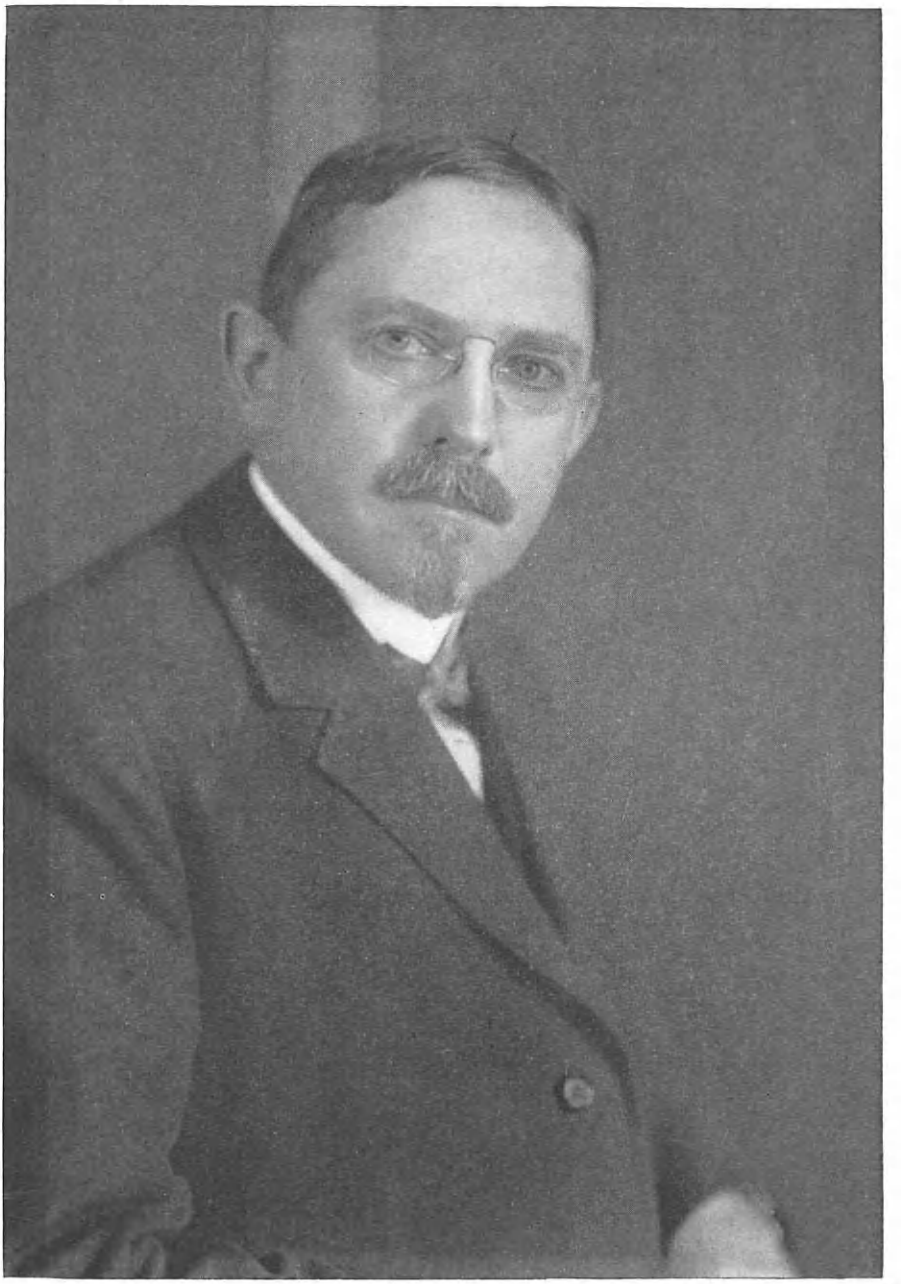
In this ideal environment Dr. Grayson is husbanding materials for what promises to be a remarkable book the documentary and incontrovertible evidence of which will divest certain "Warwicks" of considerable borrowed plumage and reveal Woodrow Wilson, war-maker and peace-maker, in a new light to the peoples of the world.

SIZER, Robert Ryland,

Lumber Merchant.

The career of the late Robert Ryland Sizer, founder and president of the prominent lumber firm of Robert R. Sizer & Company, No. 15 William Street, New York City, is a wonderful story of industry and thrift, added to ability, foresight and splendid business sense. To these qualities are due the building up of a concern which in the year of 1923 did a business of over seven million dollars—on an initial investment of one thousand dollars. In addition to his skill in the mart of trade, Mr. Sizer was possessed of a kind heart and a disposition which never allowed him to close his ears to a genuine appeal for assistance. His gifts to charitable and civic enterprises were most numerous, and he was associated with many projects for the betterment of his community. His passing, which sad event occurred on July 3, 1925, at his summer home near Fort Washington, New York, caused a manifestation of sincere sorrow and regret from his large circle of business and social acquaintances, and his family were the recipients of numerous messages and resolutions of condolence from a large number of organizations and individuals.

September 13, 1859, was the birth-date of Robert Ryland Sizer, who was born at "Norwood," in King and Queen County, Virginia. He was the son of Augustus and Elizabeth Herndon (Ryland) Sizer, both representatives of old families of Virginia. The earliest pater-



nal ancestor of the Sizer family of whom record is found in this country, landed in America about 1680 and settled at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mr. Sizer attended the public schools of his section of the country and then proceeded to Blacksburg Academy (now the Virginia Polytechnic Institute), at Blacksburg, from which institution he graduated in 1879. The following year, 1880, he accepted a position in a neighboring State. The New York "Times" printed the following article in a review of Mr. Sizer's achievements:

His father was a miller, farmer and slave owner. The son was graduated in 1879 from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he made a special study of farming. He soon left the plantation, however, and became the head office boy of his uncle, a lumber dealer in Baltimore. He worked so hard his health broke down and he had to take a trip to Europe for a rest, but at the end of eight years he felt he knew enough of the lumber business to set out for himself in New York.

"You'll work yourself to death if you go alone up there," said his uncle. "Better stay here with me."

"I have saved $1,000 and I am going to New York with it," answered the nephew.

He arrived in this city September 1, 1888, and for $10 a month hired desk space at No. 16 Exchange place. His home was a fourth-floor back hall-room, without heat, in West Forty-third Street. He began to buy lumber in carload lots on credit from Southern manufacturers which knew his Baltimore record. He sold the lumber for spot cash to retailers here. His working hours were from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., and sometimes to midnight.

He sold by calling in person on as many retailers as possible, and by writing letters to the others. Borrowing a copy of Bradstreet's, he took it to his hall-room, sorted out the names of all A-1 lumber yards, wrote to them letters in longhand, carried the letters to the office in the morning, squeezed them in an old-fashioned copy press, and gave them to the post-office to deliver.

At the end of twelve months the $1,000 had grown to $6,000. The larger dealers had begun to recognize Mr. Sizer, whose carload purchases swelled to shiploads. He hired a bookkeeper, then a stenographer, and in 1892 rented a whole office at Exchange Place. The work became so heavy that in 1893 he took in a partner, a cousin, George H. Dobyns, who put $5,000 into the business. A year later Mr. Dobyns died, and Mr. Sizer paid his estate $25,000 as the value of his interest in the firm.

The panic year had no effect on this particular lumber business. In 1896, Mr. Sizer moved into larger quarters in the Coffee Exchange, and in 1902 took in three younger brothers as partners, lending each $15,000 and incorporating the firm. All three have since retired. When the second left in 1908, he drew out $200,000 as his share. The third received $300,000 when he withdrew ten years later. In 1922, Mr. Sizer owned seventy per cent of the company's stock, the rest being held by a son and two old employees. The company did more than $7,000,000 in 1923.

When asked a few years ago the secret of his success, Mr. Sizer replied unhesitatingly:

"I know exactly why I succeeded. I did it by continuous hard work and by following the maxim, 'Pay as you go, and never go an inch further than you can pay.' I was tempted often enough to venture out to the end of a limb after a cluster of fruit, as every business man is, but I stuck to the maxim. I neither buy nor sell any more. My job now is finance and credits, holding down my young men, who would buy the earth if I would let them.

"If I were giving advice to young men, it would be to be a crank on paying bills. It is not alone that it gives you credit with others; it is the self-discipline it promotes. I went into the lumber business because my uncle was in it. I think it is likely that I would have done just as well in wholesale groceries or cook stoves. You can sell dead cats if you work hard enough."

Mr. Sizer became a member of the New York Hussars, later known as "Squadron A" of the Cavalry of the New York National Guard. He was a member of the Piping Rock Country Club, the

North Hempstead Country Club, the American Automobile Association, and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Horseback riding was his chief outdoor diversion.

The respect and esteem which was tendered Mr. Sizer by his associates in the lumber business is indicated by the resolution unanimously adopted at the annual convention of the National-American Wholesale Lumber Association, held in Atlantic City, April 15 and 16, 1926. The resolution reads as follows:

The death on July 3, 1925, of Robert R. Sizer of New York City has brought to almost every individual member of the National-American Wholesale Lumber Association a personal sorrow and grief. The wind-storms of life frequently blow down saplings without exciting comment, but when a sturdy oak tree is carried away, men are apt to pause and reflect.

Probably nothing would so well typify the life and character of Robert R. Sizer than a sturdy oak tree, as Mr. Sizer was a man who was ruggedly sturdy in the practice of his conception of honest dealings. He extended the beneficent shade from his great character and personality not only over many an unfortunate individual lumberman, but it enveloped practically the entire wholesale lumber industry and particularly the organized part thereof, which he supported during his entire business career with lavish gifts of money and unstinting measure of time. For more than twenty-five years he was Honor Member of the National-American Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and for a large part of the time an Honor Trustee thereof. When circumstances seemed to indicate the desirability of another organization he loyally supported that, and in later years, with that acumen and far-sighted vision which characterized all of his activities, he became one of the most ardent advocates of the proposal to unite all wholesale organizations into one large association, and gave as much as any man of his time and money towards effecting this splendid result, and the National-American Wholesale Lumber Association today in part stands as a monument to his constructive statesmanship. It can be truly said that the wholesale lumber industry in the United States has been bettered and placed on a higher plane because Robert R. Sizer lived.

Personally he was a man who probably had the highest measure of respect of all lumbermen in the United States who knew of or about him, as his character for personal integrity and honesty was unassailable, and in truth in his case his word was as good as his bond. Stern and unyielding always in his devotion to the principles of integrity, he was at the same time a charitable and kindly man and lovable in his family relationships. As he walked along life's pathway and began to reach the end of life's span it could be truly said of him that "Age hath not withered and custom hath not made stale his infinite variety."

The National-American Wholesale Lumber Association feels that in the death of Mr. Sizer it has sustained a great loss; his counsel and guidance will be missed, and for what he was, undoubtedly his personality will live in the minds of its members and his place in the garden of memory will be occupied by a most fragrant flower, the continuing blooms thereof reminding those of us left that though now a member of the great majority, his life and influence live on.

On December 10, 1890, Robert R. Sizer was married, at Baltimore, Maryland, to Mary Theodora Thomsen, the daughter of John J. Thomsen, a prominent wholesale druggist of that city, who, like Mr. Sizer, was a member of a family distinguished in American affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Sizer were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Theodore, born in New York City, March 19, 1892; attended private schools in New York and graduated from a preparatory school at Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1911. In 1912 Theodore Sizer was a pupil in Dr. Sargent's travel school, later entering Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated in 1916. From 1916 to 1918 he was con-

nected with the firm of Muller, Schall & Company. In 1916 he was married to Caroline W. Foster, daughter of C. H. W. Foster of Boston, Massachusetts. During the World War he served as a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the United States Army. From 1919 to 1922 he was connected with George H. McFadden & Brother, cotton merchants in New York City, and from 1922 to 1926 was curator of art at the Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio. In 1927 he became Professor of Art at Yale University. He is a member of the Grolier Club. 2. Robert Ryland, Jr., born in New York City, December 14, 1893; attended private schools in New York and preparatory school at Pomfret, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1913. In the same year he entered the employ of Spencer Trask & Company, bankers, and continued his connection with that concern until 1918. During the World War he became a first lieutenant of cavalry, he having previously been a member of "Squadron A," the regiment with which his father had been associated. In 1916 he had seen some service on the Mexican border. On January 12, 1919, immediately after his discharge from the United States Army, he joined his father's firm and at the death of the latter became president of the concern. He is a member of the Union Club and of the Racquet and Tennis Club; also affiliated with Holland Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, and Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. 3. Emmalena, born April 25, 1895, in New York City; was a pupil at Miss Spence's School in New York City, and at Miss Nixon's School, Florence, Italy; married, in 1920, to David Duncan, son of W. Butler and Blanche (Hairmeyer) Duncan, formerly of New York, and now residents of Providence, Rhode Island. 4. Elizabeth Standish, born September 19, 1900, in New York City; attended Miss Spence's School and the Farmington School; married, in 1922, to S. Vernon Mann, Jr., son of S. Vernon and Helen (Colgate) Mann, of New York. 5. Winston, born February 7, 1909, in New York City; attended private schools and graduated at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1926; at present (1928) a student at Yale University.

LORENZ, William Albert,

Inventor.

Many of the machines which have done so much to develop industrial life and add to the prosperity of this country owe their conception to the genius of the late William Albert Lorenz, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was one of the most noted inventors of modern times. He was the designer of many of the special machines marketed by Pratt & Whitney, where for many years he was head of the drafting department, and when in business for himself he invented and developed numerous automatic machines and industrial systems, covering a wide range of manufacturing, from paper bags to typewriting machines, pianos and hat-making apparatus. One of his latest important undertakings was the development and methods for the manufacture of glassware, in which he engaged himself for several years. In this connection he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Hartford-Empire Company, now one of the most important industrial concerns of Hartford.

Mr. Lorenz was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 27, 1847, the son of

Charles and Leocadie (Bellanger) Lorenz, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Amiens, Frances. His early education was received in the schools of Brooklyn and of Philadelphia, after which he went to Germany, where he took a four-year course in mechanical engineering. Upon his return to this country, he entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic, where he received additional instruction in mechanical engineering. He then served an old-fashioned apprenticeship in Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, doing work in the shop of a cotton and woolen plant for the modest salary of five dollars per week. In 1871 he located in Newark, New Jersey, where he was employed in experimental work on telegraphic machinery at the plant of the American Automatic Telegraph Company. He speedily demonstrated his ability, both as a mechanician and an inventor, and in 1873 was foreman of the company, making and improving perforating, transmitting and receiving machines. Later he worked on typesetting machines in New York City, and in 1876 he entered the employ of Pratt & Whitney, at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1877 he went to Brooklyn for a short time and then returned to his work in Hartford again. He again went to Brooklyn and in 1880 was employed by Behr & Peck, of New York, as designer of special cases for pianos. It was Mr. Lorenz who, in 1881, invented the cylinder top case for upright pianos. He then returned to Hartford to become chief draftsman for Pratt & Whitney. He organized the drafting department in a comprehensive way, and instituted a definite system for the conduct of the work. In 1883 he took the position of expert for Lembach & Wolle, in Hartford, with which firm he remained until he opened offices for himself where he continued the inventing and developing of numerous machines, including many for typesetting, the manufacture of paper bags and other important industrial occupations. One of his most important undertakings was the development of machinery and methods for the preparing, preserving and packing of food products for a well-known packing company. Mr. Lorenz was a member of the New York Chapter, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Hartford Automobile Club.

A unique idea brought world-wide attention to Mr. Lorenz some few years before his death. At the close of the World War he conceived the project of gathering a collection of the autographs and pictures of presidents, military leaders, war heroes and heroines, together with outstanding figures of the great struggle. The collection was devised by him as a means of raising money to aid the sufferers of the various Allied nations. Before starting the collection he designed a "Victory-Harmony" banner, composed of forty-eight flags of the Allied countries. The original banner he sent to Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the Allied troops, and a duplicate was kept with his collection. The completed collection, which was on exhibition in Hartford when completed, included the pictures of all the leaders and notable figures of the World War, from Marshal Foch and General Pershing to Harry Lauder and Miss F. M. Scott Cavell, sister of Edith Cavell, the heroic war nurse.

William Albert Lorenz married (first), in 1878, at Brooklyn, New York, Mary W. Green, who died in 1909. He married

(second), December 1, 1916, Phebe Bunker, daughter of Dr. Edward C. Bunker, well-known Brooklyn physician, and of Alice Bunker, the father having been born on Long Island, while the mother was a native of New York City. Children of the first marriage: 1. Anna, who died in June, 1927. 2. Edward H., of Hartford, who is the father of two children: Edward N., and Margaret.

On January 27, 1928, Mr. Lorenz died at his home in West Hartford, as a result of an automobile accident. The news of his death was received with many deep and sincere expressions of sorrow and regret by his host of business and social acquaintances. With Mr. Lorenz' death there passed a man who had done much to lighten the burden of the worker by his useful inventions and had added greatly in furthering the prosperity and advancement of his country and community.

ANDERSON, Jefferson Randolph,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A leader of the Georgia bar, with a distinguished record as a public servant, Jefferson Randolph Anderson has been conspicuous in upbuilding the transportation facilities of the South, and is recognized as one of the foremost laymen in the Protestant Episcopal church in America. Such versatility is a natural inheritance, for while his father was a noted cavalry officer of the Confederate States, he has the honor of descent, through the distaff line, from Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. The first of the Andersons in America was George, who came from Berwick on Tweed, Scotland, and settled for a time in New York, where he married Deborah Grant, February 16, 1761, in Trinity Church. The family eventually took root in Savannah, where it has since remained. Edward Clifford Anderson, born January 7, 1839, was a banker and rice planter when the Civil War began. He obtained a commission as major in the Twenty-fourth Battalion of Georgia Cavalry in 1861, was later transferred to the Seventh Georgia Cavalry, where he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1863, then colonel, and as such, commanded his regiment until hostilities ceased. Colonel Anderson married Jane Margaret Randolph, of "Edgehill," Albemarle County, Virginia, a great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson.

Son of Colonel Edward Clifford and Jane Margaret (Randolph) Anderson, Jefferson Randolph Anderson, born in Savannah, September 4, 1861, was educated in the public schools of Savannah up to 1877, when he was sent to Hanover Academy, Virginia, where he was a student for three years, then going to the University of Virginia, where he remained two years. In 1881, he went to Germany, and for two years was a student in the University of Göttingen. Then returning to Virginia, he attended the law school of the University of Virginia, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1885. In June, 1884, he was elected "final president" of the Jefferson Library Society, which at that time was considered the highest honor in the gift of the student body. He began the practice of law in Savannah in the fall of 1885.

His first connection was with the firm of Chisholm & Erwin, general counsel to the Plant system of railroads (now the Atlantic Coast Line), and the Southern

Express Company, but five years later he became a partner in the law firm of Charlton, Mackall & Anderson, which ten years later became Mackall & Anderson. Since January 1, 1911, his firm has been Anderson, Cann & Cann. He has been general counsel for the Georgia & Florida Railroad, 1895-1900; general counsel, Savannah Union Station, and division counsel of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company since 1900. He is president of the Savannah & Statesboro Railway Company, president of the Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company, vice-president of the Chatham Terminal Company, treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, director of the Savannah Bank & Trust Company, Chatham Savings & Loan Company, Savannah Electric & Power Company, Savannah Union Station Company.

Mr. Anderson has represented Chatham County in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature in 1905-06, 1909-10, 1911-12, and was vice-chairman of the committee on Rules in 1909-10. He was a member of the Georgia Senate, 1913-14, for the First District of Georgia, and from 1913 to 1915, president of the Senate, and ex-officio lieutenant-governor of the State of Georgia. He was a member of the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee, 1907-08, and a delegate-at-large from the State of Georgia to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1912. From 1906 to 1922 he was chairman of the board of trustees of the First District Agricultural and Mechanical School of Georgia, a member of the State Vocational Education Board, 1913-18; chairman of the Savannah Library Board, 1905-21; war chairman of the Savannah Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, March 1, 1918, to December 1, 1920; president of the Savannah Chapter of the American Navy League, 1917-19. He is senior warden of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Savannah, member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Georgia, was parliamentarian to the House of Deputies in the Protestant Episcopal Church General Triennial conventions of 1919, 1922, and 1925. At one time he was president of the Associated Charities of Savannah.

A Free and Accepted Mason, he is also active in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Georgia Bar Association, the Savannah Bar Association, the Georgia Historical Society, the Monticello Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, of the Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. He was for several years vice-president of the Oglethorpe Club of Savannah, and is a member of the Savannah Golf Club. From 1906 to 1915, he was very active in politics, and since 1911 has devoted much time to church work.

Jefferson Randolph Anderson married Anne Page Wilder, daughter of Joseph J. Wilder, a cotton exporter of Savannah, November 27, 1895, in Savannah. Their children are: Page Randolph, married to Henry Norris Platt, of Philadelphia; and Joseph Randolph.

MARTIN, James Vernon,

Aeroplane Designer and Builder.

Associated with the names of Wilbur and Orville Wright, which will be conspicuously written in aeronautical history, a prominent place will be reserved for James Vernon Martin, designer, im-

Jas. F. Martin

prover and manufacturer of aeroplanes, of Garden City, Long Island. Mr. Martin's work in the field of aviation has been notable in its detail and in its general achievement. He has made it his life study, loved it with an intensity that nothing could swerve, labored in its behalf with indefatigable energy, lifted it from an uncertain means of locomotion onto a plane where it is rapidly becoming an exact science. So productive has been his work that, in 1928, he is the inventor of some forty patented devices applicable to aeroplanes and it is claimed that no machine rises in the air, unless it be lighter than air balloons or dirigibles, that is not equipped with at least four of these patents. He is a constructive worker for the advancement of civilization, appreciating fully that progress is to be best served through rapid and safe transport and that the medium in which the aeroplane functions is undoubtedly best suited for that purpose. In this work he has invariably demonstrated that public service is more to be desired than private gain, a rule of his life having been to present to his country the first opportunity to take advantage of improvements of his invention that would be of value in military aviation, while his second thought has been for commercial air travel and the promotion of this branch of the new industry.

For more than twenty years Mr. Martin has given his whole time and ability to aviation. He has traveled over a large part of the world in presenting his ideas and encouraging the organization of societies that would devote themselves to aviation as a profitable commercial enterprise. He has built some of the fastest planes in the world and trained innumerable young men in the art of flying. There has never been a moment in his active career when he did not wholeheartedly work for the promotion of aviation, having been one of its most enthusiastic supporters from the early days of its experimental stage, convinced that it was eventually to become the paramount method of rapid transport and the weapon that would, by its tremendous potentiality, defeat the purpose of those who would make war the deciding factor in international misunderstandings. Courageous, self-reliant, industrious and possessed of a brilliant intellect, he ranks as one of the sparkling stars of inventive and constructive genius, an American citizen of whom all the progressive world is proud.

James Vernon Martin was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 31, 1883, a son of William and Jessie (White) Martin, his father having been a mining engineer of considerable reputation, who died when his son was an infant. His mother was a granddaughter of Joseph Washington White, who organized a company of emigrants and with them marched from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Missouri in 1840, where they carved the path of civilization into the wilderness. James Vernon Martin attained his education in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, graduating from high school and then entering the service of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, with which he operated in the extreme west. Abandoning this work, he matriculated at the University of Virginia, taking the academic course, then becoming associated with the merchant marine as navigating office of the James J. Hill, S. S. "Minnesota" and other vessels, later going to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, where he remained until his determination to take a post-

graduate course in aerial navigation, a term now altered to "avigation" and especially applicable to aeroplane operation. This took him to Harvard University, where he at once became a leader in the work and, during 1908 and 1909, organized the Harvard Aeronautical Society, having a membership of three hundred and eighty-five and under the auspices of which he promoted and managed the great aeronautical meet in 1910, known as the Harvard-Boston Aero Meet. At this convention of aeronauts such eminent men took an active part as President Lowell, of Harvard: Wilbur Wright, Glenn Curtiss, Hoxy, Graham-White and A. V. Roe of England, and others, the two last-named having come as the guests of Captain Martin. The convocation took place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in November, 1910, and it drew tremendous throngs of visitors. What was at that time held to be a marvelous achievement for a heavier than air machine was the flight of Armstrong Drexel, who broke the existing world's altitude record by reaching 10,000 feet.

The success of this meet encouraged Mr. Martin to widen the scope of his activities and he went to England, where he organized the first aviation school in that country and where the London Aerodrome was born. On that field he personally trained the first pilots of the Royal Naval Air Service, the first flight over the city of London taking place in March, 1911, while the first flights with passengers were made to and from the Aerodrome, at Brookland Track, Waybridge, over London in April of that same year. For these achievements he received world acclaim and became prominently identified with the science of flight when he returned to the United States, bringing with him his plans for the original tractor bi-planes, which were later to be used extensively in the World War. The Martin bomber bi-plane became one of the standards of aggressive aeroplanes and did tremendous damage to the enemy of the Allies during the great conflict in France and other centers of fighting. His patriotism led him to enlist for active service, but he was rejected on five different occasions because of the decision of the United States Government that his services in a scientific way were more valuable than they could have been in the fighting ranks. Here he built many planes for the Army and Navy and turned out the first bomber contracted for by the Government. From his factory also came the first light scouting plane, which is now resting in the National Museum in Washington. He also added to his fame by drafting the plans for and building the "Liberty Fighter," an aeroplane built to special specifications around the Liberty motor that had been developed by a group of engineers to meet the requirements of the war. At the height of the great conflict he went to London on the U. S. S. "St. Louis," with Admiral Mayo and was in that city during seventeen air attacks by the Germans, assisting the British Admiralty in seven actual experimental tests for the defeat of these raids. He returned to the United States with the famous British "A. B. C." motor, and gave to the Government a complete report of the British and French experiments on aeroplane performance. In 1919 he was appointed consulting engineer to the United States Air Service and given command of the American ship "Lake-Fray," which took a cargo of supplies to Germany to relieve the famine created by the war, the work being done

under the administration of Herbert Hoover, who had been delegated by the President of the United States for the work. The vessel carried, in addition to food, one hundred and thirty motor trucks and other equipment, valued at $6,000,000, to Russia, being the first and only ship to enter the port of Riga under shell fire during the siege of that place. For this service he was decorated and received from the United States the Congressional Certificate of Merit for his design of the first United States bomber. Prior to this enterprise he was first officer of the United States Ship "Red Cross," which carried supplies to the suffering people of Europe before this country entered the war. Another of his foreign decorations was the Order of Stanislaus. He was pilot for the Herring-Curtiss Company in 1909, when the company built the first aeroplane ever used in exhibition flights in the United States, which was delivered to the New York Aeronautical Society. This machine was used all over the country and created great interest in aviation in its incipiency, probably having been the forerunner of the great army of the skies that today exists. At the Martin factory in Garden City, Long Island, which is the center of the aeroplane industry in the Eastern United States, more than forty men are constantly employed, while the work is international in scope. Planes are built on order for persons and organizations in all parts of the world and it was in this plant that the plane in which Lieutenant Williams made his record flight of three hundred miles an hour was built, as was also the reconditioning of the "Columbia," which Chamberlain flew from Long Island to Germany. Captain Martin credits the original invention of the aeroplane to Herring, it having been this scientist's work that first attracted his attention to heavier than air flight and which determined him on his career in the field. An illuminating illustration of the value of his work to mankind is contained in a letter of appreciation, written him by Congressman Roy O. Woodruff, of Michigan, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The letter is dated in Washington, March 23, 1925, and follows:

My dear Captain Martin:

About three years ago you appeared at my office and called my attention and made certain statements relative to conditions supposed to be existing in our Air Services. I asked you at that time if you were in a position to substantiate all you had said. You informed me that you could not substantiate everything, but you felt you could secure documentary and other evidence to fully confirm your statements.

About a year ago you came to me again and at that time had documentary evidence sustaining your contentions. As a result of this I secured the coöperation of others and a special House Committee was appointed to investigate the Air Services. I have been a most interested attendant at the hearings of the Committee and from the evidence submitted, particularly by the technical engineers of the Army, I am fully convinced that you and your associates have from time to time offered the Government the best planes available. That the Air Services have not accepted and purchased your designs is to my mind a reflection upon either the engineering integrity or the good judgment of the personnel of the Air Services having to do with the purchase of planes. I do not question the integrity of the men who do the engineering research work of the Departments, but I am of the opinion that the judgment of these men is either not consulted, or if so consulted, is not accepted.

I fully believe that had your designs been purchased in quantities with the funds available, this Government would today rank first in the Air Services of the world.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Roy O. Woodruff.

Ranking as Mr. Martin's most important work is the design and development of the M. P. type plane holding the world's aerodynamic efficiency records since 1919 and having, according to official admission, three times the range and double the speed of any competing plane. Bernard Walker's exposition of this plane in "Scientific American" for June, 1925, is an illuminating study, and it is interesting to note that there are over twenty-one pages of index dealing with Mr. J. V. Martin's work in the six volumes of the record of the Select Committee of Inquiry into Operations of the United States Air Services, Sixty-eighth Congress.

When he was but seventeen years of age, Mr. Martin wrote and published "Imperialism in the Philippines," a political work in defense of the operations of the United States Government in those possessions. Since that time he has been a frequent and voluminous contributor to publications devoted to aircraft. He was organizer of the committee that was instrumental in bringing to the favorable attention of the country the contentions of Brigadier-General Mitchell that this country is far behind the rest of the world in aircraft defense, a condition due to conspiracy, as it is termed by Mr. Martin in publications in which he has had his views printed. The tutor of Captain Martin in aeroplane science was Augustus M. Herring, who was born in 1867, in Virginia and who is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, where he took the mechanical engineering course. In an article appearing in the magazine "Libertarian," issue of October, 1924, the publication office being in Greenville, South Carolina, Captain Martin describes his tutor as:

an American genius who first conceived the aeroplane and developed it in its essential form; who, during a period of eleven years before the Wright brothers made their first flight, demonstrated the form of supporting surface necessary for human flight, who, as early as 1896, filed in the United States Patent Office the first showing of aeroplane elements in practical combination, and who, in spite of a life devoted to introducing to the world its latest and greatest physical attainment, was the victim of the relentless persecution of an aircraft conspiracy.

All aeroplane flights today, continues the article in question, are predicated upon the property of an aerocurve, or aerofoil, as it is now termed, to move in the direction of deepest curvature when propelled through the atmosphere in the general direction of the chord of the curve. Without this principle, practical human flight would be impossible. The records, including those of the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office and the Congressional Library, show that Augustus M. Herring was the first to appreciate this characteristic and to design an aeroplane to utilize it in a practical manner. It was Herring who made the discovery that the upper surface of the wing performs the most important function in lifting the aeroplane and that a wing with a convex upper curve fore and aft is essential to flight.

Not only did Herring first apply the aerocurve principle in the direction, size and proportions required for successful power flight, but he also adapted the other elements, such as streamlined struts, wing truss, outrigger controls and the internal combustion motor with aeroplane propeller in such harmonious proportions that we have scarcely been able to improve today upon Herring's disclosure in 1896 in his application to the Patent Office.

Directly charging Herring's failure to obtain rightful recognition as the pioneer aeroplane inventor to the insidious operations of a conspiring organization, his champion brings into the matter the name of several well known aeroplane manufacturers and concludes as follows:

After all, Herring is merely human and the long years of undeserved setback and crushing

injustice, accompanied by dire poverty and humiliation, have had their inevitable effect and he has suffered two paralytic strokes, but has the remaining hope to testify before the Congressional Investigation Committee and thus help relieve his country from the ravages of those who sent "Flaming Coffins" to our boys at the front and who continue to use these same designs today, only slightly remodeled, although Congress appropriates over $70,000,000 annually for first-class planes. In Herring's case we have no incidental miscarriage of justice. Here is a man who stands admitted by competent authorities as the founder of a great science of eminent concern to all civilized peoples. The facts of his record are not hazy opinions, but officially recorded events, subject to the most exacting scrutiny. He has played the game with society fairly; he has tried to win through merit and diligent application, has not hesitated to risk his life repeatedly in the undertaking, has adhered to the established rules of the game, otherwise known as the laws of the people of the United States; but these very laws and the courts established to enforce them have been used to impede and discredit Herring. Upon the absurd allegation that this pioneer's patent applications were of no value, an injunction of a court of equity for eight years restrained him from taking action in the Patent Office to establish their value, and this delay is now used by the Patent Office as its sole excuse for not reviving the patent applications.

Other articles of Captain Martin have appeared in the "Scientific American," beginning with issue of February 3, 1912, and other technical publications, all of them illuminating in their character and enlivening in their spirited methods of bringing out his points. He has shown great engineering ability and a deep knowledge of the artistry of the science of flight, while his contributions to aircraft development have been of enormous value to all concerned.

Captain Martin holds membership in the Royal Aero Club of Britain as Pilot No. 55, and is a member of the Geographic Society. His fraternal affiliation is with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Morton Lodge, Hempstead, Long Island.

James Vernon Martin married, in London, England, February, 1911, Lily Irvine, granddaughter of the Grand Marshal of Edinburgh, Scotland. She was born in South Africa and is an expert aviatrix, having done a great deal of exhibition flying in Europe, during the course of which she met Mr. Martin. Their children are one boy and one girl.

In his contributions of aeroplane improvements to the world of science Mr. Martin has made an enviable record and been of inestimable value. In direct ratio with the development of aircraft for purposes of peaceful communication and transport will likely be the disinclination of nations to use them for martial activities. Great fleets of aeroplanes as protective forces of a country will necessarily discourage attempts of envious peoples to overcome that country by force of arms, a large share in such commendable progress being accredited Mr. Martin of America.

BROWN, George Marion,

Banker and Philanthropist.

The upbuilding of the South since the Civil War, along both educational and economical lines, has been in the hands of enlightened and progressive citizens, aware of the potentialities of that section of the country, who have so developed them as to make their communities richly beneficial to the whole nation. In this group, one of the foremost figures is George Marion Brown, banker, farmer and stock breeder, who is also a generous contributor to the educational and spiritual progress of the South.

Mr. Brown is a descendant of one of the South's most notable families. His earliest paternal ancestor in this country, in the direct line of Browns, was William Brown, who came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1745, and settled in Pennsylvania. His son, Joseph Brown, moved to Virginia, and thence to Carolina. His son, Joseph, had a son named Mackey Brown, born in 1797, who married, in 1816, Sally Rice, a descendant of Deacon Emund Rice, who came to this country from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1638. Deacon Rice was a descendant of Sir Griffin Rice, Knight of the Bath, who is on record as having held that honor in England in 1501. Deacon Rice was born in Sudbury, about eight miles from London, and in the New World he founded a town in Massachusetts which he called Sudbury, in memory of his natal city. He later associated with others of the early pioneers and founded the town of Marlborough, Massachusetts. Another of the notable and historic ancestors of George Marion Brown was William Ward, representative to the General Court, chairman of the Selectmen of Sudbury, and one of the incorporators of Marlborough, who died in 1687. Joseph Brown served as a private in the Continental Army during the American Revolution and his son, Mackey Brown, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Joseph Emerson Brown, son of Mackey and Sally (Rice) Brown, was born April 15, 1821, and died November 30, 1894. He was an outstanding figure in Georgia throughout his busy and constructive life, a power in the law, in railroad development, and in politics. During the Civil War he was serving as governor, the only man elected governor of Georgia four times in succession, 1857 to 1865. He was a prominent lawyer and was also president of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, serving from 1868 to 1871, and for two terms was United States Senator from Georgia, serving from 1878 to 1890. He married Elizabeth Grisham, who was born in 1826 and died in 1896. She was a descendant of John Gresham, born about 1714, died about 1821, a native of Essex County, Virginia, the son of Welsh parents. It was the latter's grandson, Colonel Joseph Gresham, who adopted the new spelling of the name, changing the "e" to "i" and making the name "Grisham." Colonel Gresham married Mary Love Steele, a granddaughter of Aaron Steele, a soldier of the Revolution, and daughter of William Steele, who also served his country in the War for Independence. The children of Joseph Emerson and Elizabeth (Grisham) Brown were as follows: 1. Julius Lewis, now deceased. 2. Mary Virginia, now deceased; married Dr. Elijah L. Connally. 3. Joseph Mackey, lawyer, and twice governor of Georgia. 4. Franklin Pierce, now deceased. 5. Elijah Alexander, now deceased; merchant and farmer. 6. Charles McDonald, now deceased. 7. Sally Eugenia. 8. George Marion, of whom this is a record.

George Marion Brown, son of Joseph E. and Elizabeth (Grisham) Brown, was born in the Georgia Executive Mansion, at Milledgeville, Georgia, on October 5, 1865. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia, and later took a course in Moore's Business University, of the same city. On July 1, 1883, he began his business career as a clerk in the Atlanta offices of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He was quickly promoted to the position of

southeastern agent of the road, with offices at Jacksonville, Florida, where he remained from January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1887. He was then made assistant to the traffic manager of the road, which post he held until January 1, 1892. For the next six years he was in the fire insurance business at Atlanta and on September 1, 1898, he organized the Georgia Savings Bank and Trust Company, of which corporation he has been president during the thirty years of its prosperous existence. Mr. Brown is justly proud of his record as a banker, being one of the oldest, in point of service, in the whole State. He is also a director of the Grisham Investment Company, and in 1893 was the organizer of the Miller Union Stock Yards of Atlanta, serving as president for many years.

Like his distinguished father and so many of his forebears, Mr. Brown has given freely of his time and ability to official and community affairs. From 1900 to 1925 he was a member of the Bond Sinking Fund Commission of Atlanta, and was reëlected by the City Council to serve a further term of ten years, which would have expired in 1933, but he resigned that office in 1926, when he moved to the suburbs. Mr. Brown has ever taken a leading part in the religious affairs of his community. He served for twelve years as a member of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and for five years as trustee of the Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home. He was for three years a trustee of the Georgia Baptist Hospital, and for twenty-seven years deacon of the First Baptist and the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist churches of Atlanta. He was a member of the committee which organized the latter in 1904 in his home and served as chairman of that body; he has also been chairman of its Board of Deacons since 1919. Mr. Brown established the Elizabeth Grisham Brown Benevolent Fund of this church on November 6, 1906, and he was organizer of the Veteran Ministers' Fund of the Atlanta Association of Baptist Churches in 1914. He has given generous aid to education in the form of the Corrie Hoyt Brown Fund of the Georgia State College for Women, founded in 1919, and the Mary Brown Fund of Vassar College, which started in 1916.

The greatest hobby and recreations of Mr. Brown are farming and the breeding of prize livestock, particularly hogs. He owns the Natahala Farms, in Cobb County, Georgia, and in Liberty County; on the latter, which is by the seashore, having many fine oyster beds. He breeds the famous Duroc hogs, owning the notable Daddy family. Mr. Brown is a prominent and authoritative member of the American Duroc Jersey Association, the National Swine Growers' Association, and the Georgia Swine Growers' Association. As a breeder of high-class poultry he is also a member of the American Poultry Association. Mr. Brown is owner of many noted boars, including the International Champion of 1921.

Travel and fishing are two other recreations in which Mr. Brown indulges. He is a member of the Piedmont Driving Club of Atlanta, and is also on the membership roll of the Capital City Club. In addition, he is lieutenant-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars for the Georgia organization.

On February 19, 1887, at Atlanta, George Marion Brown married Corrie Hoyt, daughter of Judge Samuel B. Hoyt. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of

the following children: 1. Corrie Hoyt. 2. George M., Jr., one of Atlanta's prominent business men. 3. Mary, a graduate of Vassar College in the class of 1917; served in the Junior League Unit of the Young Women's Christian Association in France during 1917 and 1918; died at Atlanta in 1923.

RANDOLPH, Hollins Nicholas,

Attorney-at-Law.

Among native Virginians who joined with North and South Carolinians and Tennesseeans to build up Northwest Georgia, Hollins Nicholas Randolph, Atlanta lawyer, stands out prominently. Mr. Randolph is a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and it was but natural that he should become one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his adopted State. In the sphere of national politics he will long be remembered as the tall, handsome silver-haired gentlemen who, as leader of the Georgia delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in 1924, cast twenty-eight votes for William G. McAdoo through many a weary ballot. In thus supporting Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Randolph not only expressed the wishes of his fellow-citizens but paid the candidate and former Secretary of the Treasury a compliment reminiscent of their days of association in the organization of the Federal Reserve Banking System before the World War and the War Finance Corporation and the Co-operative Marketing Association during the war.

Without borrowing aught from his illustrious ancestor save the heritage of noble blood, Mr. Randolph has ably championed his policies, subject to such modifications as are invariably dictated by changing times, the which Mr. Randolph has admirably met with measures original to himself. It is the common fate of the descendants of great men to languish in obscurity; yet here we have the example of a leader whose path has been illumined by his own light, while the Jeffersonian beacon has flashed from a distant mountain top. Indeed, if this modern Chesterfield receives his just due, it may be remarked that had he appeared contemporaneously with the gentle and contemplative grandee of "Monticello," that dignitary's prestige must have suffered except perhaps in his exclusive field of Declaration of Independence composition. For Mr. Randolph possesses a commanding presence, tremendous initiative, unusual powers of oratory and persuasion; he is an able lawyer, an ideal master of ceremonies on any occasion, a good business man, and a social leader whose standing is of the highest. Reared in the atmosphere which habitually surrounded the celebrated Randolph family of Virginia, the capstone of his arch of achievement consists of a culture deepened by travel and study, which finds its most intense expression in his kindly regard for all around him, in his courtly reception of persons of small affairs as well as large. The appearance of Daniel Webster in London caused exclamations of admiration bordering on awe; when Reed of Missouri speaks in the United States Senate, his colleague prepare themselves for a forensic feast, as they did when the learned Owen of Oklahoma spoke; and the same degree of deference is paid by Georgians when this well-rounded man rises in a deliberative body. Since he is yet young, his works may be expected to multiply, and he is always

potentially a subject for choice political preferment at the hands of his appreciative fellow-citizens, and no less in those wider fields which to some extent he has already explored.

Hollins Nicholas Randolph was born at Dunlora, Albemarle County, Virginia, February 25, 1872, the son of William Lewis and Agnes (Dillon) Randolph; his father, born December 22, 1842, at Port Gibson, Mississippi, was a grandson of the great Virginian mentioned above and a gallant captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. William Randolph, the earliest paternal American ancestor, a native of England, settled in Virginia in 1648, and thus became the head of a family whose members, North, South, East and West, have always represented the best ideals in American life. Mr. Randolph prepared for college at Pantops, near Charlottesville, Virginia, and entered the University of Virginia at that place, graduating in June, 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While here he became a member of the Theta Nu Epsilon Fraternity and was elected editor of "College Topics," the University journal. He began his professional career in July, 1896, in Atlanta. From the beginning he won an enviable place at the bar, and after a few years handled some of the most important corporation cases on the calendar. In 1908 he was associate counsel for the receiver of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, soon after control of the road had been wrested by Thomas Fortune Ryan, leader of the transportation group in Wall Street, from its projector and still another Virginian, the late John Skelton Williams, in one of the most spectacular and heart-rending financial battles of history. He assisted in launching the Morris Plan Industrial banks, which now cover the United States; and he organized the Good Samaritan Clinic of Atlanta, of which he was made vice-president and trustee.

During the World War Mr. Randolph served in association with the Alien Property Custodian in numerous important cases, and represented the Capital Issues Committee in the Sixth Federal Reserve District. With Colonel Edward T. Brown, now of Washington, District of Columbia, he formed the law firm of Brown and Randolph, one of the largest in Atlanta, and they built the centrally-located Brown-Randolph Building, in which their offices were located, within a block of where Woodrow Wilson began the practice of law and directly in front of the statue of Henry W. Grady and the Atlanta City Hall. Later they admitted into the partnership two promising younger lawyers, Robert S. Parker and Hugh M. Scott, and the firm name was changed to Brown & Randolph, Parker & Scott. After a few years Mr. Scott withdrew, and the name became Brown, Randolph and Parker. Colonel Brown was a kinsman of Woodrow Wilson, and when Mr. Wilson became president he summoned Colonel Brown to Washington for important personal and business duties. The Federal Reserve Banking System having become an outstanding project of the early part of Mr. Wilson's first administration, Senator Hoke Smith and Colonel Brown made arrangements for the Committee on Location to hold a session in Atlanta, the local end being in charge of such leading citizens as Mr. Randolph, the late Colonel William Lawson Peel, Robert F. Maddox and Joseph A. McCord. Since the South was to receive only three of the twelve Reserve banks, the competition among the various

cities was especially keen. It was felt by the forecasters that Atlanta, Richmond and Dallas might be chosen, but Atlanta had formidable rivals in New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah and Birmingham. The location committee was composed of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency; it held a memorable session at dinner at the Capital City Club, in Atlanta, during which the local claims, though lacking the advantage of precedent, were eloquently set forth, principally by the toastmaster, Mr. Maddox. The committeemen concluded the oratory with a burst of discouraging expressions, in the manner of a newly-pursued maid denying her lover, and a bluer crowd never left a banquet hall. The story of Atlanta's wooing of this bank project rests with the unwritten lore of the first Wilson administration; it will suffice herein to say that Mr. Randolph and his associates in Atlanta, and Senator Smith and Colonel Brown at Washington redoubled their efforts, with the result that Atlanta, along with Richmond and Dallas, was successful. There were many other ways in which Mr. Randolph and Colonel Brown coöperated for the advancement of Atlanta and Northwest Georgia, but when the World War was over, the latter decided to reside in Washington permanently, and withdrew from the Atlanta law firm, which, with the addition of Lovick G. Fortson, became Randolph, Parker & Fortson, with offices in the city's finest skyscraper, the Healey Building.

Mr. Randolph later had occasion to appear professionally before the courts in behalf of the Federal Reserve banks by handling the Par Remittance test case. In the last few years Mr. Randolph has added to his laurels as the elected head of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association, which has undertaken to carve mammoth figures of Southern Civil War leaders on the sheer side of the giant monolith sixteen miles east of Atlanta. His contention that the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, of New York, was not getting results, brought a local fight and caused a nation-wide sensation which ended in Mr. Borglum's summary dismissal and the substitution of Augustus Lukeman, of Richmond, who, under the direction of Mr. Randolph and his co-workers, is vigorously prosecuting the work.

Mr. Randolph served on the personal staff of former Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, with the title of Colonel of Militia. In 1898 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Georgia Division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and has served as vice-president of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1923 he was awarded a certificate of merit for "exceptional services to the city." He is a leader in Chamber of Commerce work and was one of the organizers of the Atlanta Forward Movement. A lover of music, he belongs to the Atlanta Music Festival Association, and every year has been one of the sponsors of Grand Opera. He is prominent in the councils of the Atlanta Bar Association, the Georgia Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He served as a vestryman in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. His articles on political, industrial, economic and professional subjects have been accepted as authority. He is a director in the Atlanta Joint Stock Bank, the Atlanta Savings Bank, the Morris

Plan Bank (formerly the Atlanta Loan & Savings Company), and the Security Bond & Mortgage Company, of Jacksonville, Florida. He is also financially interested in the Industrial Finance Corporation of New York and the St. Andrews Bay Lumber Company at St. Andrews Bay, Florida. In 1926 he became a director of the Atlanta "Georgian," and the personal representative of its publisher, William Randolph Hearst, in the Southern States.

In fraternal order work Mr. Randolph is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he has taken thirty-two degrees, including the Shrine; the Knights of Pythias; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs include the National Democratic, New York; the Racquet, Washington, District of Columbia; the Capital City, Piedmont Driving, Druid Hills Golf, Atlanta Athletic, City and Co-operative, all of Atlanta; and the Delta Duck Club of New Orleans, Louisiana, from which on occasion he fishes and hunts. His hobby is the collection of antique furniture.

Summarizing Mr. Randolph's career, an admirer has contributed the following details and additional features:

Mr. Randolph's father abandoned his studies at the University of Virginia while a boy in his teens to enter the Confederate Army, and fought four years in Virginia, winning the rank of captain for gallantry under fire; his mother was Agnes Dillon, of Savannah, Georgia. On his father's side he is descended from the old and illustrious Randolph family of Virginia, and on his mother's side he is descended from the Dillon family of County Roscommon, Ireland.

As a boy Mr. Randolph went to school at Pantops Academy, a famous preparatory school near his home. John W. Davis was a student there at the same time. From there Mr. Randolph went to the University of Virginia. A few months after graduation Mr. Randolph moved to Atlanta and was admitted to practice at the Georgia bar; he early began to specialize in corporation and business law. He has been division counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad since 1901, and was counsel for the receivers of the Seaboard Air Line in 1908, 1909 and 1910. In 1903 he was made general counsel of the American Trust & Banking Company, which afterwards merged with the Atlanta Savings Bank.

In 1911 Mr. Randolph assisted in organizing and launching the Morris Plan Bank of Atlanta at the request of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and has been general counsel thereof ever since. He also aided in the organization of the Morris Plan banks in Birmingham, Memphis, Nashville, New York and other cities. . . . . In 1914 he assisted in the organization and establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, and has been general counsel of the same ever since. For several years he was a director of the Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railroad; in 1919 he organized and became a director of the St. Andrews Bay Lumber Company. In the organization of co-operative marketing associations for the farmers in Georgia, Mr. Randolph has taken a prominent part. He incorporated the Georgia Cotton Growers' Association, the Georgia Cane Growers' Co-operative Association, and was helpful in the organization of the Georgia Co-operative Pecan Association and the Georgia Co-operative Peanut Association. Mr. Randolph assisted in drafting the Edge act, providing for international banking companies, and in 1921 assisted in the organization of the Federal International Banking Company of New Orleans, and was advisory counsel of that institution for several years. He assisted in passing the War Finance Corporation act, and was helpful in organizing and establishing the Georgia and Florida Agency thereunder in 1922, and since its establishment has been general counsel of the agency. He took some part in the passage of the Federal Farm Loan act and the Federal Intermediate Credits Act. In 1923 he organized the Atlanta Joint Stock Land Bank, and has been general counsel and a member of the Board of Directors ever since.

In politics Mr. Randolph has never sought a

public office, but has taken a very active interest in Democratic politics, both local and national, for many years. He was a delegate from Georgia to the Democratic National conventions at Baltimore in 1912, at St. Louis in 1916 (served on the committee which waited upon Woodrow Wilson and notified him of his nomination); at San Francisco in 1920, and at New York in 1924. At San Francisco he was elected vice-president from Georgia of the Convention. . . Mr. Randolph has taken an active interest in civic affairs all of his life. He is a member of numerous civic organizations of Atlanta and has contributed liberally to the public enterprises which have played such an important part in the upbuild of the Gate City. In 1923 he organized the Good Samaritan Clinic, an institution engaged in charity work, which has had a remarkable growth, but his most conspicuous public service has been his work for the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial. He was elected president of the Memorial Association at the annual meeting in April, 1923. At that time the association had been in existence for seven years, but had raised no money and had done no work on the mountain. Commencing with $1.85 in the treasury and nearly $25,000 in debts, the administration headed by Mr. Randolph at the annual meeting in 1926 reported assets in excess of $400,000, with no debts of any kind. The cost of the first of the great groups of sculpture to be carved on Stone Mountain has virtually been raised, and the completion of this group will assure the finish of the whole splendid group.

In addition to these remarkable accomplishments, the Memorial Association, under the presidency of Mr. Randolph, has secured the passage through Congress, by unanimous vote of the House and Senate, of an act authorizing the mintage of five million half-dollars as a memorial to the valor of the soldiers of the South. Under the terms of this act, which was drawn by Mr. Randolph, the coins when minted are turned over exclusively to the Memorial Association, which pays the Government face value for the coins, and sells them at a premium as one means of raising funds to carve the monument.

Hollins Nicholas Randolph married, October 17, 1899, Caroline Tison Walter, daughter of George Walter, well-known cotton factor of Savannah, and she forms an appropriately charming background for his worthy conquests.

WITTEN, George Walter Bond,

Writer and Lecturer.

Prosaic advancement within the channels of conventional endeavor has interested George Walter Bond Witten—or, as he is more widely known to reading and lecture audiences, George Witten—but slightly, and his biographical record is as replete of adventure as might be one of the stories from his own typewriter. Yet, as may be the case with the most interesting of biographies, his can be presented briefly; and before proceeding with the fuller account of his career, this is offered, by way of synopsis:

George Witten was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 23, 1885, son of Major Walter Witten, an officer in the British Army, who served through the Zulu War and World War, and Marian (Halsted) Witten. He graduated from Columbia Military Academy in June, 1909, studied one year at the University of the South, and another at Columbia University, New York City. His military experience has been wide and varied. In the Boer War he served as scout in the First Imperial Light Horse, 1899-1902; in the World War, with the rank of major, Royal Field Artillery, 1914-19; and since 1925 has held that rank in the United States Reserves. He married Mabel Azue, a daughter of Ahmed Azue, merchant marine officer, and makes his residence in New York City, at No. 123 Lexington Avenue, one-time address of President Arthur. As writer and lecturer, he is of that independent category known as

I have the greatest pleasure of
my life when I sign this
Photo for you. As I know you are
the Youngest Scout of the Boer War
Whilst I was fighting in No Section
Kitchener Battle Rangers at the same
time. I shall always think of you.
Yours Respectfully
Alexius Horn Author of Trader Horns.

Sincerely George Witten

"free lance." His special fields in writing have been romance and business, in either of which the narratives have revealed a definite strength that has builded up for him an admirable reputation. In finance, and in political writing, he has exposed various moneyed interests of dishonest operation.

That, in fine, might serve to cover George Witten's adventurous career to the present time—yet, how pitifully incomplete it is when compared with the substance of that career in actuality. A better, if less comprehensive, introduction is supplied by George Witten himself, who has written: "I was born in Brooklyn. By the time I had reached ten years of age I had run away from home twice, and from boarding school twice. Then my mother arranged to have me work on a farm in the Middle West. After a time on the farm I pulled out without asking permission, and became a hobo—or rather, in terms of the road, a 'Road Kid.' "

For a matter of two years, between the ages of twelve and fourteen years, George Witten lived the life of a tramp, traveling widely through the United States, coming into contact with all manner of men, from the philosophical wanderer of no very worthy attributes save ideas proven useless, down to the dregs of mankind, to whom nothing remains open save the "road," and perhaps death. But George Witten worked, when necessary, doing odd jobs of all sorts in order to procure money for food. Clothing was a difficult problem, but the author-to-be cared little for sartorial elegance during that early and formative period. He worked, yes, but has written in an amendment to this statement: "But mostly I lived by my wits." And to this he has added no explanatory detail.

In 1898-99, during the period of the war with Spain, George Witten was a camp-hanger-on, around the camps at Tampa, Lake City, and Jacksonville, Florida. He made several attempts to smuggle himself across with troops to Cuba, but was caught, and finally even threatened with arrest if he made further attempts. When the war came to a close he worked on coasting vessels, usually in the capacity of dish washer. For this occupation the men with whom he associated during his months on the road had a less exact and more picturesque name—that of "pearl diver." Thus brought in touch with the sea, he shipped as engineer steward on a tramp steamer, or "lime juicer," of the Union Line, whose fleet sailed out of Brooklyn for South African ports, India and Australia. It was in March, 1899, that he shipped, and in May went ashore in Cape Town, South Africa.

People in Cape Town were talking much of the coming Boer War in May, 1899, and George Witten hardly realized the significance of these conversations, nor the facts of war. But war meant something definite to him, something of romance related to his family, as his father had been an officer in the British Army, and his grandfather an officer in the British Navy. He has commented: "So, I felt I had a right in the scrap. Hearing that most of the fighting would likely be around Natal, I stuck to the ship till we reached Port Natal." There he jumped ship, and rode a freight train to Pietermaritzburg. War did not come until October, and meanwhile George Witten all but starved. But he found odd jobs

enough to keep alive, finally becoming proficient at breaking horses, breaking them for a man who trained Boer ponies for polo. It followed that he became known as the "Texas Kid," though he had never been in Texas.

When war broke out, George Witten was fourteen years of age. He enlisted with the Natal Mounted Police, with whom he served until there were sufficient troops to carry on and the first emergency was passed. Then he was taken off the field and put into regular police duty on the border of Zululand. Meantime, newspapers of America, Brittain and South Africa had written him up as the youngest man serving in the war. Even in ordinary times his work as mounted policeman would have been exciting. He helped to put down a factional fight between two native tribes in the Tugela Valley, rode in the smallpox quarantine, and helped catch several outlaw natives, one of whom was wanted for murder. But George Witten felt that he must live up to what had been written about him (so he has explained), and therefore deserted the mounted police to join Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, under the name of White. After three months in the firing line he was arrested, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. Friends interceded, however, and succeeded in getting Heely-Hutchinson, then governor of Natal, to grant a pardon, and he was released. Next he enlisted in the Imperial Light Horse, and was made a scout. On three occasions he scouted with the celebrated South African Trader Horn, whose book, "Trader Horn," was followed with such interest of recent years. When the veteran trader visited New York City in 1928, George Witten was the friend with whom he appeared most at home, for they had known each other in Africa those long years before, and had in common love of adventure, together with writing.

Let George Witten take up the narrative here: "After the war I went to Europe with several thousand dollars in my pocket. Most of this had been made in gambling and running cattle down to Natal and selling them. I knocked around Europe, sightseeing, until I went broke." And next he returned to America, spending the two years following at hunting and trapping, and working in lumber camps in the Cumberland Mountains. He was eighteen years old, and already had seen more of adventure than four average men.

At the age of nineteen, George Witten began to work his way through school. He studied two years at Morgan Preparatory School, Fayetteville, Tennessee, and left it when the wanderlust again overtook him. Going to New York City, he shipped aboard a tramp steamer for England, and after a year of knocking around returned, resuming school, this time as a student in Columbia Military Academy, at Columbia, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1909, and the year after, he studied at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. Still another year later he studied in Columbia University, New York City, and engaged in newspaper work thence onward until 1914 and the commencement of the World War. Concerning this period he has written:

> I did newspaper work, and in 1912 managed to work myself into the confidence of Cipriano Castro's chief of staff—Hernandez—who had headquarters in the Imperial Hotel, in New York. I got all their plans and exposed them in the New York papers, and also gave them

to the existing Venezuelan Government, which he was planning to overthrow, and would have done so had I not spiked his guns. This nearly cost me my life. Castro had his men gunning for me for a couple of years. One night I fought a pistol fight with two of his men out in New Jersey, and wounded one of them. I never got as much as a "thank you" from the Venezuelan Government. During this time I was lecturing and writing on the Boer War. For several years I was a regular lecturer for the New York Board of Education.

The very day that England entered the war, George Witten took train for Montreal, Canada, and there enlisted with the first Canadian contingent. As corporal he sailed for England. In January, 1915, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. In the fighting overseas he was wounded four times, and rose to the rank of captain and acting major. In December, 1919, he was commissioned major in the New York Field Artillery, and in June, 1925, major in the United States Reserve, which commission he has since held. Through the years after the war George Witten has engaged in lecturing and writing. He has made several extensive investigations of fraudulent practices and stock promoters and credit men. For a year he worked among the "fake" promoters, under an assumed name, and exposed their operations in the "Magazine of Wall Street," "The Outlook," "Everybody's," "Holland's," and other publications. His work was instrumental in sending a number of lawbreakers to jail. Following are a few of the titles under which the exposés appeared in "The Outlook": "A Wolf in the Flock," "Pretty Girls and Handsome Men," "Long Distance on the Wire," "An Old Friend of Father's," and "Linkenville Gets a Boom." These articles appeared as fiction stories, interestingly told and well received by readers. Other titles of George Witten's stories include several well-known ones, such as: "Guns for Ireland," and "Retribution," "McCoy of Maryland," "The One Who Loved Lorraine," and "God and the Kaffirs." Special articles have been numerous, including "He Turned 'Bad Eggs' Into Good Ones," having to do with William R. George and the George Junior Republic; "Humanizing War," "South Africa—Land of Promise," "The World's Largest Tunnel," together with editorial articles, chief of which have had to do with exposal of commercial frauds. As this goes to press Minton, Balch & Company, publishers, have accepted Mr. Minton's autobiography, tentatively titled "Outlaw Trails," with the sub-title, "A Yankee Hobo Soldier of the Queen."

It is inevitable that George Witten and his works should be mentioned frequently in the nation's press, and such has been the case since his fifteenth year, when, as recited, he was the youngest soldier in the Boer War. His scrap books are well filled with personal material cut from scores of publications. Two pieces are here put down, the first of which appeared in the New York "Times," in March, 1928, during Trader Horn's visit to New York City and the interest, speculation and accusations which surrounded him:

George Witten . . . declared yesterday that Trader Horn (Alfred Aloysius Smith) not only fought the Boers but as "Zambesi Jack" Smith knew Africa "from the Congo to the Cape." Mr. Witten said that he was "tired of seeing the one-time pedlar slandered," and asked newspaper men to tell the public that he, for one, believed Trader Horn's stories, as he had been with him for a time in Africa. Trader Horn is sailing for England this morning on the "Carmania."

I first saw Trader Horn when I was with

the Imperial Light Horse Regiment, Mr. Witten said. He was in Roberts's Army, and we met on the veldt between the Magalies Mountains and Potchefstrom. He was in the midst of a group of Generals, and I inquired who he was. I learned that he was said to know Africa better than any other man. He was commissioned to pick two men for reconnoitring, and he walked up and down looking us over. I was more than delighted when he picked me, then only a kid, and another to accompany him.

As we were riding off he hardly said a word, until he turned to me and remarked, "You ride like an American." I replied that I was one. I was with him for about two weeks. I didn't meet him again until some months later, when he was with Kitchener's "Cattle Rangers" in the Taungs section, and later, for the last time, I came across him in the Harrismith section.

Mr. Witten said he had not seen Trader Horn since, until his arrival here, but that Trader Horn recognized him when he showed him several of his pictures, taken during the Boer War. . . .

The second cutting, from the newspaper account of a fire at No. 123 Lexington Avenue, said in part:

. . . Mrs. George Witten, who had an apartment on the third floor, was carried down a ladder to the street.

The damaged floor was once occupied by President Chester A. Arthur, and it was in one of the rooms of the apartment that the oath of office as president of the United States was administered to him after the assassination of President Garfield.

George Witten is a member of the Army and Navy Club of America; president of the Writers' Club; member of the Board of Governors of the Adventurers' Club; member of the Authors' League, the Reserve Officers' Association, Lecturers' Association, the Sojourners, and Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons. During the World War he was elected a Fellow of the Philosophical Society of England, and in this connection he has said: "I think this was done because all of its members were too old for service, and they wanted to be represented on the field, so 'wangled' me, who was already in the service, into their organization, where I really did not belong." The fact remains that he is a Fellow of the Society.

At the time of this writing (1928) George Witten is preparing his autobiography, which is expected to see publication late in 1928 or early in 1929. The autobiography is looked forward to with some eagerness.

WINNER, Benjamin Day,

Assistant State's Attorney.

Having won signal honors, unusual in a man so young, the late Benjamin Day Winner, of New Haven, Connecticut, was a credit to the legal profession, to which he gave all the enthusiasm of his youthful nature. As assistant State's attorney of New Haven County, he threw himself heart and soul into the requirements of his office, during the brief period that he was permitted to serve the interests of the people of this commonwealth, before death called him, practically at the beginning of a promising and brilliantly successful career. Mr. Winner gave himself without stint to the demands of his profession and there is no doubt but that his utter disregard of self when the public good was concerned, and his zealous, unceasing endeavors in behalf of legal matters and questions, caused the light, which blazed so fiercely for a few years, to flicker and go out. He had been assistant State's attorney under Aaron A. Alling and Samuel E. Hoyt from February 11, 1926, until December, 1927,

when he was forced to take a leave of absence due to his health, with the exception of an interlude from March to July in 1927, when he was appointed State's attorney, and in that responsible post acquitted himself with dignity, success and the acclaim of the entire judicial body.

Mr. Winner was born in Clinton, New Jersey, July 15, 1894, son of Rev. John Ogden Winner, who is still living, and Mary (Rockefeller) Winner, a cousin of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who is deceased. Rev. John Ogden Winner is pastor of the First Methodist Church of Harrison, New Jersey, and is a well-known clergyman in that State.

Benjamin Day Winner was educated in the public schools of New Jersey, graduating from Bloomfield High School with the class of 1911, after which he at once entered Yale University for legal study, his uncle, the late Henry Wade Rogers, having been dean of the Yale Law School and Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Always industrious and energetic, he worked his way through both college and law school, and when he graduated from Yale in 1917, enlisted in the United States Army, where he served until his discharge on December 27, 1918. Returning to civil life, the young man became connected with the legal department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in 1919 as assistant counsel. With the same aptitude for professional accomplishments that characterized his all too short career, he soon attracted considerable attention for his superior ability, and while associated with the railroad, through him the road won two suits against the United States Government in the Court of Claims at Washington, District of Columbia. These actions involved payment to the railroad by the government costs of transportation of troops and equipment to the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917. The government appealed to the Supreme Court, but Mr. Winner was victorious in that higher tribunal.

In July, 1923, Mr. Winner was appointed assistant clerk of the city court by Judges Arthur W. Chambers and Elliott Watrous, and a few months later, he was requested by the New Haven Railroad to conduct a test case against the government in the United States Supreme Court concerning the governmental operation of the railroad during the period of the World War, and here again he was successful, being one of the youngest lawyers ever to win such an outstanding victory in the Supreme Court, an achievement which added to his prestige and previous laurels. His progress along the road to fame was both brilliant and rapid, for genius such as he possessed could not pass by unrecognized. Accordingly, on February 11, 1925, Mr. Winner was appointed to the post of assistant city attorney, succeeding Clarence Barton, and a year later, he succeeded Mr. Barton in the State's attorney office, having previously assisted State's Attorney Alling during the January criminal term of court. He continued as assistant State's attorney with the same tireless qualities which he had shown in all previous positions, and upon the resignation of Colonel Alling, March 25, 1927, was appointed acting State's attorney by Judge Arthur F. Ellis. However, he was equal to the task which confronted him and alone and unaided, he proceeded through the March and June terms of criminal court, prosecuting more than sixty cases and was successful in

almost all of them. When his health failed him in December, 1927, he left for New Jersey, to recuperate at the late Judge Rogers' home, in Trenton, and there, in the McKinley Hospital, his death occurred, March 1, 1928.

His death was a shock to his host of friends, and throughout the city created a sense of loss which could never be overcome. Among the many glowing tributes to his wonderful character, engaging personality, and extraordinary ability, was the following paid by State's Attorney Samuel E. Hoyt, who said:

Benjamin D. Winner was associated with me in my office for two years prior to his becoming the assistant State's attorney with Mr. Alling, and my acquaintanceship with him was very close and intimate from the time he first took up his duties in the city court. He was a man who approached all the tasks he had in life in a most conscientious manner and had a most pleasing temperament, and was of a very kindly nature and treated everyone with whom he came in contact with the utmost courtesy and consideration. In my judgment, he was a most promising lawyer and a young man of marked ability and had he been spared would have undoubtedly established a great name for himself in the profession to which he was so strongly attached.

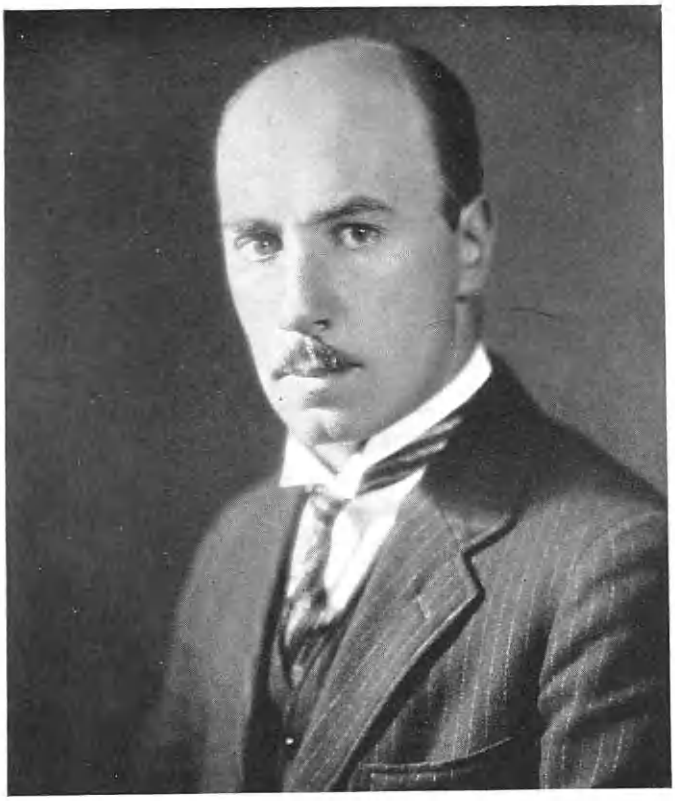
Notwithstanding the spectacular progress which he made in the ranks of his profession and the exemplary achievements he performed, Mr. Winner always retained the sincerity, modesty and love of simplicity that marks a man destined for great things; he was barely more than thirty years of age when he conducted and won the aforementioned test case for the New Haven Railroad in the United States Supreme Court, a case which was watched with the greatest interest by every transportation system of the country, as its consequences were national in scope, and concerned millions of dollars in addition to affecting nearly every railroad in this country. In fraternal circles, he was prominent in the Masonic Order, having been Past Worshipful Master of Wooster Lodge, No. 79, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Harmony Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; and New Haven Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the American Legion and of the Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard.

Benjamin Day Winner married, December 14, 1917, Eva Orr, daughter of Frederick W. and Eva (Gwinnell) Orr, and to this union was born a daughter, Lucille, in 1918. His wife and daughter reside at No. 256 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven.

At the time the United States entered the World War, Mr. Winner enlisted in the army but never got overseas, being stationed at Fort Myers, Virginia, and upon his honorable discharge from the service after the Armistice, held a first lieutenant's commission.

An adopted son of New Haven, Mr. Winner was sincerely mourned by the entire community where he had won his greatest success, and one of the most eloquent expressions of the valuable part he took in this city's legal progress, as well as a realization of the place he held in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, is contained in the following excerpt from an editorial published by the "New Haven Journal Courier:"

Mr. Winner had won a place in this community which justified a profound confidence in his future career. As the Assistant State's Attorney for this county he had impressed himself upon lawyer and layman alike. His



Igor Sikorsky

SIKORSKY
TWIN ENGINE ARMY
BOMBARDMENT
PLANE
TYPE S-37-B
MODEL-1927

SIKORSKY TWIN MOTOR AMPHIBIAN
TYPE S-36
MODEL-1927

natural gifts were abundantly supplemented by a training for his profession of which he took full advantage. He was a representative of that rare class in all professions who bring to the discharge of their obligations something greater and more tangible than classrooms provide an appreciation of. Why he should have been made a shining mark at the blossoming of a career which promised ever increasing values must remain one of the mysteries of life which the human mind has been refused a knowledge of.

SIKORSKY, Igor Ivan,

Aeroplane Manufacturer.

To Igor Ivan Sikorsky, president of the Sikorsky Manufacturing Corporation, is due much of the development so evident of late years in the aeroplane industry. Mr. Sikorsky has devoted his genius to the construction of an all-round multi-utility aeroplane which can be successfully used in commercial aviation in any part of the world and under any climatic conditions, and, one which can quickly be converted to military uses, if the need should arise. The Sikorsky planes are recognized throughout the aeronautical world as unequalled for safety, economy and comfort, at the same time giving the important features of reliability and performance.

Igor I. Sikorsky was born in Kieff, Russia, in the year 1889. From his childhood he evidenced interest in mechanics, and when a small boy, built toys with mechanics extremely ingenious for his early age. From the Kieff High School he entered the Navy College in Petrograd, and after graduating from the General Course, went to Paris, where he studied mathematics, chemistry and draftsmanship. Returning to Keiff, he entered the Mechanical College of the Polytechnical Institute.

In 1908, Mr. Sikorsky began his work in aviation, and the first machine ever built by him was a helicopter with a motor of 25 H.P., which machine supplied interesting and valuable data for further study. In 1910, the second helicopter built by him, equipped with two propellers, reversing in opposite directions, could lift itself but did not possess sufficient power to lift the pilot. In the same year, 1910, Mr. Sikorsky built his first aeroplane, S-1, with a motor of 15 H.P. This machine could part from the ground supported by wind. The next machine was the S-2, with a motor of 25 H.P. During the first flight the aeroplane parted from the ground and made a flight of six hundred feet. The S-3, with Anzani motor of 40 H.P., was finished in the end of 1910. This machine could fly better than the former and once made a flight of fifty-nine seconds.

In 1911, the S-4 and S-5 with Argus motor of 60 H.P., gave very good results for that time. The S-5, piloted by the designer, made several flights up to one hour duration, reached 1,500 feet altitude and made several small cross-country flights. In the spring of 1912, the next type, S-6-A, received the highest award in the Moscow Aviation Exhibition. In the fall of the same year the aeroplane S-6-B, piloted by the inventor, received the first prize in the Military Competition in Petrograd. Among the eleven competing machines were aeroplanes of the best-known European systems, including Farman, Newport, and Fokker.

As early as 1911, Mr. Sikorsky came to the conclusion that the future of aviation depended on the success of large multi-motored aeroplanes, and in the spring of 1913, Mr. Sikorsky built the first successful multi-motored flying ship in the world.

This aeroplane was equipped with four motors of 100 H.P. each. At the end of the same year, he built his second large aeroplane, also equipped with four motors of 100 H.P. each. The gross weight of this aeroplane when loaded reached 10,340 pounds, which constituted 25.8 pounds per H.P. Only very few aeroplanes even at the present time have such a complete use of engine power. The next flying ship piloted by the constructor, established a series of world records and in June of 1914 made a remarkable flight for that time between Petrograd and Kieff and return, covering a distance of 1,600 miles, without any accidents or forced landings.

In 1913, two of Mr. Sikorsky's aeroplanes received the first and second prizes in the Russian Military Competition. In 1914, his aeroplanes established Russian records for distance, endurance, lifting capacity and altitude. Step by step, using every new scientific method, and with his unique experience, he constructed a series of large multi-motored aeroplanes. The last machine built by him had a gross weight when loaded, of 17,600 pounds, and lifting capacity of 6,600 pounds of useful load. This aeroplane was equipped with four Renault motors of 220 H.P. each. These motors were of the same weight as the 400 H.P. Liberty motors.

During the Great War, from the year 1914 up to the end of 1917, the Russian Government ordered large quantities of Mr. Sikorsky's aeroplanes from the Russo-Baltic Works, in Petrograd, which company had an exclusive license from him. Altogether seventy-three Sikorsky large aeroplanes were delivered to the Russian Army. The contract price to the Russian Government for the larger type of machines was 250,000 rubles, or about $125,000 per plane. These aeroplanes performed very valuable service to the Russian Army and made more than four hundred flights above the enemy territory. Only one flying ship failed to return to its headquarters. This machine was brought down by enemy chasers which attacked her in great numbers. Many times the flying ships returned after military flights with one or two motors damaged and not working.

Mr. Sikorsky has since devised a special design of rudders which insures a perfect stability of direction of flight. This enables the pilot to stop any side motor at will, for repairs or inspection, without endangering the flight. Everyone familiar with the great danger which generally accompanies the stopping of motors during the flight will understand that this special device of Mr. Sikorsky's enormously increases the factor of safety. Mr. Sikorsky's patent has been allowed by the United States Patent Office as well as by several other countries.

After the unhappy event of 1917 in Russia, Mr. Sikorsky went to France, where he was immediately commissioned by the French Government for the construction of his type of aeroplane in accordance with French specifications. This work was intended to be started in October, 1918, but was terminated by the Armistice. Since 1919, Mr. Sikorsky has remained in the United States where he has been anxiously watching the developments in the aviation field. In 1923, his friends persuaded him to go ahead with his work, the result of which was the formation of the Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation.

In the fall of 1924, the Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation completed the twin-engined plane S-29, which was a fourteen-passenger cabin land plane, and

being one of the first large passenger planes built in this country, attracted wide attention.

In 1925, the business of the Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation was acquired by the newly formed Sikorsky Manufacturing Corporation, of which Mr. Sikorsky is president. Both corporations have built the following types of planes.

Type S-31—Five seater plane equipped with one Wright J-4 200 H. P. aircooled engine.

Type S-32—Five seater equipped with Liberty 400 H. P. motor.

Type S-33—Two seater equipped with Lawrence 60 H. P. aircooled engine.

Type S-35—Tri motored plane equipped with three Jupiter 400 H. P. aircooled engines built for the flight of Captain René Fonck, the French Ace, from New York to Paris. This plane met disaster on its attempted take off for Paris.

In the fall of the year 1926 the Sikorsky Manufacturing Corporation moved its quarters from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, to College Point, Long Island, where they are at present occupying a large building of 40,000 square feet floor space.

During the year 1927 the Sikorsky Corporation developed and built the following types of planes:

Type S-36—Eight seater amphibian plane equipped with two Wright J5 engines.

Type S-37—Eighteen passenger land cabin plane equipped with two 500 H. P. aircooled engines.

Type S-37-B—A night bombardment plane for the United States Army equipped with two Pratt & Whitney Hornet 525 H. P. motors.

In the fall of 1927 the Sikorsky Company developed a new model of amphibian plane, namely the type S-38, equipped with two Pratt & Whitney Wasp 400 H.P. engines, which has a seating capacity of from ten to twelve passengers. During the five years that Mr. Sikorsky has been at the head of the Sikorsky corporations he has developed a unique method of metal construction of aeroplanes. This method uses open duralumin extruded sections and the parts are riveted and bolted together, no welding being used in any structural part.

He has written a most interesting book on aviation, entitled: "Way of the Air," and has contributed many articles to the various aeronautical publications. He is a member of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, the National Aeronautical Association, and of the United States Naval Intitute; also a trustee of the Russian Church, the congregation of which is half Russian and half American.

Mr. Sikorsky is married and has three children.

TROWBRIDGE, William Petit,

Engineer and Educator.

As a famous engineer and professor on the engineering staffs of the outstanding universities of America, William Petit Trowbridge, whose last years were spent in New Haven, Connecticut, added to the glory of a name long distinguished in American history. He is said to have been the first engineer to suggest the idea of the cantilever bridge. As an army officer he participated in the Civil War. He served with distinction as a member of the United States Coast Survey, as professor at the University of Michigan, at Yale, and at Columbia University. His contributions to engineering literature and his furtherance of the objectives of the various learned societies in which

he was enrolled as an active member were also noteworthy.

William Petit Trowbridge was born at Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, May 25, 1828, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Elizabeth (Conklin) Trowbridge. His grandfather, Captain Luther Trowbridge, took part in the battle of Lexington, before he reached the age of seventeen, served in the perilous expedition of Arnold against Quebec, in the fall of 1775, and was in the army of General Gates at the time Burgoyne surrendered. He also accompanied Sullivan's expedition sent out against the Indians after the massacre of Wyoming. His father-in-law, John Tillman, was also a soldier in General Gates' army.

The descendant of these heroes, William Petit Trowbridge, completed his early education in the country schools and received an appointment as cadet at West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1848, at the head of his class. While still a student, he had his first pedagogic experience, for he acted as assistant professor of Chemistry during his last year at West Point. Commissioned brevet second lieutenant, he was assigned to the Engineers' Corps. For two years he devoted himself to astronomical work at the West Point observatory, for he designed to join the United States Coast Survey. The year 1851 found him a member of the Coast Survey, conducted by the late Alexander D. Bache. Lieutenant Trowbridge was detailed for the triangulation of the coast of Maine as head of the work there, and he later made surveys of the Appomattox and James rivers in Virginia, of the Dutch Gap, where he recommended the cut-off canal which was afterward constructed, and of the Pacific coast. There he conducted the survey which included astronomical, tidal, and magnetic observations. The thousands of specimens he collected there were later donated to the University of Michigan, and to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. Meantime, he had been advanced to a second, and in 1854, to a first lieutenancy in the United States Army.

Resigning in 1856, he became professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan. After a year, however, he again responded to the attraction of survey work and became scientific secretary to the superintendent of the Coast Survey, at the instigation of Mr. Bache. Professor Trowbridge prepared for publication the results of the Gulf Stream exploration. He superintended, in 1860, the erection of the automatic Registering Magnetic Observatory, at Key West, Florida; he prepared the chart of the southern coast for the use of the United States Navy; he made a hectograph survey from Narrangansett Bay, Rhode Island, in connection with a proposed navy yard there. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he rejoined the army and served throughout the conflict. He was in charge of the Engineering Agency in New York City, which supplied materials for fortification. From 1862 to 1865, he was superintendent of engineering at the fort on Willet's Point, and he had charge of repairs at Fort Schuyler and fortifications at Governor's Island.

Resigning from the army after the war, Professor Trowbridge assumed the office of vice-president of the Novelty Iron Works, in New York City, in 1865, and remained thus occupied until 1869. But again he returned to the scientific work which most interested him. From 1877, after resigning his chair of dynamical

engineering at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, until the end of his life, he was professor of engineering at Columbia College. At the same time he served Yale as professor, he was, from 1872 to 1876, commissioner of the State of Connecticut in the erection of the capitol at Hartford and adjutant general of the State. He was head of the department of engineering in the School of Mines at Columbia. From 1889 to 1891, he was chief special agent of the United States Census, the tenth, for collecting statistics relating to power and machinery employed in manufactures. He was also for many years commissioner for establishing harbor lines at New Haven and for building a bridge across the Quinnipiac River. He was the author of a number of works on engineering themes, including: "Proposed Plan for Building a Bridge across the East River at Blackwell's Island," 1869; "Heat as a Source of Power," 1874; and "Turbine Wheels," 1879. On this distinguished engineer were conferred many honorary degrees. In 1856, Rochester University bestowed on him the degree of Master of Arts, an action duplicated by Yale, in 1870. Princeton University made him a Doctor of Philosophy, in 1880; Trinity College, in 1883, honored him with a degree of Doctor of Laws; and the University of Michigan took similar action in 1887. He was associated with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, with the Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Academy of Science. He was vice-president of the New York Academy of Science and of the Association for the Advancement of Science. His pedagogic ability was of high order, and combined with unflagging zeal, made it difficult to replace this scholar and scientist on the School of Mines faculty. Clearly, with kindness and infinite patience, he demonstrated to his students the difficult phases of his subject, helping individually those who proved slow to grasp its complexities and advising discouraged students either to continue or to take up a branch of work for which their talents fitted them. So gentle was he that he never hurt those he was advising. The students loved this friend and instructor, as did his many friends. Professor John Duncan Quackenbos, of Columbia, on one occasion sent to his friend, Professor Trowbridge, a rhymed invitation to join him in the out-door sport which was their common preference, fishing. The invitation concludes thus:

Come, gentle friend, and hie with me
O'er pastures violet-pied
And wet the yellow May-Flie,
In the streamlet's boisterous tide.
Come where the Fleur-de-Lis reflects
The far sky's deepest blue
And fragrant sprays of clustered bloom
Half hide the distant view.
And let me see thee float thy lure
'Neath shadowy pools, where melt and gleam
A hundred hill-side springs.

And then to note that changing look,
'Twixt certainty and doubt,
And watch the supple rod respond
To rush of maddened trout.

How much in common you and I
Find in these wild delights;
Thank God, in friendship strong and pure
Such taste our souls unites.

William Petit Trowbridge married Lucy Parkman, daughter of Samuel Breck Parkman, of Savannah, Georgia. They had six children: 1. Katherine H. Trowbridge, now resides at New Haven. 2. The late Breck Parkman Trowbridge,

one of New York's leading architects; received many distinguished degrees and foreign orders. 3. Lucy Parkman Trowbridge; secretary and treasurer of Connecticut's World Fair; miniature painter— associate, French Salon. 4. The late Professor C. C. Trowbridge, physics; Columbia College. 5. William P. Trowbridge, Jr., civil engineer, now of Tacoma, Washington. 6. Nannie B. Trowbridge; married J. W. Toumey, of Yale Forestry School, Yale University.

At the age of sixty-four, August 12, 1892, Professor Trowbridge left a world which he had done much to better. As a man, a citizen, and a scientist, he is a source of pride and inspiration to his native land.

COPPINI, Pompeo,

Sculptor.

The life of Pompeo Coppini may be divided into three periods: First, the years which he spent in his native Italy as a student of sculpture and the arts; second, his first fifteen years in the United States, during which he builded up permanently a name now known throughout the world; and third, the years that have followed, during which his talents have flourished unshackled by the demands so often a deterrent to an artist—during which he has been able to exercise artistic freedom of ideal, to the marked and lasting benefit of America's art treasure. The first period, then, was formative; the second, that of proof; and the third has been, and is, one of triumph for Coppini and the United States and the world entire. For truly, the world is richer for each exquisite piece from his mind and hand.

Review of the facts in Coppini's career reveals that force underlying his character which has led him to greatness. An artist born, he must needs fulfill the urge within his breast from earliest years. Against difficulties which were as rigorous in the Italy of *le fin de siècle* as they are in the present day, because of economic uncertainties, he pitted a strong will, and won to fortune and renown—or rather, to renown and fortune, as the latter, in art, must follow the former, if the art is real. Coppini's art is of the highest type. He puts into his full figures the fire of genius, breathes into cold stone the coursing blood of life, and leaves it a masterpiece. He is known best, perhaps, as "the Sculptor of the Southern Cause," due to the extreme sympathy which always, since the commencement of his first Southern work, has existed between himself and the Southland. Well might he be styled the South's proponent in stone and other lasting media; for he has perpetuated the figures, and the characters, of numbers of the South's greatest men—her heroes, past and present. But he is known well also, particularly within the compass of recent years, in the artistic circles of the East, and now maintains his studios in Fourteenth Street, West, No. 210, on the northernmost skirt of Greenwich Village. In this report of one whose record is beset with the brilliance of inspiring achievement, interpretation and comment are minimized, and he who reads these lines is left to draw his own inferences as to Coppini the Man.

Both the little town of Moglia and the art-rich city of Florence, Italy, claim Coppini as their son, and it is doubtful which is favored the more by the artist: Florence, with her priceless treasures from the masters of sculpture and painting who

PIRIE MAC DONALD
PHOTOGRAPHER-OF-MEN
NEW YORK

assisted so valuably in the renaissance, where he studied under such masters as Zocchi and Rivalta; or the village which beheld his first steps of infancy, and loved him, and from which he was taken away before he could learn to know her. Coppini was born in Moglia, Province of Mantova, May 19, 1870, son of Giovanni and Leandra (Raffa) Coppini, and his was the usual obstruction to the path of artistic genius—namely, his parents wished him to be a civil engineer, or in any case not to be an artist. It is therefore not astounding that at the age of sixteen years Coppini evaded the college examinations proffered him by running away from home; nor that, on September 15, 1886, he was admitted as a student at the Academy of Fine Arts, in Florence. The regular course of the academy, even then, occupied eight years; but Coppini completed it in three, winning each year the highest honors and being awarded the money prize at the close of the third year, in competition with many who had studied twelve years and more. In 1889, he went to Rome, with the intention of studying the old masters. Financial matters intervened, however. He could not call upon his family for such assistance, and ended the problem by entering the army, a year in advance of the time necessary as the eldest son of his family. When his time of service was up, in 1891, despairing of seeing his hopes for an artistic career realized, Coppini went to the north of Italy and obtained employment in a fiscal engineering office as apprentice, soon afterward being commissioned as assistant hydraulic engineer on the levee of the Piave River, which that year broke and flooded a great portion of land surrounding. But Florence beckoned, and the Government employment was not remunerative enough to allow him to dream of realizing his ambitions so quickly. The work, besides, was irksome, and in a short time he was doing business as a wine merchant, negotiating, however, in all articles that offered a profit. In less than a year of such dealing he had sufficient money wherewith to open a studio in Florence. Recognition of his talent was not long in coming; but he had not the money to pay for models necessary in the execution of large works, and, because of this limitation, became known as one of the best portrait sculptors of Italy, for his genius could not be denied, so long as there remained money for art of any size, even to sizes most inconsiderable. Among other famous Italians for whom Coppini made busts during this period was Signor Bovio, author and political leader; Senator Mantegazza, novelist and director of the Museum of Technology; Ugo Schiff, director of the Chemical Institute, University of Florence; and Enrico Giglioli, of the Italian Geographical Society, and director of the National Museum of Natural History, Florence. His fame was sent abroad when the celebrated German professor, Christian M. T. Mommsen, sat for him, and the great savant's friends both in Germany and Italy unanimously declared the result successful as a work of art and a most satisfactory reproduction of the historian's striking face and head. For this period of life, which threw him in the way of these illustrious persons, Coppini has ever been grateful. He has written: "The study of great characters and great personalities was a world of help to me." During the next two years he entered into many competitions for prizes, being "awarded all of them except

work that would support me," and in order merely to exist he went in 1895 to the District of Carrara, where he worked on commercial models of angels and other figures destined to be reproduced in marble for cemeteries in far-away lands. Thus closed the first period of Coppini's life—that of preparation, the formation and early demonstration of the ability borne by an artist fated to be great.

The second period of Coppini's life may be said to have opened on March 5, 1896, when, having acquired sufficient money, he disembarked from a vessel at New York City. He found himself alone, unknown, with a very modest capital, and no knowledge of the English language. For a few months he struggled unassisted, then was called to aid an American sculptor who had studied in Italy and who had taught him at the time a great deal about this country. This American sculptor helped him to get hold of American ideas, and it was not long before he began to receive commissions for busts of people who were prominent in New York City and in the world's affairs. Among these was Hallie Erminie Rives, who was then beginning to attract the notice of the literary spheres; General Joe Wheeler, Lieutenant Hobson, Charles Broadway Rouss, and Mark Hambourg. Said the New York "Telegram," the morning of February 9, 1900: "Coppini, by the way, accomplished the greatest feat of his art career, yesterday. He modelled the bust of Mark Hambourg, the pianist, in exactly three and a half hours." In 1899, he was commissioned as sculptor for the New Exhibition Hall, Philadelphia, the two groups at either end of the pediment, representing Navigation and Transportation, respectively, being from his hand. It was he, also, who modelled the groups which decorated the Government Building at the Omaha Exposition. About this time, a prize was offered by "L'Araldo Italiano," in behalf of the Italians of New York City, for the best design for a memorial tablet to King Humbert; and it was awarded to Coppini, whose conception was conceded to be far more beautiful than those of the nineteen other Italian sculptors who entered the lists. In comment the artist said: "I won this not because my sketch was the best modelled, but because my conception was the most philosophic and the most explanatory in its allegory, dealing with the death of King Humbert and the causes of the tragedy." The tablet was to have hung in the Pantheon at Rome, but a successor of the King had it placed in the family museum of Monza. In January, 1900, together with Arthur Feudel, who was even then an eminent portrait painter, Coppini opened a studio in Fifty-fifth Street near Sixth Avenue, New York City, for instruction in art. It was known as the New York School of Portraiture in Painting and Modeling. Before long the associates had secured a number of pupils, and the "American Art Journal" of January 6, 1900, said: "We are gratified to learn that there are already enrolled in Coppini's classes several pupils who are members of prominent New York families, and who have settled down to work with all the interest and devotion of art-life in the Old World." The review continued: "Signor Coppini may be said further to be body and soul an artist, so intense is his entrain and application when once he enters upon a piece of work. Of lightning-like rapidity in conception, he is equally swift in his powers

of execution, and so contagious is his enthusiasm that his pupils never fail to be carried away by it." Coppini had six years of lucrative work in New York City, but always, however, under the direction of others; and, "being tired of making reputations for others," gladly accepted the opportunity offered to go to Texas to model the five statues which now adorn the Confederate monument at Austin. In November of the same year he was awarded the Burleson Memorial, which he considers one of his best portrait statues; and the following year he was commissioned to execute a monument at Paris, Texas, to the memory of Confederate soldiers. After his success with the Burleson monument, Coppini received many and varied commissions for memorial statues, among these the John H. Reagan Memorial, with the famous personification of the Lost Cause at the feet of the subject. Ever enthusiastically ready to join in aiding the progress of his adopted country, he next interested himself in the Texas Exhibition at St. Louis, Missouri, in the World's Fair, and threw himself wholeheartedly into work on a noble group of the "Victims of the Galveston Flood," which was modelled in San Antonio, Texas. Coppini intended this group to be nude and classic, but was unable to work it out in the manner intended. The impossibility of finding a suitable model prevented, and he has said: "My soul is there, but my art is not all there; so even this group I cannot consider my best." In 1905, came to him the opportunity which he had awaited long—the commission for the Terry Texas Ranger Monument. Texans of today point with pride to this work, concerning which Coppini has written, as enthusiastically as a boy might write: "I often thought when a student at the academy that if I could reach the time when I would be able to place an equestrian statue in a public square, that I would be a great man, as in our country a man who has such an opportunity must be a real master; but today, after my experience, I wish I could have the opportunity of making another, so as to do better." Another opportunity did come, in 1908, when he was awarded the commission for the General John Hunt Morgan Memorial equestrian statue which was unveiled October 18, 1911, in the courthouse square, at Lexington, Kentucky. At the time of the awarding of the Morgan monument the sculptor was on his way to Europe, where he spent eight months in art galleries. During the sojourn he visited his birthplace, Moglia, and there was received by the people as a beloved son, with acclamation. At this point may be said to have closed the second period of Coppini's life and career. The third period, then, began with completion of the Morgan monument.

On his return from Europe the artist fulfilled the Morgan contract with glory, and meanwhile, also at the commencement of this so-called third period, interested himself in the Sam Houston Memorial, which was to be erected on the erstwhile neglected grave of the great Texas leader. Unfortunately, Coppini was not fully aware of the conditions of the contest, and presented a sketch to be moulded in bronze. Subsequently, learning that it was the Legislature's wish that it be constructed entirely from Texas granite, he withdrew his plans, and the contract was practically placed in the hands of a stone contractor. But at this point the family of Houston in-

tervened, requesting a voice in the final decision. When Coppini, who had meantime worked on a bas-relief to be hewn from granite, heard of the delay he hastened to Austin and laid his second plans before the Governor. The family, without dissent, accepted his conception, and the memorial was unveiled at Huntsville on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1911. The outcome of this competition recalls to mind, perhaps, the manner in which Benvenuto Cellini used to win his contests of art in Florence, Rome and Paris. Coppini had beyond question become the foremost sculptor of Texas. In 1909 had been awarded to him the commission for the Gonzales Texas Heroes Monument; and in this, both in the heroic figure which surmounts the pedestal and in the scene executed in relief which adorns the front, Coppini's work shows the touches of a master hand. A few months later, also, another commission had been given him in which he was allowed to employ his own ideas in great measure—commission for the Victoria Memorial, with its sublime figure of a soldier, wearied almost unto death, taking his last stand on the rocky hillside, defiant to the end. Then, after various minor works, Coppini visited Mexico, to model the bust of the then President, General Diaz. He came in touch with the American colony of the capital city, and was commissioned to model the fine Washington statue which was the colony's gift to the neighbor republic as a memorial to their centennial. Coppini's conception of Washington given to Mexico is said by many critics to be one of the best in existence. The observer regards the statue, and sees Washington calm and gracious, with right hand extended in welcome, and the left, after the French fashion, touching the heart. His cloak falls in graceful folds away from a stalwart figure, and his head is lifted with the unconscious poise of a scion of a noble race. Here, indeed, may well be a true conception of Washington as a man and gentleman, though the "father of our country" has been pictured so frequently in the ideal that a true concept of his actual appearance is lacking. In 1911, Coppini was appointed by O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas, as a delegate to represent that commonwealth at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress held in Kansas City, Missouri, in November of that year. Also, by Governor Colquitt, he was appointed to represent Texas as member of the advisory committee of the World's Permanent Exposition at Washington, District of Columbia. Again, he was appointed by a committee of one hundred to represent the government of the city of San Antonio, to be presented to the late President Wilson, and to secure his support and the support of the Federal Government for a proposed International Fair in 1918, marking the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of San Antonio. For many years Coppini maintained a capacious residence and studio in San Antonio, and regards the city as one of his favorites, but in 1916, left it for Chicago, where he was commissioned by the State of Arkansas to make the statue of the late James P. Clarke, United States Senator, which now stands in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington. Also, he was commissioned by the State of Michigan to make a statue of General Shafter, of Cuban War fame, for his native community, Galesburg, Michigan. It was during this period, 1916-18, that he was com-

missioned by Texas authorities to make the statue of the late General Soul Ross, former Governor of the commonwealth, which may be seen today in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Point, Texas, of which institution the deceased had been president. Celebrated for his work in equestrians, Coppini was given the order to execute the equestrian group which now commemorates Charles Noyes, at Ballinger, Texas. On July 11, 1918, as representative of the Western Society of Sculptors, whose full coöperation he held, Coppini was instigator of a war memorial to be placed in Grant Park, facing Michigan Avenue, Chicago. By the city, then, he was appointed one of a committee of nine to make a design, in coöperation with the architect of the South Park Commission, Chicago. For a temporary memorial, the sum of fifty thousand dollars was raised; and following the Armistice which closed the World War, November 11, 1918, this memorial was developed into one of permanence, which graces Chicago within the Soldiers' Field Memorial Stadium. It was in this great Illinois city, 1920, that Coppini was awarded contract for execution of the quarter-million-dollar Littlefield War Memorial, for the University of Texas, and at the close of 1922 the master removed to New York City, taking, in 1923, his present studios in Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, and his residence at No. 4472 Boston Post Road, Pelham Manor, New York. Another important commission which Coppini carried through to completion during the third period of his career is the statue of George Washington executed for the city of Portland, Oregon. In the summer of 1924, Dr. Henry Waldo Coe of that city came to New York to find a sculptor to make the Washington which he desired to present to Portland. Learning that Coppini was the author of the already mentioned piece in Mexico City, he came to him to request a duplicate, which the artist refused, believing that he could exceed it in beauty and character. For a time it appeared that the commission was lost, as Dr. Coe left the studio in disgust. But after several months he returned, and gave to Coppini the award. In 1926, the bronze was exhibited at the Sesqui-centennial in Philadelphia. Critics, through the press and by spoken word, pronounced it the best likeness of the Father of Our Country ever beheld, portrayed as a citizen, gentleman, statesman, and true leader of the country's destiny. Said Coppini in comment: "I always think of him as the representative of all the people, and not only as the leader of the Revolutionary forces; for, as President of the United States of America, he wore the crown of the full glory that his army conquered for his nation." Another important commission was the making of the first Masonic allegorical bronze doors in the world, for the Scottish Rite cathedral of San Antonio. In these doors Coppini proved his genius as a sculptor, and also as a student of philosophical Masonry. The right side door he dedicated to the United States, and the left to the State of Texas, the first leaders of each having been Master Masons; "and so I portrayed them in the central panels, placing under Washington the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and under Sam Houston the signing of the declaration of Texas independence." Two other top panels portray the Masonic virtues, and grouped around are statuettes and heads of the Greatest Philosopher of Religions, to emphasize belief in one God

and in religious tolerance. Coppini's work of recent years, in addition to that already cited, has been of magnitude, but only two more of these works will be mentioned in conclusion: One, the bronze group gracing the John Ball Memorial, completed in 1925, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in which project he was associated with Frank D. Black, who supplied the pedestal of granite. And two, what is regarded as his outstanding work, the design and execution of the three-hundred and twenty-five-thousand-dollar war memorial to be erected on the campus of the University of Texas, at Austin. The monument is the gift of the late Major George W. Littlefield, who was president of the American National Bank, of Austin. In bronze, the memorial will consist of a central figure of Columbia, twenty-four feet tall, with the statues of six former United States Presidents and leading Texans grouped on a platform. In front of the group will be a cascade and pool, one hundred feet long by fifty wide. This work has been projected for several years, the designing by Coppini having required no less than eight years. Details were completed in his New York City studios. At this writing (1928) Coppini is author of thirty-six public monuments, which include four equestrian statues. These thirty-six are distributed widely, the majority being in ten of the United States, and the others in Italy, Germany, and Mexico.

Coppini is an honorary member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio; honorary member of the Lions Club of that city; member of the Rotary Club and Level Club of New York City; and of the Men's Club and Pelham Manor Association, of Pelham Manor, New York. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, member of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Pompeo Coppini married, February 27, 1898, Elisa M. di Barbieri, of New Haven, Connecticut. He has said: "To my wife I owe the greatest part of my success, as she has been to me both an inspiration and a good business adviser."

Pompeo Coppini, sculptor—so he signs his name. Just as this name will live through centuries, so will his works tell their stories to future generations, and so may his life inspire to manhood, character and true worth those artists who would follow him.

PRATT, Walter Wilcox,

Insurance Expert, Attorney.

A man of the highest integrity, deepest sincerity, and intense earnestness, and singleness of purpose, Walter Wilcox Pratt was prominent in the legal department of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and was, at the time of his death, the tenth oldest employee, in years of service. A direct descendant of John Pratt, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Pratt traces his lineage from an ancient and noble English family.

Pratt, with its variants Pratte, Praett, Praed, Prete, Prate, and Praer, is believed by some authorities to mean "a meadow," and to have been a place name before it was a surname. "Prat," as a surname, was very common in the Hundred Rolls. Others believe it to have been derived from the Anglo-Saxon praet, meaning "cunning." Still another theory is that John Plat or Platte, who fled from

France because of political persecution, became an armor bearer to the King, and subsequently spelled his name Pratt.

The surname Pratt occurs among the earliest English family records, before the year 1200, and indicates that the family came to England with the Normans. John Pratt or de Pratellis, held the manor of Patrickborne (Merton Bridge and Pelham Hundred) in 1200. Four brothers, John, William, Engebran, and Peter de Pratellis figured prominently in the reign of Richard I. John was a favorite minister. John Pratt was in Parliament from Beverly, in 1298 and 1305.

The Pratt family trace their ancestry to Thomas Pratt of Baldock, Hertfordshire, England, who made his will in February, 1538-9, in which he names his children, Thomas, Jr., James, Andrew, and Agnes, and his wife, Joan. Andrew Pratt of Baldock had children, Ellen, William (of further mention), and Richard. William was baptized in 1562. He married Elizabeth and had six children, of whom two, John and William, and possibly a third—Elizabeth—came to America. He was rector of a church in Stevenage, diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconery of Huntington deanery of Hitchin. He died in 1629.

(I) John Pratt, son of Rev. William and Elizabeth Pratt, of Stevenage, Hertfordshire, England, was baptized November 9, 1620, in Stevenage, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, July 15, 1655. He came with his brother, William, to America. They were of the party of Rev. Thomas Hooker which emigrated from Newtowne, Massachusetts, to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. April 7, 1634, he was granted two acres of land by the old burying ground, "without any common pales." In 1635, he owned a house in Newtowne which he sold to Joseph Isaac. He was made freeman at the General Court holden in Massachusetts, May 14, 1634.

"At a general meeting of the freemen" for the election of Magistrates, according to the orders of April 11, 1639, "John Pratt was chosen one of the committee." January 14, 1639, he was of a committee "to adjust and appoint due proporcon for men's allottments." During 1640 and 1641, he served on committees to "appoint and lay out the lands," "to proportion fances," "to order the affairs of the towne." On September 15, 1643, he was chosen one of the Grand Jury, and on February 3, 1644, he was chosen Constable. He was a carpenter by trade, and made repairs on the prison house.

The persons resident in Hartford were divided into two classes, "proprietors of land" and "such inhabitants as were granted lotts to have onely at the towne's courtesie." John Pratt's name appears on the former list, and on the town records as follows: "14 Jany, 1639, John Pratt, one who has rights in individual lands is elected representative for the following year."

John Pratt married Elizabeth, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Daniel, born about 1639, married Hannah. 3. Hannah, born November 25, 1648, in Hartford, Connecticut.

(II) John Pratt (2), son of John and Elizabeth Pratt, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1638, and died November 23, 1689. He was made freeman at a Court called by the Governor, and Magistrate at Hartford, Connecticut, February

26, 1656. He was chosen Constable for 1660, 1669, 1687, 1682, and chosen to "order the affayrs of the town from 1653 to 1665." His name appears on the list of "Freemen" on the north side of the river, taken October 13, 1669. He married (first) Hannah Boosey, born 1641, daughter of Lieutenant James and Alice Boosey, of Wethersfield. He married (second) Hepsibah Wyatt, daughter of John Wyatt. She married (second) John Sadd, March 10, 1691, a tanner from Earl's Colne County, England. She died December 20, 1711. John and Hepsibah (Wyatt) Pratt were the parents of the following children: 1. Hannah, born November 25, 1658, married Jaret Spencer. 2. John, born May 17, 1661, in Hartford, married Hannah Sanford. 3. Elizabeth, born October 7, 1664, in Hartford. 4. Sarah, born June 20, 1668, in Hartford; married Timothy Phelps. 5. Joseph, born March 6, 1671, in Hartford; married Sarah Colyer. 6. Ruth, born December 21, 1677, in Hartford; married in Hartford, January 1, 1700, Willerton Merrill, born June 28, 1675, son of John and Sarah (Watson) Merrill. 7. Susannah, born October 2, 1680, in Hartford; married Daniel Merrill. 8. Jonathan, of whom further.

(III) Jonathan Pratt, son of John and Hepsibah (Wyatt) Pratt was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 6, 1683, and died December 6, 1755, in Hartford. He and his wife lived on the west side of Main Street, East Hartford, Connecticut, north of the old meeting-house. In 1730, Mr. Pratt was listed as a tanner. He married, as his second wife, Mary Benton, born 1690, died February 8, 1781, daughter of Andrew Benton. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth, married William Moulbe. 2. Jerusha, born 1712; married Benjamin Roberts. 3. Daniel, baptized June 10, 1722, married (first) Mary Pitkin. 4. Moses, married Ginger Corning. 5. Jonathan, married Mary Kilbourn. 6. Eliab, of whom further. 7. Aaron, married Mary Clark. 8. Mary. 9. Hepsibah, born 1732, married Samuel Rockwell.

(IV) Eliab Pratt, son of Jonathan and Mary (Benton) Pratt, was born about 1724, and died April 15, 1809. He lived in East Hartford, and was one of the committee of schools there. He married, about 1748, Margaret Ely, of Lyme, Connecticut. She died July 22, 1802, aged seventy-three. They had the following children: 1. Lucy, baptized in East Hartford, February 12, 1749; married Samuel Arnold. 2. Margaret, baptized in East Hartford, January 6, 1751; died February 5, 1770, aged twenty-one. 3. Susannah, baptized in East Hartford, March 11, 1753; married Silas Easton. 4. Lucretia, baptized in East Hartford, June 1, 1755; married Roger Butler. 5. Nathaniel, of whom further. 6. Russell baptized in East Hartford, October 22, 1759; married Hannah Wadhams. 7. Penelope, baptized in East Hartford, November 1, 1761; married Ashbel Warren 8. Ely, baptized September 4, 1763, lost at sea, December 15, 1788. 9. Luther baptized April 10, 1768; married Dorca Williams. 10. Elisha, baptized May 27 1770; married Lucy Bill.

(V) Nathaniel Pratt, son of Eliab an Margaret (Ely) Pratt, was born Augus 6, 1757, and baptized in East Hartford August 14, 1757. He served six days i the American Revolution, marching t Boston, Massachusetts, at the time of th "Lexington Alarm," in April, 1775. H enlisted May 20, 1775, as private in th Second Company, Captain Pitkin, Fourt

Regiment, in Colonel Hinman's brigade. This regiment was raised on the first call for troops upon the surprise of Fort Ticonderoga. He was discharged December 20, 1775. He was the town collector for East Hartford, in 1779 and 1780. He married Sarah Perkins. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Perry, baptized in East Hartford, February 27, 1779; died in Wayne, Ohio, minister. 2. George, baptized in East Hartford, June 10, 1781; died Hartford; physician. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. Luther, born 1785; married Eliza Latimer. 5. Sarah.

(VI) Nathaniel Pratt, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Perkins) Pratt, was born in East Hartford, July 8, 1783, and died September 3, 1861. He resided in Hartland and West Granby, Connecticut, where he served for twenty-one years as constable and justice of the peace. He also represented his district for two years in the Connecticut Legislature. He married, May 10, 1807, Candoce (Candace?) Wilcox, born March 21, 1781, died June 5, 1870, daughter of Sadoce Wilcox, of West Granby, Connecticut. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Almerine, born October 20, 1811; married Lavina Viets. 2. Alfred, born March 25, 1813, died July 5, 1832. 3. Eliza Ann, born December 25, 1814; married Asa Higley. 4. Louisa, born February 9, 1817; married Orlande E. Smith. 5. Julius Caesar, born December 3, 1818; married Ursula Herrick. 6. Jane Sadoce, born April 9, 1820, died January 12, 1892; married Eber Rive. 7. Emma, born August 7, 1821, died June 7, 1837. 8. Nathaniel Sadoce, born August 16, 1823; married Mary Sillman. 9. Pliny Perry, of whom further. 10. Betsy Elizabeth, born August 8, 1826, died March 20, 1866; married Edward Eggleston. 11. Elisha Bills, born January 17, 1828; married (first) Lavinia Gates, and (second) Augusta Hawley. 12. Tudor D., born March 7, 1830; married Julia Ann Williams. 13. John J., born March 3, 1832; married Clara Clark. 14. Lucy Amelia, born December 22, 1835; married Harvey O. Hayes.

(VII) Pliny Perry Pratt, son of Nathaniel and Candoce (Candace?) (Wilcox) Pratt, was born December 25, 1824, in West Granby, Connecticut, and died February 13, 1897, in Painesville, Ohio, where he was a drygoods merchant. He married, February 5, 1849, Helen Irene Jewett, daughter of Peter Jenner and Louisa Adelaide (Smith) Jewett. She was born in Granby, Connecticut, April 16, 1829. They had the following children: 1. Edward Stanley, born in Granby, June 22, 1850; married Emma Skinner. 2. Charles, born in Granby, August 31, 1852. 3. Arthur Lee, born in Killingly, Connecticut, March 7, 1854, resides in St. Paul, Minnesota. 4. Frank Pliny, born in West Killingly, Connecticut, January 11, 1856; married Estelle Jane Smith. 5. Bella Irene, born in West Killingly, Connecticut, September 5, 1858; married, in Painesville, Ohio, September 5, 1894, Herbert Marshall Doolittle, born in Painesville, November 26, 1856, son of John Titus and Ann (Marshall) Doolittle. 6. Walter Wilcox, of whom further. 7. William John, born in Painesville, September 5, 1863; married, in Cleveland, Ohio, July 19, 1893, Mary L. Scott, daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Priestman) Scott. 8. Grace Louise, born in Painesville, July 17, 1871; married Allan Carpenter. 9. Helen born in Painesville, September 10, 1874.

(VIII) Walter Wilcox Pratt, son of Pliny Perry and Helen I. (Jewett) Pratt,

was born in Painesville, Ohio, March 8, 1862, and died February 19, 1928. He was graduated from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1885, where he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities. In 1886 he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and studied law in the office of Theodore M. Maltbie, his uncle, of the firm of Case, Maltbie, and Bryant. After several years spent in the practice of law—a profession in which he was most successful—Mr. Pratt became clerk of the Hartford Probate Court. He continued to hold this position for two and a half years, resigning to enter the employ of the Travelers' Insurance Company on May 19, 1891, as secretary to President James G. Batterson. Later, he entered the legal department of the company, where he was located at the time of his death. In the death of Walter Wilcox Pratt the city lost a worthy citizen, whose loss is deeply felt by a host of friends and acquaintances. He held the admiration and regard of all who knew him, not only by the staunchness of his integrity and his adherence to the highest code of honor, but also by his kindly and winning personality.

Mr. Pratt was greatly interested in golf. He was a member of the Hartford Golf Club, the Connecticut Golf Association, and the United States Seniors' Golf Association. He was a member of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and the University Club. He was an attendant of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

Mr. Pratt married, June 16, 1915, Harriet Hinckley Norris, who survives him. He also left three step-children: Minerva Norris, Nelson Norris, and Howard Norris; four brothers, Edward Pratt, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Arthur Pratt, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Charles Pratt and Frank Pratt, of Painesville, Ohio; as well as Mrs. Allan W. Carpenter of Yonkers, New York, and Mrs. W. Marshall Doolittle, of Painesville.

(References: Bardsley—"Dictionary of Welsh and English Surnames." Lower—"Patronymica Britannica." W. R. Cutter—"Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut." C. B. Whittelsey—"Genealogy of John Pratt of of Hartford, Connecticut." Trumbull: Memorial—"History of Hartford, Connecticut." F. W. Chapman—"Pratt Family." "Connecticut Men in the Revolution." F. C. Jewett—"History and Genealogy of the Jewetts of America." Virkus — "Compendium of American Genealogy." Paige—"Early Settlers of Connecticut.")

HUNTINGTON, Hubert Samuel,

Aviation Instructor.

Impelled by an unspoken demand for scientific service undreamed of a decade ago and inspired by his love of aviation, in which he is an expert, Hubert Samuel Huntington, of New York City, has established the first school of avigation in the history of the world, with offices in the metropolis at No. 757 Broadway and access to the aviation fields on Long Island for practical instruction of students.

As its name indicates, avigation is the science of navigation in the air. As president and directing genius of this school, Mr. Huntington is qualified by long practical experience to instruct his students in the art of air navigation and its many intricate emergency situations. He is a member of a family that has followed marine interests, his father being well and favorably known in this line, while he himself was an instructor during the World War.

Hubert Samuel Huntington was born in Medford, Massachusetts, August 17,

Herbert D. Huntington

1904, a son of Captain Robert and Martha (Martin) Huntington. His father is at present principal of the Merchant Marine School of New York City, and is the originator of free medical advice by radio, now being broadcast through many stations in the United States. His ancestors were English, who settled in the United States prior to the War of the Revolution.

Hubert S. Huntington was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of Curtis High School and the Staten Island Academy, where he took special scientific courses. During the participation of the United States in the World War, he served as an instructor in marine engineering at the Merchant Marine School in South Street, New York City. He is also an instructor in seamanship and navigation to the New York State Junior Naval Militia. In October, 1927, he organized the Avigation School of America, and has enrolled a large number of students.

He is a member of the Republican County Committee of Richmond, Staten Island, and belongs to the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Incorporated. His church is the Protestant Episcopal. His pastime is aviation, and his home is with his parents, at No. 712 Tompkins Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

McKONE, William,

Contractor.

A fine example of the self-made man, whose life-story relates how an immigrant Irish lad of ten years eventually became one of the most important building contractors in the State of Connecticut, passed away in Hartford upon the death, May 1, 1923, of William McKone. Cathedrals, churches, public buildings, private dwellings in great number, and of a high order of architecture stand throughout the State of his adoption as testimonials to his skill as a craftsman and designer, and to his honor as a builder. Despite his early years of near-privation, Mr. McKone, through long hours of persistent self-study when his day's work was done, became an exceedingly well-informed man, and thus was enabled to enjoy to a degree the intellectual pleasures that were the fruit of his own industry. One of his outstanding characteristics was patriotism. This element had its demonstration in marked manner upon the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Federal forces, and was assigned to service in the navy. His term of enlistment of one year expired, and he reënlisted for another though shorter period.

Born in West Mead, Ireland, in 1845, William McKone found himself about ten years after his birth on the high seas, bound with his parents for America. Upon arrival in the United States, William's father and mother selected Hartford as the city where they should make their home, and they settled here. The rudiments of an education he received in the schools of Hartford. But his early training was elementary in the extreme, and when still quite young he had the necessity of helping to eke out the family treasury staring him in the face. He confronted the situation with a courageous heart, however, and went to work with a will. But his thirst for knowledge was not slaked by the all too short a period he had spent at school. What he learned there gave him an excellent foundation on which to supplement it with study and a wide and selected reading at home nights, after he had passed the hours

of the day at his place of employment. By this means he furnished his mind and acquired that faculty of clear thinking and mental concentration which was to be accounted one of the chief assets of the business of the future. He was hardly more than a boy when he apprenticed himself to a Mr. Mead and began to learn the trade of carpenter. In this craft he soon acquired remarkable skill, and his capacity for the building trade embraced a talent for the drawing and execution of plans. He thus laid a technical foundation on which he erected his career in which he became famous throughout the State of Connecticut; indeed, his monuments of religious worship and his centers of public activities have attracted the attention of admirers from points remote from the borders of his commonwealth.

When William McKone had reached the age of twenty-five years, he determined to launch out in the business world on his own account. He early took into partnership his brother, Christopher McKone, the title of the firm being McKone Brothers. They began in a humble station and with small capital; but they were long on credit; and their resources of courage, faith in themselves and in their fellow-men, and an undeniable will to work hard and early and late, were ample. When the brothers actually entered the field of competition with their elders in the trade, they found that their assets were listed above par. They were on the way to building up a large and profitable business, and eventually they arrived at the goal of their ambition. The firm of McKone Brothers, of which William was the guiding genius and the senior member, began receiving commissions for the erection of churches, schools and private residences all over the State. The very first contract of high importance that was brought to the attention of William McKone was that for the construction of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Hartford. This was manifestly so great an undertaking that Mr. McKone, whose firm was awarded the contract, undertook its execution with no little trepidation. The brothers' capital was meager as to dollars and cents. They could not see through to the successful end to attain which they had figured consistently and hopefully. But William McKone and his brother understood themselves and they knew their trade; moreover, they were possessed of dauntless courage, which only needed the stiffening quality of indorsement in the field of supply. William McKone found this endorsement in the generous credit extended to the firm. By reason of this high standing with concerns dealing in brick, stone and lumber, the McKone Brothers were enabled to execute the contract for the erection of the cathedral to the eminent satisfaction of the ecclesiastical authorities, the members of the parish and of the city in which it is an architectural feature. The firm was now "made," and the cathedral contract was only the beginning of numerous commissions for the construction of high-class buildings designed for one purpose or another. The firm's main forte was churches and schoolhouses, in the designing and construction of which they seemed to be without a peer within the region of their activities. The volume of the business that came to their hands was in itself a recognition of the high place they had reached among the leading contracting firms. William's brother Christopher began to fail in health, and he retired from participation in the affairs

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Col. Helen R. Bastedo.

of the firm, dying about ten years later; the elder brother from that time forward conducted the business alone. William McKone was inclined to place a large share of his success in business to the credit of his devotion to it; for he loved his work, and it is said of him that he would rather draw plans then to play golf or engage in any other recreational diversion. He was upright in his business transactions and he enjoyed the esteem of all his business associates. He always carried out his contracts to the smallest details of the specifications and drawings. Mr. McKone was a staunch Democrat, and the party of his choice secured for him the office of member of the board of assessors and member of the board of relief in the city government of the capital of the State. These respective offices he held for several terms, but he would not yield to determined pressure from his constituency to accept the candidacy for more important gifts from the electorate. He was for some years a trustee of St. Francis' Hospital in Hartford, and was a member of the Putnam Phalanx, one of the old and celebrated military associations of Connecticut. He was a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic faith.

William McKone married, April 26, 1870, Ellen Mary Maguire, whose death preceded his by several years. Of that marriage there were three children: James Nicholas, William Benedict, and Mary Elizabeth, the last two of whom survive their father.

BASTEDO, Colonel Helen Russell,

Commander, W. M. C. A.

There are very few women in this country—in fact, it could be said in all truth that there are but few in the whole world—who have so rightfully received the honor, respect and adulation which have been bestowed upon Colonel Helen Russell Bastedo for her wonderful work during the World War with the outfit she enlisted and commanded—the Women's Motor Corps of America. It is a matter of record that this organization was one of the most important of all the home auxiliaries, carrying wounded men from overseas off the ships to their various hospitals, transporting convalescent soldiers from hospitals to different outings, doing ambulance work by day and night for hospitals which needed this service, answering calls from any of the military camps needing help, maintaining branches of their ambulance service in Tarrytown, Jersey City, Brooklyn and other outlying sections in readiness for police or hospital calls, and transporting and searching the alien women deported under suspicion of espionage. It is not to be wondered at that the city of New York bestowed upon Colonel Bastedo the highest decoration within its gift—the Conspicuous Service Medal.

Colonel Bastedo is a New Yorker who can claim that city as her birthplace. She was born in New York City, August 27, 1883, the daughter of Carlos Pedro and Eunice (Russell) Kip-Priest. Her father was born in Santiago, Chile, January 31, 1852, and now resides in New York City. In Chile, Mr. Kip-Priest was interested in a number of mining ventures and was very prominent in all affairs tending to the advancement of the country. He was a great traveler and was noted for his skill in fencing. Colonel Bastedo's mother was born in Boston,

Massachusetts, March 22, 1854, and was a member of a family of social prominence.

J. Sampson Kip-Priest, Colonel Bastedo's grandfather, was a native of New York and lived for many years in the old Kip mansion on Murray Street. He was a man of great wealth and after having received an education in some of England's leading schools took a trip around the world, accompanied by a tutor. He was appointed an attaché of the United State Ministry to Chile and there he met Señorita Marie Assusgus, a famous beauty of that country. They were married and reared a large family of children, the most famous of whom was José, an aide-de-camp to the President of Chile, who, with his son Carlos, was noted for his fencing. Eunice Russell, the mother of Colonel Bastedo was the daughter of Thomas and Elvina (de Merritt) Russell. The latter was the descendant of a Huguenot family and she lived all her life, until her marriage, on the land which had been originally given to her ancestors, by Queen Anne, in the State of New Hampshire. Thomas Russell was a native of Boston, the son of Captain Edward Russell, a famous sea captain of Salem, Massachusetts. His wife was of the Giles family, bankers of Salem.

The early education of Colonel Bastedo was the usual course of private tutoring bestowed upon a girl of her social standing, and this was followed by a short course of study with a monk of the Dominican Order, who, undoubtedly, must have imbued her with much of the thoughtful and selfless ideals of his order. At the outbreak of the World War, before the United States entered into the conflict, Colonel Bastedo conceived the idea of the formation of an ambulance service operated entirely by women, on the style of the organization which was running in London. At first the progress of the corps was slow, but when war was declared between this country and the German Empire, interest immediately quickened. Society women made haste to volunteer, providing their own ambulances and uniforms and giving freely of their wealth in aid of the organization. But in spite of the hard work, disagreeable duties and tasks, the women stuck nobly by their commander, who was then merely known as "Captain" Bastedo. In a very short time there were over one hundred ambulances in operation, with hundreds of society women begging for a chance to join up and do their share of the work. The requirements for admission were very high. It was necessary for a candidate to pass the physical test of the United States Army and, in addition, they had to produce a certificate from their own physician that they were strong and thoroughly fit to go through the arduous duties ahead of them. Then they had to be a graduate of one of the recognized automobile schools and qualified as a chauffeur holding a State license. Another qualification was that the candidate must be a competent mechanic, able to undertake and carry out all kinds of repairs, from putting on a new tire to keeping an engine going under any and all conditions. A first-aid course, was, of course, a prime requisite and the girls who went out with the ambulances had to be able to do any speedy surgery needed without taking heed of the morbid or merely curious. Altogether, the entrance examination was one that

needed a stout heart and loyal courage to meet, and it is to the credit of the womanhood of New York and its surrounding territory that applicants were always far in excess of the vacancies. The credit for all this enthusiasm is undoubtedly due to Colonel Bastedo, for it was her ability and energy, added to her masterly method of handling all emergencies that came up, that the corps was held together in an unbreakable bond of service and self-sacrifice.

A record of the work performed by the Women's Motor Corps of America during the months of war would be a list of attendance on all the disasters in and around New York City. Colonel Bastedo was a graduate nurse of St. Luke's Hospital, upon the staff of which institution her husband was one of the prominent physicians. She was, therefore, in a position to direct her assistants in their work and her greatest opportunity came during what was known as the Perth Amboy explosion, October 5, 1918. Colonel Bastedo had been making an inspection of one of her branch corps at Deal Beach, when, on her return trip to New York, the sky was illuminated and the ground shook with the tremendous explosion at the Gillespie Powder Plant. In describing the affair in her official report Colonel Bastedo stated that when she arrived at the station nearest the explosion the scene was one of the wildest horror and confusion. There were only two doctors and one nurse at the plant and Colonel Bastedo and her adjutant, who had accompanied her on her inspection trip, aided in putting up cots, bandaging wounds, giving hypodermics and soothing the last minutes of the many dying men. In the midst of constant explosions, Colonel Bastedo worked along without a pause. In the meantime ambulances and workers from the Women's Motor Corps of America had arrived and their next task was to remove the wounded from the plant's hospital to more distant structures, as the fire and explosions were threatening the building in which they had been installed. The Women's Motor Corps of America finally managed to establish an emergency hospital in the high school at Perth Amboy, to which place scouting parties brought in families of refugees, many of whom were suffering from influenza, which at that time was epidemic. This was but one of the many occasions upon which the Women's Motor Corps of America proved its value and is only mentioned as being typical of much of the work performed by that organization. Colonel Bastedo was wounded during the course of the explosions, receiving a bad contusion of her left elbow, but she said nothing of it until all the wounded and refugees had been cared for, and she made no mention of it in her official report of the disaster. Her attitude in this and many similar incidents is well described by one of her admirers, who said: "The joy of her life has been in the doing, and when it is done it is finished and a closed book."

Space forbids the mention of many of Colonel Bastedo's activities. The World War was not her first experience of horrors, for she was in San Francisco during the earthquake and fire of April, 1906. Her peace-time occupation included the chairmanship of the Sulgrave Manor, the home of George Washington's grandparents in England. Of the national organization of this society, Colonel Bas-

tedo was the first chairman. She is a member of the Women's City Club and of the Fencers' Club and is eligible for membership in the Huguenots, the Dames of Holland, the Colonial Dames, the Society of the War of 1812, the Founders and Patriots, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On August 7, 1906, at Toronto, Ontario, Colonel Bastedo was married to Dr. Walter Arthur Bastedo. Dr. Bastedo was born in Toronto, March 8, 1873, the son of Joseph Albert and Henrietta (Lee) Bastedo. He is attending physician at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, consulting physician at St. Vincent's and Staten Island Hospital, and assistant professor of clinical medicine at Columbia University. He is also vice-president of the United States Pharmacopœial Commission and president of 33 East Sixty-Eighth Street, Incorporated. Colonel Bastedo is the mother of three children, as follows: 1. Phillip, student at Princeton University, class of 1929. 2. Eunice Russell, attending Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut. 3. Walter A., Jr., student at the Gunnery School, Washington, Connecticut.

With the ending of the World War, Colonel Bastedo's activities for good were not ended. The Women's Motor Corps of America remained in service for many months and is still in existence; somewhat inactive, of course, but ready to spring into instant life whenever there is the slightest need of it. During the strike of 1921, the corps proved its usefulness in peace as well as war by transporting milk for sub-stations to babies of the poorer quarters of the city, thereby undoubtedly saving the lives of many of the little ones. Fifty of the women of the corps manned motor trucks and carried milk to hospitals, nurseries and other institutions, delivering a total of over 1,500 quarts of milk per day. Another of Colonel Bastedo's activities was to take charge of the welfare work on Ellis Island in 1920 as a Government Commissioner at the salary of one dollar per year, looking after the care of the mothers and children coming in as immigrants. As chief of the social service on the island, Colonel Bastedo brightened the life of the women and children detained there, establishing nurseries and play rooms for the young ones and teaching the mothers hygiene. As a result of her arduous duties, Colonel Bastedo was forced to undergo an operation on her throat, owing to an infection she contracted on the Island. Among the many souvenirs of her work she treasures a number of letters from the heads of the Fire Department of the City of New York, thanking her for the heroic work performed by her organization during the fire at the Standard Oil plant in Brooklyn, in September, 1919. For three days the corps worked day and night, assisting in rescues, moving threatened families and keeping up the strength and courage of the firemen with food and hot drinks. The letters praise the corps for the opportune and humane service rendered by its members, and particularly mention the very severe and dangerous conditions which existed.

At the reunion of the Women's Motor Corps of America at the Hotel Commodore, New York, Colonel Bastedo was decorated with the Conspicuous Service Medal, the highest honor in New York's gift. This is enshrined with a number of other testimonials presented to her by her officers, by former Police Commissioner Enright, and by many others, in

token of duty well and faithfully performed.

PUGHE, Charles Edgar,

Mining Expert.

The bravery, courage, and daring of men who developed the mining industry in this country in the early days records many thrilling adventures and escapes from encounters of danger with men and beasts, to say nothing of the privations of perilous journeys in the wilds of mountains and plains. To such men as Charles Edgar Pughe, the country owes the knowledge of her wealth in great natural resources. He was one who never shirked a difficulty once he had put his mind to reach a certain goal. Sturdy, fearless, determined, he spent his life in prospecting and developing mines from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast and by his skill and training in the business of mining, he was looked up to by those of less attainments and leaned upon by those who needed his superior judgment.

Charles Edgar Pughe was born at Pen Bont, Wales, February 14, 1844. He was the son of Tudor Pughe, who was born in 1795, and died in 1892, and who was all his life a farmer, and his wife, Mary (Morgan) Pughe. Charles Edgar Pughe had meagre education and when a lad of only twelve years, he started work in a blacksmith's shop, to help support the family. When he was twenty years of age, he started out on his first adventure and on April 1, 1864, he set sail for the New World. After four weeks of sailing, he came into the port of New York, April 30, 1864.

From the first, mining had attracted him, and before leaving Wales he had worked in mines and there learned the highly productive methods employed in that country. Immediately after landing in New York, he went up the Hudson and got work in the iron mines. But there were other places more attractive to this young man whose ability and skill called for bigger things. He remained in the East only a short time when he went to North Michigan. Here he made his first big find. In company with two companions, he discovered a strata of copper which, when developed, became the richest copper mine in Michigan and was known as the Red Jacket Copper Mine. But the urge to discover more was stronger than the desire to remain and work in one place. After two years in Michigan, Mr. Pughe pushed on toward the Ozark Mountains in Missouri.

In the Ozark Mountains, he found lead and zinc and here he operated these mines for some time, always putting into practice his practical ideas and using the fundamentals he had learned in his native country, he applied the principles and added to his store of learning by improving his methods as experience dictated. From Missouri he moved on towards the Far West. From the year 1869 on to the end of his mining career he was always identified with the big mining interests. During a period of several years, he operated the "Hidden Treasure Mine," the "Kansas City Mine," and the "Russell Gulch Mine," all of which were situated near Central City, Colorado. From there he went to the "Gold Hill Mine," and from Gold Hill he went to Leadville where he operated and had full charge of four large mines for a New York syndicate.

Following this work, Mr. Pughe moved his family to Denver. But his work was

not yet done. From Denver he made long, dangerous, though profitable, trips into Old Mexico and Arizona. On these mining expeditions, the means of transportation was by wagon train over absolutely unimproved roads and frequently the party was harassed by Indians or bands of outlaw Mexicans. Mr. Pughe and his men held many skirmishes and fought some battles as they pushed their way through the wilderness in these trips over the barren wastes.

One of less determination than Mr. Pughe might have grown faint-hearted in face of the perils and hardships which he had to meet and endure or overcome. But he was noted far and wide as having an indomitable will and brave heart. It was said of him that he had no fear of anything. He was an expert metallurgist, and a good judge of men. He was truly gifted with the qualities needed to conquer the wilderness and make it yield its treasures.

Mr. Pughe established a very profitable mine in the mountains above the town of Cumpus, Mexico, from which much of his wealth was derived. He never tired of mountain travel and all forms of outing. He was a member of the Republican party and of the Baptist church. When in Wales he had become a member of the "Manchester Unity," an organization in Wales which is a sort of introductory order to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in this country.

In Denver, Colorado, June 29, 1873, Charles Edgar Pughe married Mary Dorothy Davis, daughter of Ephraim Davis, of Indiana. They had six children: 1. William Spencer, who makes his home at Longmont, Colorado. 2. Mary Ellen (deceased). 3. John Franklin, of Denver, Colorado. 4. Emma D., of Longmont, Colorado. 5. George Arthur, of Craig, Colorado. 6. Edna Mae (Pughe) Klingler, of Grand Junction, Colorado.

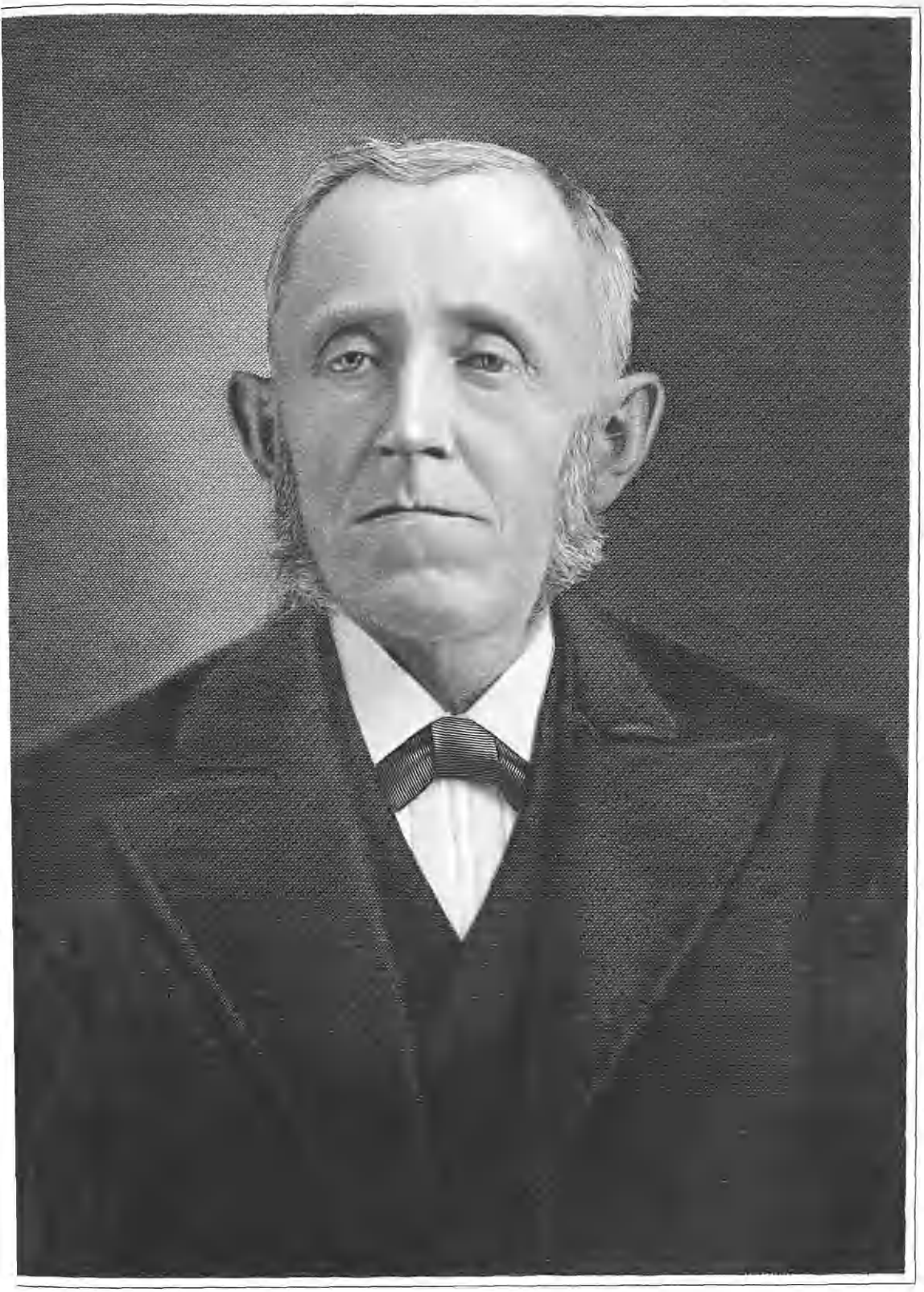
Charles Edgar Pughe died April 28, 1927, and in the history of the development of the West and especially the opening of the great mineral treasure which in many thousands of ways has made this country one of the richest countries in the world, no name deserves a more conspicuous place in the annals of fame than that of Mr. Pughe whose courage and persistent perseverance did so much to make these achievements a fact.

DUNN, Thomas Jefferson,

Farmer.

One of the most prominent landowners and citizens of Sussex, New Jersey, was the late Thomas Jefferson Dunn, whose many large and well administered farms added to the prosperity and beauty of the country, and whose generous gifts enhanced the beauty of the town of Sussex. He was a man of kindly spirit and sturdy Christian virtues, a credit to his splendid race. The Dunn family had been connected with Sussex County since Colonial days. The grandfather, Daniel Dunn, removed from Piscataway, New Jersey, before the Revolutionary War and located on the old homestead, which long remained in his family. A farmer, he was a man of the highest respectability. His family numbered four children: Drake; Daniel, of further mention; Ruth; and Charity.

Daniel Dunn (2) was born on his father's farm in Wantage Township in 1792, and spent his life there as a farmer.



T J Dunn

Well educated, he was recognized as a man of ability and integrity, who managed his own property well, and was called on to settle many estates. He died in 1857, four years after the death of his wife, Mary Springstead, daughter of John S. Springstead, a resident of New Warwick, New York. Children: Lanson, Oscar, of further mention; Moses, Sarah, Charlotte, and Mary.

Oscar Dunn, son of Daniel and Mary (Springstead) Dunn, was born on the Dunn homestead, April 25, 1818. He lived with his parents on the farm, attending school in winter, helping with the chores in summer. His first earnings came from the sale of five quails he had shot, and amounted to twenty-five cents. After his marriage, at twenty-four, he cultivated the homestead acres on shares and carried on a small dairy business with twelve cows, whose butter he sent by wagon to the nearest market. In 1857, at his father's death, he bought the paternal farm. His property was increased gradually until it included twelve farms, scattered over Northwestern New Jersey and Orange County, New York, and aggregating 2,200 acres of land. It is said that his farms were always leased by verbal agreement. At his home place he ran a dairy and was the largest milk dealer in Sussex, keeping four hundred cows. His honesty was proverbial, as was his fairness and liberality in dealing with tenants, many of whom remained with him for twenty-four years. He was a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. He died December 8, 1898. In 1842 Mr. Dunn married Sarah Louise Elston, born in Wantage Township, September 29, 1820, daughter of John and Phoebe (Meeker) Elston, and died at the age of seventy-seven, soon after her husband's death.

Thomas Jefferson Dunn, son of Oscar and Sarah Louise (Elston) Dunn, was born November 11, 1842. He lived on the homestead farm helping his father care for his extensive property, and continued in sole control after the death of his father. In 1904 he moved to Sussex, residing in the fine home he built for himself on Munson Street. There he died June 11, 1926, and was buried in Papakating Cemetery. Shortly before his death Mr. Dunn sold all his farms, except the homestead, on which Mrs. Dunn resides.

A public-spirited citizen, Mr. Dunn gave generously to the town of Sussex and to his church, the Baptist. He gave the fountain at the station, the town clock which is in the steeple of the Baptist Church, and a beautiful memorial window in the church. To that body he and Mrs. Jeptha Vanderhoof gave a fine pipe organ. He was a trustee of the church and a loyal supporter of all its work.

Thomas Jefferson Dunn married (first) Ella Havens, born February 11, 1838, died January 4, 1900. He married (second) Minerva Decker, on June 10, 1902. Mrs. Dunn was born in Sullivan County, New York, in 1846, a daughter of Dewitt and Emily Ann (Mapes) Decker. Her father was a farmer with property only three miles from Monticello, Sullivan County, New York, where he died. Like her husband, Mrs. Dunn was active in the work of the Baptist church, in which for some years she taught a Sunday school class.

Integrity, ability and character brought to Mr. Dunn merited success and popularity. He was the type of man known

as the "salt of the earth," and left a home made happy by his presence, hearts warmed by his friendship, and a community bettered by his activities.

KEATING, Thomas P.,

Hotel Manager.

If a man amass wealth at the expense of friendships, he has lived in vain; this was the philosophy of the late Thomas P. Keating, for years assistant manager of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California, whose funeral was attended by five hundred friends, including five former employees who traveled five hundred miles to pay him their last respects. Mr. Keating made a pronounced success of his business career, but he used to say philosophically: "My goal is happiness. I don't care about amassing a great deal of money. It doesn't make you feel any better, and the more you have, the more you want. If a man gets a fortune but makes no friends, what's the use? Give me the friends." So this man not only knew people all over the country but had a wide circle of devoted friends who heard of his passing with genuine regret and who gathered in respectful and sincere tribute at his bier.

Thomas P. Keating was born January 2, 1876, at Oakland, California, and attended the public schools of that city. He was first employed by the old Galinda Hotel at Oakland, but after a short time changed to the old Palace Hotel, where he began at the bottom, as bellboy. His courtesy and aptitude were such that he was presently promoted to clerk at this famous institution. When the St. Francis was opened in 1904, Mr. Keating became superintendent of service, so it was remarked in later years that the hostelry grew up around him, for at his death he was the oldest employee in the service of the hotel. Passing through the various positions, twelve years ago, in 1914, Mr. Keating was advanced to first assistant manager. For fourteen years he served as one of the assistants of James Woods, who later became manager of the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. A man at the counter and behind the desk in a hotel meets thousands of people, and his value to the institution lies not only in his ability to meet the immediate needs of guests, but in being able to remember faces and names. It was said of Mr. Keating that he even knew the kind of flowers his guests preferred. In addition to his duties at the St. Francis, he was associated in a secretarial way with Henry T. Scott, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Francis Hotel Operating Company, and in this capacity made many important business trips East with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Keating's standing in his profession was attested by the fact that for four years in succession he was named chairman of the Northern Section of the California Hotel Men's Association. He was a prominent member of the Olympic Club and of the Knights of Columbus. He was quite successful in real estate transactions, and in financial circles was highly regarded for his sagacity and fair dealing.

Mr. Keating died in the prime of life, at fifty years, October 9, 1926, at San Francisco, following an operation. The funeral was held from St. Mary's Cathedral and the interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery. Many beautiful floral offer-

ings testified to the esteem and affection in which he was held by his associates, and messages of sympathy were received by his widow from hotel men all over the country, who in one way or another, had been brought into contact with Mr. Keating and who recalled affectionately his good qualities. His survivors included: Mrs. Keating, who, before her marriage to Mr. Keating, December 31, 1920, was Josephine Grace Staunton, a daughter of Michael B. Staunton, a merchant for many years, who passed away in Nevada, and Jennie (Taggart) Staunton; an infant daughter, Patricia; a son, Leslie Keating, nineteen years of age, who was of a previous marriage, and who at the time of his father's death was a student at Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, California; three brothers, William Keating, of Vallejo, and John and James Keating, of Oakland; and two sisters, Mrs. Edwin Hughes and Mrs. William Higgins, of Oakland.

A San Francisco newspaper quoted a number of friends of Mr. Keating on his passing, as follows:

James Woods: Thomas Keating came to me at the St. Francis twenty-two years ago and by indefatigable industry won his place as first assistant manager. During fourteen years he gave to me loyal, intelligent support. He developed a fine ability and showed in all of the years of his service those qualities which made him outstanding in all of my hotel experience. He led a clean, unselfish life. He was always for the right, never for the wrong. He had the courage of a fine judgment in his discipline of the hotel forces, and in all of the years of his active life he never wavered from the line of duty. Tom Keating is now an affectionate memory. I feel with the great host who knew him the poignant grief which his passing has evoked.

Halsey E. Manwaring, manager of the Palace Hotel: In the passing of Tom Keating, San Francisco has lost one of its finest men—a man who stood for everything upright, for everything good. His loss is one that can never be replaced. He won his way into our hearts, and now that he is gone, there is an emptiness that knows no bounds.

"Keeler's Hotel Weekly," of October 16, 1926, commented as follows:

In the days of the Little St. Francis, an emergency structure erected in Union Square after the fire of 1906, Tom Keating's unflagging energy and high good humor aided greatly in mitigating the inconveniences necessary to guests of the real hotel who continued to consider the place a home despite the confusion of its ruins.

Some of the most prominent men in the United States, men who had traveled widely, valued highly friendship with Tom Keating that was far stronger than that accruing generally from the contact of hotel manager and guest. In his long experience, enhanced as it was by his keen analysis of human nature, Mr. Keating's mind had become more or less a filing index of foibles and peculiar desires of those who had made their temporary home in the St. Francis, and these travelers long ago ceased to manifest surprise at finding such desires anticipated. Keating even remembered the preference of hundreds of guests for certain varieties of flowers. . . .

The high regard in which he was held by hotel guests was shared by the hundred of employees of the St. Francis, and the sorrow that was occasioned by his illness became acute grief when these associates learned of his death —a grief also shared by hundreds of men prominent in the varied life of San Francisco's activities.

In addition to his executive duties in connection with the hotel, Tom Keating was interested in numerous real estate and apartment house ventures in San Francisco. He was the owner of the apartment house in which he resided at No. 625 Hyde Street. He was also a keen lover of sports, and was a familiar figure on the Marina, where he went every day for a row and a swim. Leaders prominent in all fields of the city's and nation's work expressed

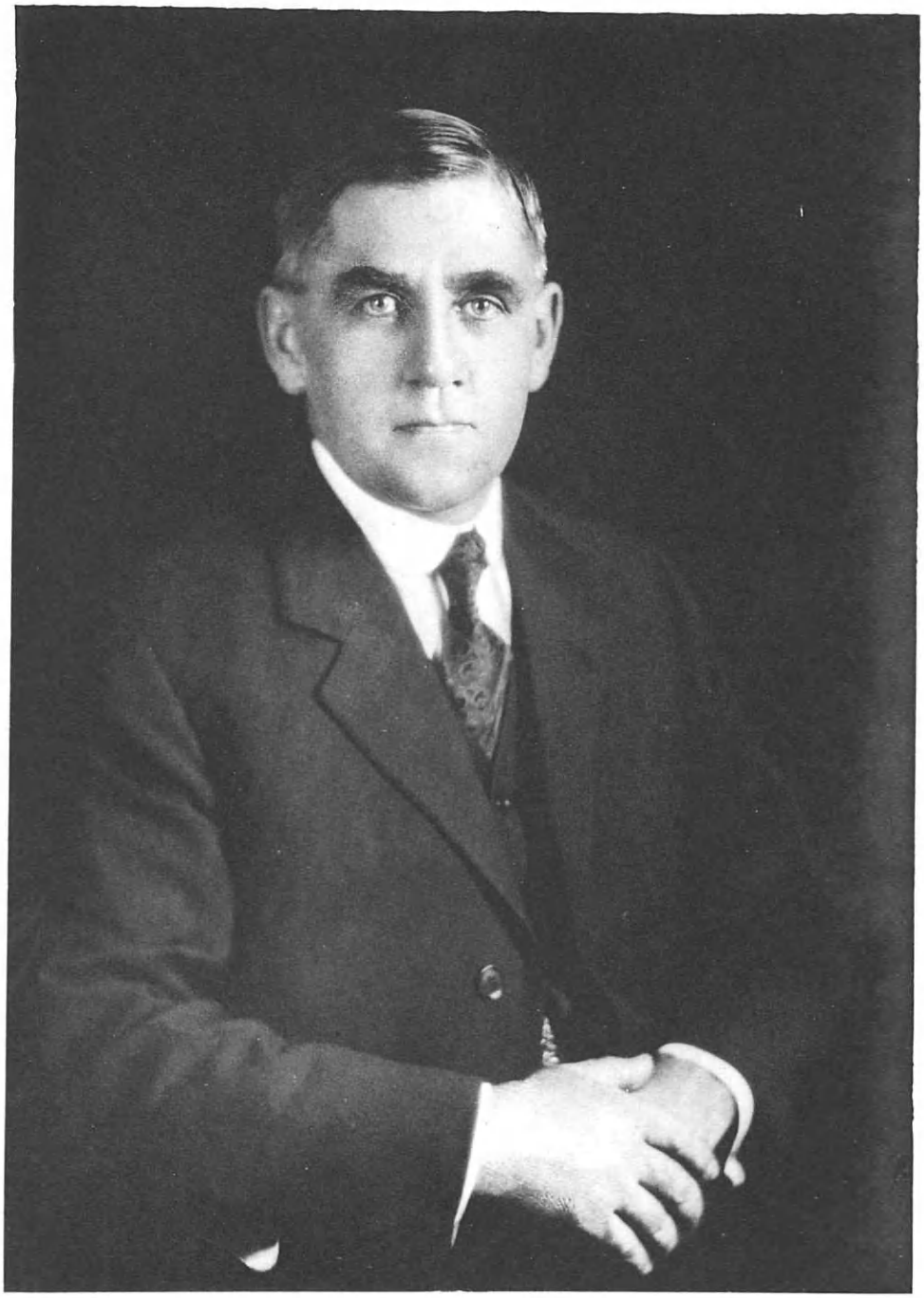
profound regret on learning of Mr. Keating's demise . . . .

Thomas P. Keating believed with the poet who said, "The love you put in your work is the only love you keep," and he fully endorsed the Biblical teaching of "bread cast upon the waters." Having met everyone in this life with a smile, therefore, it is a fair assumption that friendly hands received him across the Great Divide.

REPP, Charles F.,

Fruit Grower.

Charles F. Repp was born on his father's farm near Glassboro, New Jersey, on March 1, 1874, son of John and Sarah Jane (Gifford-Smith) Repp. His education was received in the public schools of Glassboro, and he later attended the Prickett College of Commerce, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From the time of his first interest in the business world, Mr. Repp was associated with his father in the development and cultivation of the many acres of fruit of which he was the owner. In 1903 the firm of John Repp Ice & Cold Storage Company was incorporated by John Repp and his three sons, Charles F. Repp taking executive responsibility from the first. All of these sons being experienced farmers and experts in their field, they carried along the interests of the corporation to the greatest advantage. Their first cold storage plant had a capacity of ten tons of ice per day and their cold storage warehouse had a capacity of 30,000 bushels, which was largely devoted to apples. Charles F. Repp, as distributor and general manager of this business, favored a policy of continual expansion, and in 1907 the company purchased two hundred and six acres of new ground near Glassboro, which was set to apples and peaches which have now for several years been in full bearing. During the same year (1907) the capacity of the ice plant was increased to thirty-five tons a day and the following year the company purchased the Johnson farm, south of Glassboro, comprising one hundred and six acres. There forty acres were set to peaches and the balance to Concord grapes. In 1914 they purchased the brick kiln field from the Whitney estate adjoining the cold storage plant and set this new acreage to pears, and also erected a cold storage building thereon with a capacity of 125,000 bushels to be used also for apples. In 1918 the first cold storage plant which had come to be considered out of date by the Repp brothers, was torn down and an ice storage house was erected with a capacity of 4,000 tons. In 1922 additions of considerable extent were built and this cold storage building now holds 235,000 bushels of fruit. During the summer season the company stores about 250,000 bushels of apples, 50,000 baskets of peaches, 40,000 bushels of seed potatoes, and 200,000 pounds of grapes. From their ice plant, which, during the summer season is constantly running at full capacity, they sell to the various towns and cities of Southern Jersey about 10,000 tons of manufactured ice per year. Continuing along the same policy of expansion, the Repp Orchard Products Company was organized in 1919, and the personnel of this concern is the same as that of the John Repp Ice & Cold Storage Company, comprising fifteen men. The new company manufactures cull apples, to the extent of fully 5,000,000 pounds, into sweet cider and vinegar, their product amounting to



Chas F. Repp.

John Repp.

some 700,000 gallons. Of the apple pomace, the necessary by-product of this industry, one hundred and fifty tons are used in the manufacture of pectin for the open market, this being the commodity from which jelly is made. Charles F. Repp is also treasurer and general manager of this concern, and under his efficient and progressive management it is going forward to substantial success.

In various branches of organized endeavor Charles F. Repp is a leading figure in Southern Jersey and has done much for the general advance. Politically, supporting the Prohibition party from the time of its inception as a political issue, he was candidate for governor on the Prohibition ticket at the same election that placed Woodrow Wilson in the governor's chair. Mr. Repp has stood for reform in public life for many years and was appointed by Governor Silzer as delegate to represent New Jersey at Wenonah Lake, Indiana, at the Good Citizens' Convention, the good government movement which is now attracting world-wide attention. Charles F. Repp is president of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, and in local affairs is prominent as the president of the Glassboro School Board. He has long been a worker in the Young Men's Christian Association and is now a member of the county committee of that organization. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arch Masons, and he is one of the foremost members of the Methodist Episcopal church in this part of the State. He was a delegate to the General Conference, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1912, and at Saratoga Springs in 1916. In 1917 he was made a delegate to the convention of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension Society, at Oakland, California. He has for some years been a teacher at the Sunday school of the local Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles F. Repp married, on October 10, 1895, Stella Souder, daughter of Israel and Martha (Saul) Souder, her father a prominent farmer of this section. Mrs. Repp is one of five daughters, all of whom are living, and all of whom are married. Mr. and Mrs. Repp have no children of their own and have adopted a son, Charles Albert Traveny, born in 1917.

REPP, John,

Pioneer Fruit Grower.

The State of New Jersey has frequently been called the "garden spot of the Union," and the activities of the Repp family of Southern Jersey in this fruitful section have been but another proof of the truth of the assertion. Planting at a time when the passersby laughed at the folly of expecting results, they vindicated their faith and their foresight. The products of this fertile and bountiful section find intelligent handling and advantageous distribution, for they have called to their aid all the achievements of modern science for the storage and preservation of the fruits and vegetables and have carried their activities to an important level of attainment, so that today they are leaders in their field in this State, and indeed in the East.

John Repp has been mentioned in former histories of this section as "the pioneer fruit farmer of Gloucester County, New Jersey." He was born near Dayton, Ohio, February 8, 1836. His great-grandfather was the first of the family to settle in America, and made his home near Reading, Pennsylvania, prior

to the Revolutionary War. A son, John Repp, was born on the homestead farm, and as a young man removed to Frederick, Maryland. He married Elizabeth Reddick, and they emigrated to the point where Dayton, Ohio, now stands, and there hewed a home out of the unmarked wilderness, and he lived to be more than ninety years of age, bequeathing to each of his children a fine farm. Of their seven daughters and three sons, David, born in 1812, grew to maturity in that vicinity. He married (first) Elizabeth Lesley, of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom two sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War, one losing his life for his country. David Repp married (second) Mrs. Barbara Terhune, and their children numbered three sons and three daughters.

John Repp, son of David and Elizabeth (Leslie) Repp, was ten years of age when the family removed to Miami County, Indiana, then still a wilderness. He remained in that vicinity, employed at whatever he could find to do, until he was twenty-seven years of age, and had accumulated one thousand dollars. He then came to New Jersey and bought fifty-four acres of land at Malaga, where he developed a wonderful fruit farm. In this he realized a dream of his boyhood and youth, but the conditions under which he labored were such, that he was compelled to sell the property to pay the debts contracted to upbuild it, and other realized the benefits of his first orchards of apple and peach trees. For eight years he then acted as manager for the Whitney Brothers, on a large farm near Glassboro, and in 1872 he bought almost entirely on credit, from his former employer, Mr. Thomas Whitney, a farm which he developed into a fruit farm. This farm when he purchased it was covered with stumps and brush and the buildings were old and dilapidated. With his savings he bought sufficient stock to carry on dairy operations, and as rapidly as possible set out acre after acre of small fruit trees. His experiences as related in a former history of Gloucester County are outlined as follows:

> He was more than ever convinced that the soil of this part of New Jersey was adapted to the successful growing of small fruits, and, against the advice of friends, in the face of ridicule and prophecies of failure and poverty he again set out apples, pears and peaches, in all ten acres the first year. While putting in trees men in passing were heard to laugh at him and say he was a fool. But a farm, one hundred acres of which is covered with every variety of fruit produced in this climate, a farm which, at some seasons of the year, gives employment to one hundred and twenty-five people, and from which he has this season sold eight thousand dollars worth of fruit, is the result of his foresight and perseverance. And today sees the men who laughed at his seeming folly following in his footsteps or trying to. He again became deeply involved, and would never have reached the coveted end but for the support of Thomas Whitney, to whom he owes a deep debt of gratitude. When everything else was turned out as security, he insured his life for many thousands of dollars, and in that way obtained credit with which to carry on his work.

John Repp married Sarah Jane (Gifford) Smith, daughter of Thomas Gifford, and widow of John Smith, a gallant soldier who fell at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Mrs. Repp was born at Malaga, New Jersey, February 10, 1833, and became the wife of John Repp on January 6, 1869. They became the parents of three sons: Joseph P., Albert, and Charles F., whose sketch appears on preceding pages. John Repp died on February 8, 1906, and his wife

survived him until the great age of eighty-eight and one-half years, passing away on July 14, 1921.

SEOANE, Consuelo Andrew,

Army Officer.

Versatility in the functions of several of the arms of the military service, wherein he has operated and acquitted himself with credit, is a distinguishing characteristic of Consuelo Andrew Seoane, Lieutenant-Colonel, Signal Corps, United States Army. His career in the service began in 1896, since which time he has served in every grade, from private to his present rank, a record unusual and indicative of an inherent ability that has carried him forward on the wings of his own intellectual heritage. Originating from Spanish-Basque-German ancestors, his parents having come from Porto Rico to Virginia before his birth, he early displayed an interest in military affairs and, before he became of legal age, adopted such as his career, a choice which has been proven to have been well made.

In selecting an outlet for his native energies he began his work by informative study of his profession, the result of which was promotion upon his own merits, which were recognized by his superiors, even as he served in the ranks. Himself living for more than thirty years under the rigorous discipline of the army, he applies that discipline in his present rank, yet never failing to temper its strict interpretation with justice and a full regard for the inalienable rights of those under his command. As a result, he is a popular officer, admired alike by the rank and file of the military establishment, while those whose instructions he has carried out have found him reliable, patriotic and possessed of a comprehensive knowledge of his duties in excess of the ordinary demands of the service.

Consuelo Andrew Seoane was born on a farm in Fairfax County, Virginia, September 30, 1876, a son of John, born August 17, 1848, and still living, and Cornelia (Hulderman) Seoane, deceased, who came to Virginia in 1874 from Porto Rico. He was educated in private and technical schools and studied architecture in the offices of Joseph C. Johnson, of Washington, District of Columbia. He enlisted in the army in 1896, being assigned to the cavalry, with which he went to Cuba when the United States declared war against Spain. He became a sergeant in Troop C, Third Cavalry, and participated in the engagement at San Juan Hill before Santiago, where he was wounded, July 1, 1898. On August 2, 1899, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the Forty-first Infantry, which was serving in the Philippines, and was promoted to first lieutenant, May 3, 1901. With his regiment he participated in the campaigns of the Philippine insurrection and in the establishment of civil government by the military authorities. When this government had been established he was designated for service in connection with irrigation and engineering developments and in military surveys of the Philippine Islands. Transferred to the regular establishment, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry, September 12, 1901, was promoted to a first lieutenancy, January 30, 1903, to a captaincy, April 19, 1914, a majority, August 5, 1917, a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Signal Corps, September 6, 1917, and a colonelcy, February 26, 1918. During the partici-

pation of the United States in the World War he was senior army officer in the Bureau of Aircraft Production and military assistant to the director. With the signing of the Armistice and the conclusion of the war, he was returned to his regular grade as a captain of cavalry and upon the reorganization of the army was appointed a major in the Signal Corps, July 1, 1920, and again promoted to lieutenant-colonel, November 16, 1920. His other services have been in Panama and in Alaska, in the last-named territory having been in charge of the Washington and Alaska Military Telegraph and Cable System, in this latter-named position having carried through successfully many projects for the rehabilitation of the system, 1921-1923.

In addition to these activities he attended and was graduated from the infantry and cavalry school of the army and from the Army War College. He was in active service on the Mexican border and has traveled extensively in the Orient. He is the author of "Syllabus of International Law" and in 1926 served as representative of the War Department to the American Engineering Standards Committee. He is fond of hunting, fishing, riding and golf and has memberships in the Union League, Army and Navy clubs of New York City, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, District of Columbia.

Consuelo Andrew Seoane married, in El Paso, Texas, July 3, 1916, Helen Bainbridge, daughter of Lucy Seaman Bainbridge, of New York City, whose father, a minister, is deceased, and whose brother is Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, of No. 34 Gramercy Park, New York City. Her death occurred August 13, 1919.

LAMBERT, Benjamin Louis,

Wholesale Druggist.

Constructive public spirit, generosity, and business ability distinguished Benjamin Louis Lambert during his lifelong residence in Detroit, Michigan, and brought success to the firm of which he was the head for thirty-seven years, Lambert and Lowman Company, wholesale druggists.

Benjamin Louis Lambert was born in Detroit, on Woodward Avenue near the corner of John R. Street, on December 11, 1862, son of Louis and Fanny (Hesslein) Lambert. The father came from Westphalia, Germany, in the early days of the city of Detroit, and rose to prominence as a business man, after his arrival in this country in the early fifties. He was highly respected, and was devoted to his family, which consisted of two sons and four daughters. One of these, Benjamin L. Lambert, subject of this record, was educated at the Cass School, and at the old Capitol High School. His intention of attending Bellevue Medical College in New York was frustrated by the death of his mother when he was nineteen years old, and as the oldest son of the family, he was in a sense responsible for their welfare. Instead, he began working for the drug firm of Swift and Dodds, where he remained until 1890, and where he advanced rapidly, thanks to the almost paternal interest taken in him by his superiors. As leading traveling salesman of the company he gained excellent practical knowledge of the workings of the drug business, and made many friends. In 1890 he was offered a partnership in the company. Mr. Lambert preferred, however, to establish his own firm

Benj. L'Hamdeny

and did so in association with Oscar Lowman of Cincinnati, Ohio. Having pursued the study of medicine regularly because of his interest in it and as a result of a long-felt desire to follow the medical profession, Mr. Lambert was admirably equipped to make a success of a wholesale drug business.

The first location of the firm of Lambert and Lowman was at No. 185 East Jefferson Avenue, whence, as the business grew, they moved to Jefferson Avenue, West, thence to the Bagley Block on East Larned Street. Since 1911 the quarters have remained at Twelfth and Howard streets. As the senior partner he bought out his associate in 1902, and Mr. Lambert was president and sole proprietor from then on and made his firm one of the leading drug concerns in Michigan. His honesty, integrity, and diligence laid their impress on the whole establishment and insured to the customer excellence of service. Mr. Lambert was associated with various pharmaceutical associations and financial concerns. As an authority on drugs he was widely known and called on for newspaper and magazine articles on the subject whose ramifications he so well knew. He gave generously to many causes and many needy persons, regardless of color, race or creed. He was a patron of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and the Museum of Art. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Red Cross benefited by his generosity as did his own church, Temple Bethel, which he for many years served as superintendent of the Sunday school, then vice-president and later president. He was a member of the Board of Commerce, the Credit Men's Association, the Redford Country Club, and the Detroit Yacht Club. His fraternal affiliations were with the Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Royal Arcanum. His political views were those of the Republican party. He was a member of the draft and the examining boards during the World War, and patriotic in response to worth-while appeals. He gained his greatest pleasure in his family circle and among his books.

Benjamin Louis Lambert married Hortense Heavenrich, born in Detroit, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Benda) Heavenrich. Her father, a native of Bavaria, came in a sailing vessel to the New World, settling in Detroit in 1856, and establishing with his brother Samuel, what came to be the largest wholesale clothing house in Michigan. Her mother was born in England. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lambert: 1. Louis, attended the University of Michigan, and is his father's successor in business. 2. Sarah, a graduate of Vassar College, now Mrs. Douglass I. Brown, and the mother of a daughter, Sally Carroll Brown. 3. Ruth, a student at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

Sudden death ended the career of Mr. Lambert during his sixty-third year, as he sat at his desk in his place of business, June 13, 1926. A search for the outstanding attributes of a man who in business acumen, altruistic outlook, and personality stood head and shoulders above his average fellowman resulted in an emphasis on his consideration for others. His help in time, money, and encouragement went as readily to the Gentile as to those of his own race. The same spirit pervaded his relations with his family and his friends, creating a beautiful harmony which brought happiness to all. He was particularly a friend to the young men, helping them whenever he could.

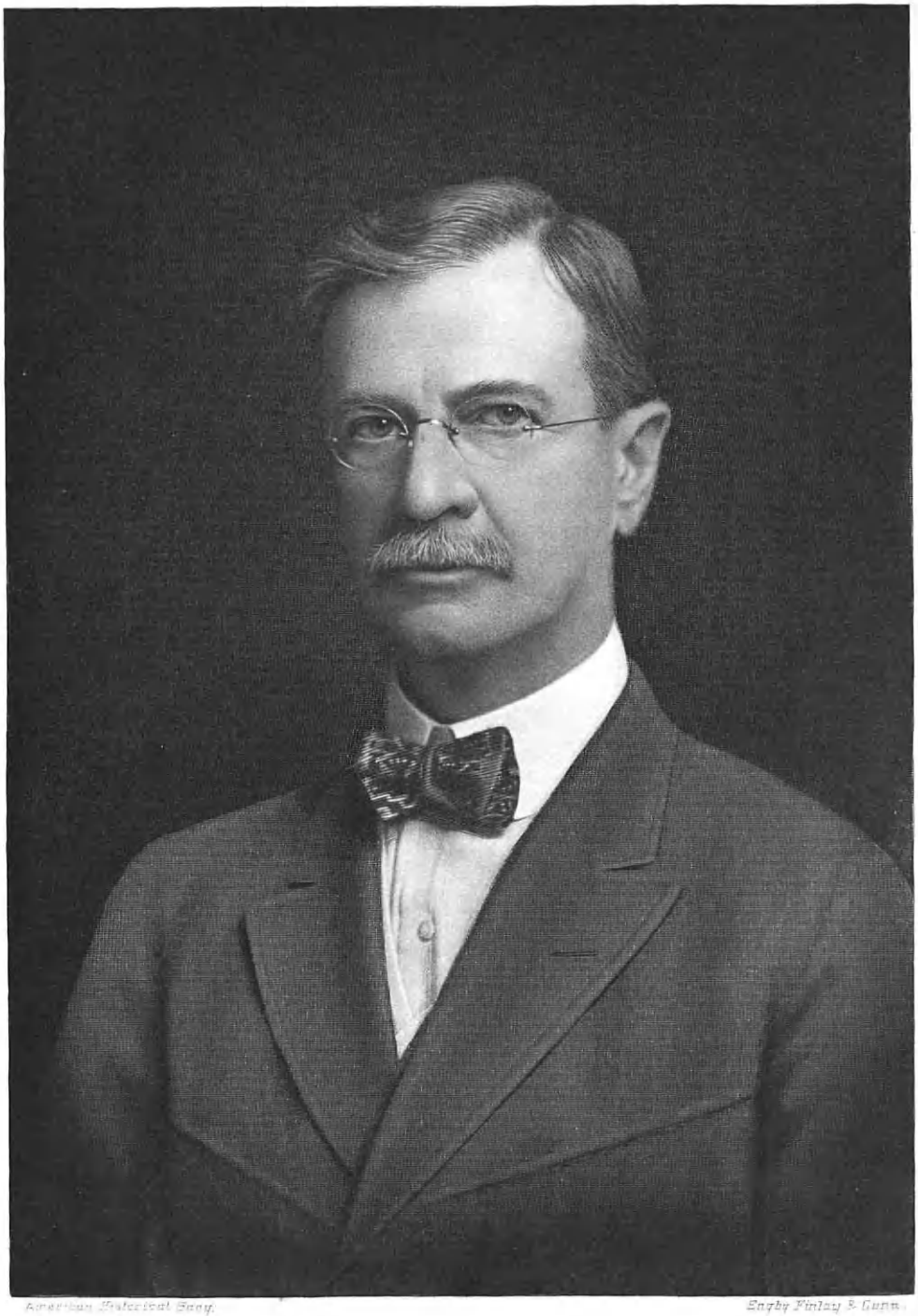
Mr. Lambert had a remarkable faculty for making friends, and the secret of his great popularity was not hard to find. It lay in the truly democratic attitude which he observed toward all men, and the honor and justice in his treatment of them. No man attained higher reputation for honorable dealing than Mr. Lambert and in all relations of life he deserved and received the respect and esteem of all, for he was a model citizen. It is certain that a life like his is an inspiration to the coming generation.

BORDEN, Sheldon,

Lawyer.

A member of an old and prominent Southern family and himself a native of Alabama, the late Sheldon Borden had come to California with his family as a young boy soon after the Civil War. Educated in the schools and universities of the State of his adoption, he followed a legal career, in which he achieved great success. He was widely known and highly regarded in legal circles of the Pacific coast, not only for his sound legal judgment and his exceptional legal knowledge, but also for his absolute dependability, perfect candor and unswerving integrity. Though naturally his professional work required and received the major share of his time and attention, he maintained throughout his entire life a deep and sincere interest in literature and education. A resident of Los Angeles, California, for some four decades, he always had the best interests of his city at heart, doing at all times his full share in advancing its growth and the welfare of its people and institutions.

Sheldon Borden was born at Citronelle, Alabama, November 10, 1858, a son of the late Dr. Joseph Borden. His father was a native of North Carolina, from where he removed to Alabama in his early manhood. There he engaged in the practice of medicine and also managed a large and prosperous plantation. An active and most sincere supporter of the Confederate cause during the Civil War, Dr. Borden, like so many other Southern gentlemen, found himself at the end of the war impaired in health and fortune. In 1868 he decided to remove to California, in the building up of which State he and his descendants took an active part thereafter. Together with his family, consisting of his wife, one daughter and four sons, of which the subject of this article was one, he made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, a trip which, in those days, was much more of an adventure, much more dangerous and involving many more hardships and a considerably longer period of travel than today. Upon their arrival in their new home they settled in the San Joaquin Valley, then a vast uncultivated plain. In common with other California settlers of that period they had to face the struggles of the frontier pioneers, often involving great hardship and many privations. Though only a boy of ten years at that time, Sheldon Borden manfully bore his share of these difficulties. At his age, undoubtedly, the journey was much more an exciting and very interesting series of adventures than anything else and the memories of these early days were always treasured by him. These years also left a deep impress on his character, the ruggedness of which to a certain extent was the result of these pioneer days. Though during his boyhood and youth his surroundings were in many respects primitive, his home was one of culture and of



American Historical Soc'y. Engby Finlay & Gunn.

Sheldon Borden

Ole Singstad

fine traditions and he received an excellent education.

In 1881 Mr. Borden went to San Francisco and there entered Hastings College of Law, the law school of the University of California, from which he graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In order to pay his expenses at the University, he contributed short stories, verses and literary miscellany to some of the leading Pacific coast weeklies of that period, including the "Argonaut," then edited by Jerome Hart; the "Wasp," then edited by Ambrose Bierce, and "News Letter," "Ingleside," and others. This work was by no means simply a convenient way of earning money, but much rather a natural expression of a considerable talent for writing and of a sincere love of good literature, qualities which remained characteristic of him throughout his life. In 1886 he removed to Los Angeles and there established himself in the practice of his profession. A tireless worker and possessed of the deliberative and analytical temperament so essential to success in his chosen field, he made rapid progress and became known as a successful, learned and dependable attorney. He specialized on mechanics' liens and for many years enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice, in which he continued, until failing health forced him into retirement several years prior to his death. For many years he was a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, of which he was a past president. His interest in literature and education found expression in his service as a member of one of the early boards of trustees of the Los Angeles Public Library. He was also a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, and of the Pasadena Golf Club.

Sheldon Borden married, in 1886, Margery Frances Burnett. Children: 1. Cecil A., an attorney, of Los Angeles. 2. Harry I., a lieutenant in the United States Army. 3. Juliet B., wife of Commander I. H. Mayfield, United States Navy, stationed in Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Borden died at the home of his older son in Los Angeles after several years' illness. His death was not only a great loss to his family, to which he was deeply devoted, and to his many friends, who always found him a loyal and genial companion, but also to his profession, of the highest standards of which he was representative, and to the community-at-large, to the development of which he had made many valuable contributions.

SINGSTAD, Ole,

Engineer.

Behind the completion of "The Holland Tunnel," formerly known as the Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel, which joins the island of Manhattan and its swarming millions of people with the mainland and the great track westward toward a great nation's source of supply, there is revealed in splendor an amazing personality—that of the chief engineer in charge during the last three years of this mighty trek below the Hudson River, the chief engineer of the New York and New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commissions: Ole Singstad. From 1919 to 1924 this gigantic project was in the hands of the late Clifford M. Holland, whose name is commemorated in the completed tunnel. For one year, 1924 to 1925, it was in the hands of Milton H. Freeman. And from 1925 until the final triumphal day of the forged link under water between New

Jersey and New York late in 1927, the work rested in the capable hands of Mr. Singstad. To him, then, deservedly the credit is due to his blood, heart, mind and power.

Briefly at this point, the text may well present Mr. Singstad's career, beore taking up the story of his greatest work which, at the present time (1928), is assuredly the apex of a spectacular record. He was born in Lensvik, Norway, June 29, 1882, son of Knut and Anne (Auseth) Singstad, and prepared for college at Aalesund, Latin School. He graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Trondhjem in 1905, at the age of twenty-three years, with the degree of Civil Engineer. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Singstad came to the United States, made his headquarters in New York City, and commenced his career proper. This began in the fall of the year of his graduation, in September, 1905. From that month until December, 1905, he acted as transitman, with the Central Railroad of New Jersey. From January, 1906, until January, 1909, three years, he was in the service of the Virginian Railway Company, at Norfolk, Virginia, as designer of railroad structures and assistant engineer in charge of railroad and bridge construction. In March, 1909, he had his first experience with Hudson River tunnels, which continued until March, 1910, with the Hudson-Manhattan Railroad Company, New York, in designing tunnels. From March, 1910, until September, 1917, he served with the Public Service Commission, First District of New York, and was in charge of designing rapid transit subways and tunnels in New York City, Brooklyn, and under the East River. These works included design of the William Street-East River-Clark Street tunnel. From September, 1917, until November, 1918, he was with the Chile Exploration Company, New York, in charge of the company's structural design department. From November, 1918, until June, 1919, Mr. Singstad had charge of laying out and estimating a comprehensive rapid transit system for one of the large cities of the United States, and also prepared a preliminary design, estimates and a report on a sub-aqueous vehicular tunnel. These endeavors were undertaken while he was with Barclay Parsons & Klapp, consulting engineers, of New York City. Then, in July, 1919, he formed his first connection with the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New Jersey Inter-State Bridge and Tunnel Commission, engaged in the construction of the Holland tunnel; and this connection has continued until the present: from July, 1919, until April, 1925, he was engineer of designs for both commissions, and from April, 1925, onward, he was chief engineer, which honored distinction he continues ably to bear. Mr. Singstad is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Norwegian Club of New York. During the period of America's participation in the World War he subscribed liberally to Liberty bonds, the Red Cross, all patriotic movements coming within the range of his attention, and served in varied capacities in the promulgation of internal war work for the common cause.

Mr. Singstad married, in Brooklyn, New York, January 23, 1912, Else Johansen, daughter of Hans Johansen. Hans Johansen was for thirty years representative for the United States of the Norwegian "Veritas," and upon his re-

tirement from an active career fraught with important affairs, January 1, 1928, was signally honored by the King of Norway, who bestowed upon him the Order of St. Olaf. Mr. and Mrs. Singstad are the parents of two children: Rita, who was born in 1918, and Paul, in 1925. The family residence is at No. 141 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

It was in 1919 that the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New Jersey Inter-State Bridge and Tunnel Commission were authorized by the legislatures of their respective States to coöperate and enter into a contract for joint construction, operation, repair and maintenance of the now completed tunnel between Manhattan, in the vicinity of Canal Street, and a designated point in Jersey City, New Jersey. The commissions appointed Clifford M. Holland to the post of chief engineer, and he carried on the project until his death, October 27, 1924, when he was succeeded, as noted, by Milton H. Freeman, who also died, less than five months after Mr. Holland's demise. Mr. Singstad who was then appointed chief engineer was the logical choice and was eminently qualified for the position through his many years of tunnel experience and his intimate association with his predecessors in the planning and direction of the engineering work of the tunnel from the start. The Holland Tunnel is a mile and three quarters in length, and as indicated by the term "vehicular," is designed solely for traffic of vehicles. There are two tubes, in each of which the roadway is twenty feet in width, paved with granite blocks. It is estimated that 1,900 automobiles per hour may pass through each tube. And this item brings up the most important problem of the whole undertaking—ventilation, made difficult through constant discharge of automobile exhaust gases. That of the entire tunnel in which Mr. Singstad takes the greatest measure of pride, professionally, is its ventilation system, which was developed under his personal supervision, and which has been demonstrated to be successful, a masterpiece of engineering.

Air in the entire tunnel can be changed completely in less than ninety seconds. For this there are eighty-four blowers and exhaust fans, driven by electric power. The horsepower of all fan equipment amounts to six thousand. Only two-thirds of the fans are required to ventilate the tunnel at maximum capacity, so that one-third of the equipment is thus held in reserve constantly for emergency. Space beneath the tunnel roadways conducts fresh air from the blower fans in the nearest ventilation building (of which there are four, two in New York and two in New Jersey), and similar space overhead leads the vitiated air away, to be exhausted by other fans. The fresh air is led from below the roadways by side ports to an expansion chamber, which extends along the tunnel on either side. A continuous slit allows the air to escape into the tunnel from this expansion chamber, and dilutes the gases from automobiles immediately at the point where they are emitted, whence it is straightway exhausted through the ports in the ceiling. This arrangement prevents any movement of air along the tunnel roadways; and the advantage of the transverse over a longitudinal ventilation in the traveled way is obvious, both from the standpoint of fire hazard, and the standpoint of quick ventilation. This advantage was clearly demonstrated in tests, when auto-

mobiles were deliberately burned in the tunnel: as the smoke formed and became dense, it passed upward and outward through the ceiling vents, and did not extend more than thirty or forty feet along the tunnel from the point of experiment. In the event of a fire of this kind, all traffic beyond the vehicle in flames could go forward, and all behind would be halted, without danger.

The tunnel has a special police force, and Mr. Singstad has caused the following "don'ts" to be issued it, for the safety and welfare of those who use his masterwork for speedy conveyance:

Don't get excited in case of accident, and don't forget that your first duty is to summon assistance. Don't, if an operator needs gas, or has an accident, appear discourteous toward him as if he were a criminal. Don't lose sight of the fact that persons using the tunnel are paying for the privilege, and that they are customers of the commissions, and pay your salaries. Don't, except in a felony case, jump onto a passing car to pursue a vehicle. Don't stop any car in the tunnel except in cases of extreme emergency, for cars in the rear are likely to collide.

Thus, though his engineering work on this tunnel is done, does Mr. Singstad continue to feel within himself a grave responsibility, a responsibility more than that borne by man toward engineering and machines; it is a responsibility toward humanity. Daily the lives of thousands are entrusted to his present masterpiece, while he plans and looks forward to other tunnels that shall increase the total of his service to his fellows.

While engaged in the actual work of building the tunnel, Mr. Singstad had under his direction nearly two hundred engineers, and at present three hundred and fifty men for the operation of the tunnel. That he is most popular with those who take his orders, and that at the same time he receives the sincere respect, admiration and affection of associates, is not surprising.

The following is a reproduction of the text of an engrossed document in Mr. Singstad's possession, and is illustrative of the deep interest in the great enterprise taken by the leading engineering societies of the country:

American Society of Civil Engineers
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Institute of Electrical Engineers

New York
November 16th, 1927.

Appreciating the tributes paid to the Skill and Devoted Service of

CLIFFORD M. HOLLAND
MILTON H. FREEMAN
and OLE SINGSTAD

Chief Engineers of the Holland Vehicular Tunnel,
and to their engineering assistants,

upon the occasion of the formal opening of the tunnel on November twelfth, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, and especially appreciating the naming of the tunnel after Mr. Holland and the East Plaza after Mr. Freeman, the Executive Officers of the above named National Engineering Societies, in behalf of the membership of their societies, some fifty-seven thousand in number, hereby express in turn their appreciation to the members of

The New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission
The New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission
and
of the recognition accorded the Engineering Profession in this enterprise, so significant in its technical phases and in its economic and social aspects.

John F. Stevens, President,
George T. Seabury, Secretary,
American Society of Civil Engineers

E. DeGolyer, President,
H. Foster Bain, Secretary,
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

C. M. Schwab, President,
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FLEISCHER, Arthur, Ph. D.,

Chemist.

Chemistry has flung down its challenge to many men, and this challenge has been accepted readily by those most able to fill it. Until times comparatively recent the United States was surprisingly far down on the list of countries aligned as to their excellence in chemical fields. But of late years, perhaps having its commencement in the World War, and its expression and continuance in our vast industrial system, America has forged ahead in chemistry until today it is little behind Germany—and there are those persons who maintain that our country is even parallel or ahead of Germany in chemistry. The chemist has made himself an important factor in practically all industries: to think of one industry, indeed, is to consider an opening for chemical specialists. Hence, chemistry has flung down the challenge, and this challenge has been accepted.

Few chemists have lived careers as interesting and replete of incident as that of Arthur Fleischer, who, at the age of but twenty-three years, took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and who now (1928) is member of the Healey-Fleischer Laboratories, analytical and consulting chemists, with offices and laboratories at No. 685 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Here he is in charge of chemistry in general. Also, he is president of the Controlled Pure Foods Laboratory, Incorporated, New York City. Already he is of wide reputation among members of his profession, and is by them respected profoundly for his ability, as well as for his original research on the adsorption of vapors by porous oxides, more concerning which follows hereafter.

Arthur Fleischer was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 1, 1904, son of Julius and Flora (Reinitz) Fleischer. Julius Fleischer was born February 16, 1879, in the community of Raab, Austria-Hungary. He came to the United States in 1901, at that time located in Bridgeport, and is now president of the West End Bottling Company of that city. Flora (Reinitz) Fleischer was born in New York City, and died June 15, 1912, at Bridgeport. She left besides her husband and her son, Arthur Fleischer, three other sons and two daughters. The sons have proved themselves signally gifted for chemistry, for Arthur Fleischer, with whom we are here concerned, and his brothers, Joseph and Michael, have one and all distinguished themselves early in the field. All three matriculated at Yale, whence Arthur and Joseph were first to graduate. Arthur Fleischer was the first senior ever to win the Henry Bradford Loomis Fellowship in chemistry—usually it is taken by a graduate student, Joseph Fleischer (class of 1927) won it in his first graduate year. This fellowship was founded in 1905, to be awarded a graduate of Yale College or Sheffield Scientific School, which is affiliated with Yale; or to a graduate of some other institution who has spent one year in the study of chemistry in the graduate school. A competitive examination of three separ-

ate tests is necessary to win the Loomis prize, which, when Arthur Fleischer held it, amounted to twelve hundred and fifty dollars, but which has since been advanced to fifteen hundred. Usually more than twenty men participate in the competition. Its taking is, of course, a great distinction.

In the elementary schools of Bridgeport, attending Longfellow and Whittier graded schools, Arthur Fleischer secured his earliest academic instruction, which he continued in Bridgeport High School, from which he was graduated in 1920, at the age of sixteen years. In the fall of 1920 he matriculated in Sheffield Scientific School, specialized in chemistry, and took from Sheffield the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1924. Thereafter he was a student in Yale University Graduate School, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1927, month of July. At Bridgeport High School he took the well known Fairchild Chemistry Prize—this having been conferred through competitive examination. While in Sheffield Scientific School he won the Rogers Scholarship for excellence in chemistry, graduating with *summa cum laude* honors. At the Graduate School he acted as assistant in chemistry, 1924-25, and the year in which he held the aforementioned Loomis Scholarship was that of 1925-26. Also, he held the Sterling Fellowship, 1926-27. His writings have been not a few, including various articles on the topic of adsorption, appearing in the "American Journal of Science." At present he is acknowledged an authority on waterproofing, adsorption and stearates. He is fraternally affiliated with Sigma Xi, belongs to the American Chemical Society, and the Chemists' Club of New York City. He makes his residence at No. 2 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York City, and is unmarried.

Arthur Fleischer's thesis, "The Adsorption of Vapors by Porous Oxides," comprising a dissertation presented to the faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as noted, is a masterly piece of work condensed into seventy-one typewritten and bound pages. First he acknowledges appreciation for the inspiration, guidance and help given him by Professor Harry W. Foote, Professor Blair Saxton and Professor B. B. Boltwood; and for the financial assistance given him through the Loomis and Sterling fellowships. A paragraph from the introduction is self-explanatory:

> The emergencies of the World War focused attention upon the study of adsorption from two important standpoints. The inauguration of poison gas warfare necessitated a means of defense, and the chemists were hurried to the task of producing highly active adsorbents. The development of highly activated carbon and silica gel revealed a lack of understanding of methods for the empirical testing of absorbents, of the mechanism of absorption, velocity of adsorption, adsorptive capacity, and the relation of these to the physical properties of adsorbents.

From this point the thesis works into the general theory to the specific, to experimentation, discussion, and finally to a conclusion. In fine, as summed up by the author:

> The adsorption of water vapor on oxides of aluminum, silicon, and titania have been measured by the dynamic method. Due to the lack of data on the vapor pressures of systems of non-volatile solute and volatile solvents other than water, and the experimental difficulty of measuring and maintaining constant humidities by other methods, a static method was developed embodying the features of Anderson's apparatus. It was used to measure the adsorption isotherms of water, diethyl amine, benzol,

and methyl alcohol on alumina and ferric oxide. The results on water do not coincide by the two methods; those isotherms obtained by the dynamic method are considered less reliable than those obtained by the static method.

The explanation of the form of the adsorption isotherm is made by the simultaneous application of the theories of surface absorption and capillary condensation, the adsorption effect being omitted from discussion due to the lack of knowledge of it. It is pointed out in the paper that the pressure at which different liquids condense in the capillary pores is widely different, as shown by calculation from Anderson's equation. This fact accounts for the variety of curves that are possible with different liquids on adsorbents of varying capillary structure, about which little is known. Capillaries present in alumina and similar oxides are of the magnitude visible in the ultramicroscope, and many below this size.

An ideal adsorbent with cylindrical capillaries is defined and the ideal adsorption curve similar to the usual curves for water on oxide adsorbents is shown. With it and Anderson's equation the supposed anomalous behavior of water is shown to be a normal behavior.

Arthur Fleischer is endowed with a mind keenly analytical, scientific, factual, yet of vision. Although he is deeply enwrapped in his work he finds time for social diversion, and both within and without the field of his profession numbers many sincere friends.

HEALEY, Giles Greville, F. R. G. S.,

Explorer and Chemist.

Ours appears to be the era of spectacular exploits by young men. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh amazed and delighted the world with his courageous flight across the Atlantic Ocean, from New York City to Paris, France, in 1927, then at the age of twenty-five years. Soon after his feat there arrived in the United States another explorer, but an explorer in the strictest sense of the word—Giles Greville Healey, also twenty-five years of age, who returned from a most remarkable series of adventures in South America among the savage tribes, bringing with him six pounds of a deadly poison used for tipping blow-pipe arrows, for the study of American scientists. His feat received national and international note, and in the course of this narrative will receive further consideration. The career of Giles Greville Healey has been unusual in the extreme, as compared with the average; and as interesting as it has been unusual. At the present time (1928) he finds himself a member of the firm of Healey-Fleischer Laboratories, analytical and consulting chemists, No. 685 Fifth Avenue, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Controlled Pure Foods Laboratories, Incorporated, New York City. In his laboratory Mr. Healey makes a specialty of stearates, radioactive materials and colored photography. His New York City residence is at No. 4 West Fifty-third Street.

Connections of the family of which Giles Greville Healey is a member date back in American history to John Alden, who came to the Colonies from England in the earliest Colonial days. Mr. Healey is a member of the Mayflower Descendants Society, through this descent. His father, Sumner Healey, was born November 8, 1871, in New York City, receiving most of his education in France. He is at present engaged in the antique business. He is a member of the Foreign Legion of France and received the decoration of "Officier d'Académie" from that government. Sumner Healey married Helene de Botelin, of Algiers, North Africa, and Toulon, France. Her father was Commander of the French Foreign Legion, which troops he headed during

the Franco-Prussian War, the Italian campaign, the Mexican campaign and the North African conquest. Both of Mr. Healey's grandparents, General W. M. Healey and Commandant de Botelin, have been decorated with the Legion of Honor. Sumner and Helene (de Botelin) Healey were the parents of two sons: 1. Roger, formerly a student at Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School, class of 1923. 2. Giles Greville, of whom further.

Giles Greville Healey, son of Sumner and Helene (de Botelin) Healey, was born in New York City, March 23, 1902. He received his earliest school training in France, completing work at the Lycée de Montpellier in 1913, when aged eleven years. Five years later, 1918, he took his diploma from L'Ecole Nouvelle de Chailly, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and completed, besides, some studies in Germany. Then, returned to the United States, he prepared for college in the Choate School, of Wallingford, Connecticut, from which he took his diploma in 1920. Thereafter he matriculated in Yale, as student in Sheffield Scientific School, specializing in chemistry, and from it was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1925. From that year until 1928, as best fitted into his program of activities, he took post-graduate work in Columbia University, New York City. While at "Sheff" he went out for cross-country, track, wrestling, and water polo. In sophomore and junior years he played in the University Orchestra, and continues his interest in music, as well as in sport. He is affiliated, fraternally, with Theta Xi. Despite the pressure of his business affairs, as analytical and consulting chemist, *et cetera*, having activities in fields allied and not here cited, he takes part in diverse endeavors, social and otherwise. He is a member of the Yale Club, of New York City, the Swiss Alpine Club, the American Geographical Society, and the American Chemical Society. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, which honor was tendered him for his notable work in South America. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was too young for service in the military. At the present time he is a member of Squadron A, of the New York National Guard.

In 1927, as previously indicated, Mr. Healey made a trip of exploration into South America which lasted six months. The scene of his explorations was laid chiefly in Venezuela, and his most harrowing trip of adventure had its route through the jungles, from Caracas, Venezuela, to Manaos, Brazil, by way of Orinoco, Casiquiare, and Rio Negro Rivers. His original purpose in making the trip to South America was a commission entrusted to him by a commercial house of New York City. Then, having completed this mission, and hearing of a unique, death-dealing substance which the tribesmen were using on their arrows in hunting and in warfare, he determined to secure some of the poison and bring it back to the laboratories of the United States. Determined, he set out into wilds almost impenetrable, against the counsel of friends and guides. With Indians to guide him, then, he reached the haunts of the secluded tribes which were said to use the poison, and by sign language bartered with them, finally securing six pounds of the deadly stuff. The name of the fluid is *curare*, and, it is found, the substance is manufactured by several tribes. The one from

which Mr. Healey negotiated it was the Piaroa tribe, which, according to the explorer, was composed of warriors singularly timid. He has described them, indeed, as the "most cowardly in the world." The bartering episode has been described by Mr. Healey thus:

I spent several weeks in merely approaching these bashful natives, and finally won their confidence by elaborate gifts of machettes and hand mirrors. From a distance of two hundred yards we would each hit our breasts with our hands, and then place at our feet everything we carried—especially anything that looked like a weapon. To them a camera or a pair of binoculars was more dreadful than a knife. Even my pocket compass was an object of great suspicion.

This tribe is understood to make the most deadly of all *curares*. A single drop of it on the tip of a dart will kill a jungle beast. The jungle trip in all comprised some fifteen hundred miles, and was of zig-zag route. Here let Mr. Healey resume his descriptions:

My food during the jungle trip sometimes verged on a starvation diet, for I was "living off the country," entirely, having lost my stores in a rapid. I ate ants several times and found them fairly appetizing. I ate monkeys, friend snakes, the poisonous Dahia, electric eels, a small species of crocodile called the Bavilla, tapir, and various novelties of the insect line. Several species of ants were edible, I discovered, including the giant ant, one and a half inches long, which is roasted like coffee and tastes like kerosene; the yellow tamari, the due-due, and the bachaca-bravo, which is as hot as tabasco sauce.

While my trip was intended primarily for the purpose of studying curare, I was also interested in the poisons of several varieties of Brazilian snakes, ants and other insects. I killed many snakes, extracting the poison for analysis and study later. The largest snake I saw was a twenty-foot anaconda, which I think is about as large a specimen as has ever been found in Venezuela. Theodore Roosevelt offered a five thousand dollar prize for a snake skin thirty-five feet long, but I am quite sure the prize will never be claimed.

The entire trip to South America occupied some twelve months, while the trip of adventure above recounted took about six, as noted. The press of the United States carried accounts of the great adventure for a number of days, editorial comment linked the importance of his feat with that of Lindbergh and the opening of the trans-Atlantic telephone. The South American exploit had another culmination in addition to adventurous incident and findings of scientific value; Mr Healey complied a weighty volume entitled simply "South America," of which there are extant only a few mimeographed copies. This work is largely geographic in character, representing original research and collation of data from best available sources, with adaptations. It is a work admirable in its completeness, entirely in the plane of matter of undertakings fulfilled by Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society.

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